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EIGHTY-NINTH YEAR. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1893. TWELVE PAGES.

THAT OLD SCRAP,

It Bobs Up Just as Usual in the Ohio Republican Convention.

THE M'KINLEYITES ARE ON TOP,

As Their Man Was Made Chairman of the State Committee.

THE SAME CRY FOR HARMONY.

Charlie Grosvenor Knocked Out as a Sop to the Foraker People,

WHO MADE LOTS OF NOISE.

McKinley Will Be Nominated According to Program.

ALREADY LOOKING FORWARD TO 1896

COLUMBUS, June 7.—To-morrow's sun will see the beginning of a new race for the Presidency. Before the Ohio Republican State convention adjourns for the day the first candidate will be fairly in the field. His name is William McKinley.

To-night, at least, that is the outlook, barring an earthquake or something equally unexpected, for it seems well understood that McKinley's renomination to-morrow, which promises to be by acclamation, is only the start of a campaign for the highest honor in the gift of the nation. Whatever opposition there may have been here has apparently failed to organize its forces against the governor.

In the convention no name, not even that of McKinley, wrought a greater whirlwind of applause in the convention to-day than that of McKinley's old-time rival, ex-Governor Foraker. The mention of Foraker was in a brief address at the very outset of the proceedings, the speaker being Chairman F. S. Purcell of the Republican central committee. He was calling the meeting to order. Instantly the enthusiasm found vent in the wildest cheering. It was a picturesque beginning of the star political convention of the year.

FOREGONE CONCLUSION.

The convention was held in the Grand opera house. Intense interest was displayed by the delegates regarding every move, though much of the work of the convention was regarded as a foregone conclusion. The morning was made lively by numerous little fights in the preliminary district conventions, upon the outcome of which depended whether the friends of Foraker should acquire control of the State central committee and other party machinery. Far overshadowing talk of factional advantage, however, was gossip as to the action of the convention in a broad national sense. It was declared that Governor McKinley would not only be promptly made the standard-bearer for the coming Ohio campaign, but that it would be done in such a manner that he would almost inevitably become the Republican national candidate in 1896. On the other hand there were whispers that the convention was really organizing for McKinley's defeat. Whether this might be done through a hostile State central committee or a blundering platform was eagerly though not often openly discussed.

For an Ohio Republican convention, however, the general aspect was one of unusual harmony. The absence of both Senator Sherman and ex-Governor Foraker, as if by agreement, may have contributed to this appearance of comparative peace, but there was no doubt that if Foraker was nominally retired from politics his friends had not, while John Sherman put forward a reminder of himself in the shape of a notable letter, which was read in the convention, suggesting material for a platform.

THE CONVENTION OPENS.

After prayer by the Rev. D. H. Moore, General Charles Grosvenor delivered an address, which will probably prove the keynote of the platform, lauding the McKinley law as a marvel of wisdom and attributing the hard times not so much to the silver problem as to the apprehension that the Democrats will proceed to carry out pledges in regard to upsetting the protective tariff. Protection and reciprocity were, General Grosvenor declared amid great cheering, the twin coursers of American prosperity.

Considerable soreness was manifested during the day regarding a candidate for lieutenant governor. A new candidate for that office was sprung, though the understanding before the convention was that the old ticket should be renominated. The candidate relied upon to displace Harris was Colonel F. S. Purcell of Logan. If he should be nominated the friends of Harris would likely work to defeat him.

A little boom for ex-Secretary Foster as a gubernatorial candidate was talked of good naturedly but not seriously, the idea being that Governor McKinley might step aside as an expression of sympathy for him in his financial reverses.

The new State central committee was made up as follows: First district, Michael Grant, Hamilton; Second, Robert W. Lillard, Hamilton; Third, Ira Crawford, Montgomery; Fourth, Geo. R. Davis, Auglaize; Fifth, C. J. Thompson, Defiance; Sixth, O. Peters, Greene; Seventh, Noah Thomas, Madison; Eighth, Geo. A. Talbott, Champaign; Ninth, J. C. Bonner, Lucas; Tenth, O. B. Gould, Jackson; Eleventh, F. D. Kelley, Perry; Twelfth, Josiah Medberry, Franklin; Thirteenth, O. T. Locke, Seneca; Fourteenth, L. K. Powell, Morrow; Fifteenth, Frank Martin, Noble; Sixteenth, E. D. Griffith, Monroe; Seventeenth, W. H. Stoutt, Tuscarawas; Eighteenth, James J. Grant, Stark; Nineteenth, Geo. Canfield, Trumbull; Twentieth, W. F. Franks, Cuyahoga; Twenty-first, Thos. H. Atkinson, Cuyahoga.

PLATFORM SUGGESTIONS.

Following are the platform suggestions contained in Senator Sherman's letter: "What we need most in Ohio is a wise revision of our laws levying State and local and equal taxation on all property of every kind in Ohio. Next to this we should seek to secure to laboring men every advantage for education, employment and comfort conferrable by law."

During the afternoon a fight was unexpectedly sprung on Food and Dairy Commissioner McNeill, whose renomination had previously been generally conceded. The position was taken by some delegates that he has been too severe and rigid in enforcing the law. The Hamilton county delegates adopted a resolution favoring the nomination of Walter Brown of Cincinnati. After committees on credentials and permanent organization had been announced a recess was ordered until to-morrow.

The new State central committee organized to-night by electing J. C. Bonner of Toledo chairman and George R. Davis of Wapakoneta secretary. Bonner is a friend of McKinley. It was the intention to-day to continue the temporary organization as the permanent one, but Grosvenor was too objectionable to the Foraker Republicans, who hold a strong hand in the convention, and in the interest of harmony he was pulled off. The report of the organization committee makes Kissenger of Athens permanent chairman, with the following secretaries: Jerry Brown of Cuyahoga, W. S. Matthews of Gallia, S. J. Cameron of Carroll, Chas. L. Doran of Hamilton, and W. H. Huntley of Meigs.

Urged Female Suffrage.

COLUMBUS, O., June 7.—[Special.]—Robert Sherrard of Steubenville, a close friend of McKinley, in a speech in the Sixteenth district caucus to-day urged that woman's suffrage, revision of pension rolls and biennial sessions of legislature be demanded in the platform.

THE COMMISSIONERS MEET.

Session Devoted to the Approval of Bills—Reception To-Morrow to Mrs. Pattison and Mrs. Beaver.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

CHICAGO, June 7.—The Pennsylvania State board of executive commissioners held their regular monthly meeting this afternoon in the State house and adjourned at 6 to reconvene in the morning. No important business was transacted. The day was taken up in auditing a number of bills that are due for expenses incurred in the installation of different exhibits and other accounts connected with the State building. Those present were Messrs. Cobin, Mercur, Bigler, Whitman and Hasson, the three latter composing the building committee. The committee on the building met in the forenoon. Miss Emily Sartain, the Philadelphia artist, who executed the work of decoration in the Ladies' rooms at the state house and Mrs. Sheldon, who was engaged on the Pennsylvania exhibit in the woman's building presented bills for payment. Upon examination by the committee the work was approved. It is now thought that whatever is done at the session of the board to-morrow will be with a view to compromise differences alleged to exist, as neither the governor nor the commission are anxious to connect the State building with a scandal of any kind. Mr. Farquhar said to-day that the meeting would amount to nothing more than the regular monthly session.

A reception and tea will be tendered Mrs. Governor Pattison and Mrs. Governor Beaver to-morrow afternoon from 4 to 6 by the commission. The ladies of the different State buildings and the people of Pennsylvania will be asked to participate.

The feature of to-day's entertainment of Eulalie was the breakfast tendered her by Mayor Carter Harrison. In the evening at 8 o'clock the princess was dined by President Higinbotham.

Eulalie will make her first visit to the world's fair to-morrow. She will be the guest of the exposition officials, who have prepared an elaborate program for her entertainment.

Newspaper artists have been greatly annoyed by the official photographers of the fair, Harlow D. Higinbotham and C. D. Arnold. These two young men get salaries of $2,000 a year and 10 per cent on sales of photographs. They claim exclusive right to take pictures, and yesterday had an artist arrested and took away from him a permit issued by Director General Davis. The latter ordered an investigation, which resulted in the return of the permit and orders to Higinbotham and Arnold not to overstep bounds.

RATHER A SOFT SNAP.

Edward Field Has an Easy Time in the Buffalo Asylum—Practically a Free Man.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

BUFFALO, June 7.—A year ago Edward Field, son of the late Cyrus W. Field, was committed to the Buffalo State hospital suffering from melancholy accompanied by delusions. He had been arraigned in the New York courts on a charge of forgery, embezzlement and nearly every crime a man can commit in converting other people's money to his own use. The question of insanity was raised and so adroitly argued that Judge Van Brunt remanded Field to the Buffalo State hospital. To-day he is practically a free man. He has his own private apartments and table at the hospital and goes and comes when he pleases.

THE POST correspondent to-day interviewed several people regarding the case and learned the above facts. A dozen people were found who said that Field frequently made evening calls. Mr. Martin McDonough, a real estate dealer, said he knew Field intimately and that he frequently received calls from him at his home on Tryon place. Dr. Bryant of the hospital admitted that Field frequently left the hospital unattended, but asserted that he was still suffering from melancholia, though he is much better than he was a year ago.

ALLEGED ELECTION FRAUDS.

Charges Against Democratic Officers in Fayette County.

UNIONTOWN, PA., June 7.—Frauds are alleged to have been discovered in the election returns of last Saturday's Democratic primaries. In Dunbar township No. 3 the manipulators of the count added 50 votes more than were actually cast. The original sheet showed 175 votes for Mestrezat, and the altered sheet gave him 225, which is more Democrats than are in the township. The additions to and subtractions from the correct count were made in tens, or multiples of ten. For register and recorder 84 votes were added to Anderson's number, 30 of which were taken from Livingston. Boyle's vote for prothonotary was increased 30. Ten were added to Crow's vote for treasurer; and so on through the ticket, votes being added to or taken from the candidates according to the wishes of the manipulators.

Kuhns-Studebaker Nuptials.

CHICAGO, June 7.—The marriage of Miss Ida Studebaker, daughter of the late Jacob F. Studebaker, to Edward Louis Kuhns, ex-commissioner of public works, was solemnized this evening in Trinity Episcopal church. The church was filled by the most fashionable gathering assembled at any society event in Chicago for many years. The maid of honor was Miss Harriet Thuber. The groom was attended by Prince Nicholas Engalitcheff as best man.

MISSED THEIR GAME.

A Connellsville Watchman Brutally Beaten by Masked Thugs.

CONNELLSVILLE, PA., June 7.—Andrew Shaw, night watchman of the Cambria Iron Company at the Wheeler coke works, was assaulted last night while going his rounds by three masked men. They robbed him of $25 and a gold watch. They then placed a revolver at his head and ordered him on pain of death to give up the safe's combination. He did not know it and the men, after kicking him and breaking his nose and gagging him, left him nearly dead. Two men have been arrested on suspicion. Shaw is nearly 90 years old. He is in a critical condition.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA., June 7.—The residence of Joseph Slippy, a farmer of Frankstown township, was assaulted last night by robbers, who beat the door in with a railroad tie and attacked the old man and his son, leaving them for dead. The house was plundered and $200 taken. The Slippys have recovered consciousness. The robbers are believed to be members of a gang of horse thieves operating in this section.

CHOLERA IN BAGDAD.

NO IMMEDIATE DANGER OF ITS SPREADING.

It May Be Necessary to Take Most Stringent Measures.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Surgeon General Wyman of the Marine hospital service on Tuesday cabled the American minister at Constantinople for an affirmation or denial of the report that cholera existed in the country, and to-day received the following reply:

"PERA, June 7.—First case appeared May 20 at Bagdad. Spreading among Arab settlements. Also numerous cases reported and 20 deaths per diem at Bassorah. Has lately appeared at Red sea ports.

"NEWBERRY, Charge d'Affaires."

Dr. Wyman does not anticipate any danger from the disease unless it should work its way to Alexandria on the Red sea. Should it reach Alexandria great precautions would be necessary to prevent its admission into European countries. Dr. Wyman has received a cablegram from Hamburg stating that no cholera existed there, and that the health of the city was good.

The Marine hospital service has received a telegram, transmitted through the department of state, from the United States consul at San Jose, Costa Rica, stating that a yellow fever epidemic prevails at Limon, Costa Rica. The surgeon general at once notified by telegraph the health officers at Savannah, Mobile, Charleston, New Orleans and Jacksonville, Fla., and the officer in charge of the gulf quarantine station.

The postmaster general to-day formally announced that disease germs or other things of like character, no matter how securely put up, are of the nature of poisons and extremely dangerous to health, and that they are therefore absolutely unmailable. Postmasters are instructed to see that no such things are allowed entry into the mails. This action has been taken in consequence of the publication in medical journals of propositions of eminent physicians to make analyses of such matter if sent to them tightly sealed through the mails.

PARIS, June 7.—Dr. Damay, the physician appointed by the ministry of the interior to examine into the condition of the city of Cette, reports that rigorous measures have prevented the spread of the cholera. He has not signed the statement that the disease is epidemic. Four patients were admitted to the lazarettos yesterday. A death from disease of a choleraic nature occurred to-day at Nimes, capital of the department of Gard, where a case of death from disease of a choleraic nature was also reported on May 29.

McKinley Appoints Delegates.

COLUMBUS, O., June 7.—[Special.]—Governor McKinley has appointed Jacob Cherryholmes of Millersburg, R. Brinkerhoff of Mansfield, Wm. H. Neff of Cincinnati, James L. Wilson of Greenfield, Chas. Parrott of Columbus, M. D. Follett of Marietta, Henry C. Ranney of Cleveland and Joseph P. Byers of Columbus to represent Ohio in the international conference of charities and philanthropy at Philadelphia June 12-18, 1893.

Miss Halford Married.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—A cablegram received to-day announced the marriage of Jennette, daughter of Major E. W. Halford, formerly private secretary to President Harrison, to Samuel A. Benedict of New York. The ceremony took place in the Cathedral church of St. Marys, Nottingham, England. Mr. and Mrs. Benedict will make their home in Boston.

Working For Tom Whittaker.

A special from Philadelphia to THE POST says: The supreme court in a per curiam order yesterday allowed a special allocatur to be granted in the case of the commonwealth against Thomas Whittaker of *Gatling Gun* notoriety. Action was taken upon a petition, affidavit and certified records filed by W. D. Moore, attorney for the defendant.

Oil Producers' Election.

WARREN, PA., June 7.—The Oil Producers' Association in session here elected the following managers: J. W. Lee, Franklin, Pa., chairman; A. D. Wood, Warren, Pa., secretary and treasurer; Clarence Walker, Butler, Pa.; P. M. Shannon, Pittsburgh; T. N. Barnsdall, Bradford, Pa. Thirty-two directors, representing 1,100 producers, were present.

Chairman Bane's Call.

WASHINGTON, PA., June 7.—John C. Bane, chairman of the Democratic county committee, has issued a call for the convention to meet in the court house at 11 A. M., Monday, June 26, the primaries to be held between 3 and 7 P. M. on the Saturday preceding. There will be 173 delegates in the convention and 87 votes will be required to nominate.

A SPLIT IS THREATENED.

Irish Party Getting More Restive Every Day.

TOO MANY CONCESSIONS THE CAUSE

Yesterday They Voted Against the Government.

THE HOME RULE OUTLOOK DARKENING

LONDON, June 7.—An important discussion took place to-day in the house of commons, in which Irish members of both factions took ground against any further yielding to the enemies of home rule. The Hon. St. John Broderick, who was financial secretary to the war office in Lord Salisbury's recent administration, offered an amendment to prevent the Irish legislature from dealing with the question of immigration and the rights of aliens, and from exercising the right to expel aliens from the country. The debate elicited a curious diversity of opinion and the government finally accepted the amendment, Secretary Morley suggesting that it could be met by inserting the word "aliens" after "alienage" in sub-section 6 of clause 3, which would then, as amended, provide that the Irish legislature should not have power to make laws respecting "treason, treason-felony, alienage, aliens or naturalization."

Mr. St. John Broderick assented to Mr. Morley's suggestion, whereupon Timothy Healy earnestly protested. Mr. Healy said these petty amendments wasted time, the government to some extent conniving. The proposed amendment, if adopted, might result in causing great trouble and embarrassment to the Irish government. For instance, the workhouse at Cork was constantly charged with pauper aliens from America. With the amendment about aliens adopted, the Irish government could take no steps to abate the evil. Thos. Sexton also opposed the amendment. William Redmond said that any necessary amendment of the home rule bill ought to be done by its framers and not by its would-be destroyers.

James Lowther, Conservative, said he agreed with Mr. Healy that the condition of affairs under which pauper aliens poured into Ireland from the United States was monstrous. He believed that the evil amounted to a bona fide grievance, for the redress of which Ireland had an undoubted claim on the imperial parliament.

Mr. Gladstone appealed to the Irish members not to oppose the amendment, as it merely insured that imperial obligations should be confined within imperial control. The amendment was carried by a vote of 328 to 139. In the division the Irish Nationalists and many Liberals voted against the government, while all the Conservatives and Liberal Unionists supported the government in its acceptance of the amendment.

Mr. Sexton of North Kerry moved, as he said, for the purpose of clarifying the amendment, that it should be made to read "aliens as such," thus prohibiting the Irish legislature from enacting laws relating to aliens as aliens. Secretary Morley accepted the proposed change, but Mr. St. John Broderick, Sir Joseph Chamberlain, Sir Charles Matthews and Sir Henry James spoke in opposition to it. Upon the advice, however, of Mr. Balfour the motion was agreed to without division.

Mr. L. E. Courtney, Liberal Unionist M. P. for Bodmine, Cornwall, moved to expunge the trade and quarantine restrictions in sub-section 7 of clause 3, which sub-section provided that the Irish legislature should not be permitted to legislate regarding "trade with any place out of Ireland or quarantine or navigation."

Mr. Gladstone opposed the amendment. He admitted there was a large demand in Ireland for control of external trade, but on the other hand the Irish members of parliament accepted the clause.

Mr. Chamberlain said that, whether desirable or otherwise, it would be the inevitable consequence of home rule that Ireland would control external trade.

Discussion was brought to an end by the closure, and Mr. Courtney's amendment was negatived without a division.

SOMETHING OF A ROAST.

An Importer's Letter to the Fairchild Commission.

NEW YORK, June 7.—The investigations into the affairs of the custom house by the Fairchild commission was resumed to-day. A letter from F. Cheney, head of the firm of Cheney Bros., one of the largest silk houses in this country, was made public. He says in part:

"I regret exceedingly that I cannot appear before your commission as requested. I am going to Chicago with part of my family and it will be extremely inconvenient to change my plans and delay the trip. It seems a discouraging and hopeless task to put an end to frauds on the revenue through undervaluation. No serious penalties are ever enforced. Whenever frauds are unearthed and someone seems on the point of being punished it comes to nothing—at most a small fine is imposed, which is to be treated as an item of current expenses of the business of importing. No culprit is ever sent to prison or seriously dealt with. The conviction is settling down upon us that when government officials catch a rascal they find it easier, pleasanter and probably more profitable to let him go than to inflict the full penalties of the law."

Russia to Have an Ambassador.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The secretary of state to-day received notice of the intention of the Russian government to raise the rank of its mission here to an embassy. It is not known yet whether the present Russian minister, Prince Catacuzene, will succeed to the office of ambassador, and in view of the fact that his experience in the diplomatic service has not been of long duration it is thought possible that Russia, like Germany, may send some older diplomat as ambassador.

Birth of a Boom.

STEUBENVILLE, O., June 7.—Yesterday H. H. McFadden, editor of the *Gazette*, came out for John M. Pattison of Clermont county for the Democratic nomination for governor. To-day the Democratic papers in other counties have taken him up and Mr. Pattison is enjoying a boom.

Wants to Be a Judge.

UNIONTOWN, PA., June 7.—[Special.]—Edmund H. Reppert, whom Geo. B. Jeffries paralyzed for district attorney last fall, to-day announced himself as the Republican candidate for judge in this county. He will not likely have any opposition before the general election, but if he should go up against Mestrezat then there won't be enough of him left to sweep together. Reppert belongs to the Baily faction of the Republican disorganization.

PROHIBITION CONVENTION.

An Enthusiastic Gathering of Cold Water People at Harrisburg.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

HARRISBURG, June 7.—The State Prohibition convention, with 325 delegates in attendance met here to-day. There was no lack of enthusiasm, and at least four glee clubs and a brass band helped to enliven the occasion. Lee Grumbine, editor of the Lebanon *Report*, was chosen temporary chairman, and W. H. Kague of Warren, chairman of the platform committee. Dr. Daggy of Philadelphia was made permanent chairman with a long list of vice presidents. The finance committee then started in to raise $5,000 but only succeeded in getting $1,400.

The platform acknowledges God as the source of true government and declares this a Christian nation in the preamble. It reaffirms the principles of the national and State platforms of years past, declares for female suffrage, upholds the public schools and urges no appropriation for sectarian schools, demands the enforcement of the Sabbath laws, denounces all liquor laws, arraigns the old parties for increased burdens of taxation, invites all to join the Prohibition party and favors the side of all political questions which will insure the greatest good to the greatest number. The world's fair is also denounced for opening on Sunday. A minority report was submitted substituting in the preamble the word Jesus Christ for Christianity, but this was defeated and the platform as a whole adopted.

H. T. Ames of Williamsport was nominated for supreme court judge, and J. S. Kent of Delaware for state treasurer. State Chairman Patton was re-elected by the state committee.

MORE CURRENCY SENT WEST.

Gold Shipments Stopped For the Balance of the Week.

NEW YORK, June 7.—Over $1,000,000 in currency was shipped to-day by New York banks to Chicago. Demands from banks in Cincinnati, Cleveland, and other parts of the West brought the total shipment up to $1,500,000. Application was made at the sub-treasury for a telegraphic transfer of $700,000 to San Francisco. An order for $100,000 was filed for which gold certificates were received.

The $300,000 gold which Baring, Magoun & Co. had arranged to ship on to-morrow's steamer will not be sent out, and the two houses most prominent in the gold shipping movement said to-day that they will not ship on Saturday. So far as can be learned, the exports this week will be restricted to the $1,000,000 shipped yesterday.

THE CHASE INDICTMENT.

Said to Have Known the Condition of His Bank.

KOKOMO, IND., June 7.—Warrants for the arrest of ex-Governor Chase, Paris and Walden, who were yesterday indicted by the Howard county grand jury in the Greentown bank matter, are in the hands of the sheriff, but will not be served before to-morrow on those in reach of service.

The court removed the bar of secrecy from the grand jury this morning and they talk freely. They allege that ex-Governor Chase took intending depositors into the bank a short time before the failure and showed them "piles of money" and the few good securities held by the concern. The bad ones, of which they say Governor Chase had knowledge, were not brought out. Paris and Walden have drawn $15,000 from the bank on their personal notes, the funds going to Paris. Chase knew of this paper when he was recommending the bank as a safe place of deposit.

ASTUTE MR. QUAY.

The Senator's Presence in Philadelphia a Happy Coincidence.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

PHILADELPHIA, June 7.—Senator Quay, who is in Philadelphia, denied to-day that there was more than a coincidence in his bobbing up just as the local State Republican delegates were being chosen. Frank Willing Leach practically exploded the recent story that he would favor ex-Secretary Stone for governor and antagonize Quay's man, Hastings. Leach was intimate with Quay all day long. The senator acknowledged his preference for Speaker Thompson for State treasurer, and State Senator George Handy Smith frankly announced his own candidacy for lieutenant governor.

FIRST CASE ON RECORD.

Rev. Smith Will Be Invited to Address Hebrew Students.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

CINCINNATI, June 7.—It is learned that a movement is on foot to invite Rev. Henry Preserved Smith to deliver the address to the graduating class at the commencement of the Hebrew Union college on Sixth street next week. The idea is said to have originated with Rabbi Wise, and he at once set about to put his idea into execution. He has met with the most favorable views on all sides, and it would not be a matter of surprise if Rev. Dr. Smith would be accorded the honor. It is the first case of the kind on record, and is intended as a compliment to Prof. Smith's liberality and an expression of Jewish feeling in the Briggs matter.

The Loyal Legion Congress.

ST. PAUL, June 7.—The seventh quadrennial congress of the Loyal Legion began in the chamber of commerce to-day. Routine business was transacted. The great reunion took place at the Metropolitan opera house this evening. Speeches were made by Major General Wesley Merritt, Archbishop Ireland, General Nelson Cole, General McGregg and Commodore George W. Melville of Pennsylvania, and others.

The Prison Congress.

CHICAGO, June 7.—The first session of the National Prison Association of the United States was held to-night in the art institute. It was a memorial meeting for ex-President Hayes. Vice President Beinberhoff of Ohio delivered a eulogy. Several short speeches were made.

Suicide of a Newspaper Man.

DENVER, June 7.—John D. Nicholas, a newspaper man who had worked on a number of Colorado newspapers in the last few years, committed suicide to-day by taking morphine. He was at one time owner of the Indianapolis *Journal*.

ALL ENDED WELL.

The Good and Bad Luck in the Life of Mr. Nicholas F. Cunningham.

WEALTH AND THEN IMPRISONMENT.

Yesterday He Quietly Married the Woman of His Choice.

MUCH OPPOSITION OVERCOME.

Two carriages drove up to the pastoral residence of St. Andrew's Catholic church, 433 Beaver avenue, Allegheny, yesterday afternoon about 4:20 o'clock. But few of the bystanders thought there was anything in the nature of a romance connected therewith, although nearly every-one who saw the vehicles was certain they signaled a wedding. It was a wedding, and a very happy one at that. The groom was Nicholas F. Cunningham, and the bride was Miss Alice Goudy. The others who alighted from the carriages and entered the pastoral residence were David Goudy, brother of the bride; Albert Goudy, another brother; Miss Sadie Goudy, a sister; Miss Alice Crandall and Miss Kate Carey, friends of the young lady. The party remained in the pastoral mansion for about 20 minutes, during which time the marriage ceremony was performed by Rev. N. Carroll, rector of St. Andrew's church. Immediately upon the conclusion of the marriage rites, the bridal party re-entered the carriages and were driven to the residence of the bride's parents on the New Brighton road, where a sumptuous wedding supper was enjoyed. Those present at the marriage feast besides those already mentioned were Mrs. Rose Goudy and Mr. John Goudy, mother and father of the bride, Mr. Goudy, Jr., brother of the bride, and Mr. McMillin, a friend of the family. After the wedding supper at 8:30 o'clock the bride and groom were driven to the Union station where they took the 9:15 train for Chicago.

Such a story as is connected with the wedding is a rare one. The groom, in order to marry the lady of his choice, submitted to treatment which was very uncommon and, to say the least, exceptionally hard. Mr. Cunningham has for some time past been the manager of the Iron City grain elevators. He has a brother and sister, his mother dying some time since. Mr. Cunningham is a man of generous instincts and is well educated, while his bride is a refined young woman.

Some time since the mother of the groom died, leaving her property to her children. Some months ago an uncle of the young husband also passed away. He left a goodly share of his possessions to his nephew, N. F. Cunningham, while the latter's brother and sister were not mentioned in his will. By the will Mr. Cunningham, in addition to his share of the property of his uncle, was made one of the administrator's of the estate. All this had its bearing upon the difficulties which he had to undergo. Mr. Cunningham was engaged to be married to Miss Goudy. It is said that the leaving out of the names of his sister and brother in the uncle's will caused the brother and sister to become dissatisfied. At any rate one day in February, while the fortunate brother was standing in a jewelry store in this city making some purchases he was accosted by four detectives, who gave him the alternative of being arrested or staying three months either in the hospital of St. Francis or the Mercy hospital to demonstrate his sanity. Mr. Cunningham chose the latter of the distasteful propositions, and went to St. Francis. He remained there three months. While there he asked Dr. Clark, who came to see him, who it was who made out the commitment on which he had been incarcerated. Dr. Clark assured Mr. Cunningham that he was innocent of the matter, but Mr. Cunningham affirms that he saw the commitment afterward and that Dr. Clark's signature was on it.

At the end of the three months, which occurred about a month ago, Mr. Cunningham was released. Not wishing to gain any notoriety, as his bent is not in that direction, Mr. Cunningham did not enter any lawsuits against those whom he suspects of being the cause of his confinement, but pursued the even tenor of his way. During his stay at the hospital his actions bespoke his undoubted sanity, or he would probably yet be considered a man of unsound mind.

It is said that his being taken to St. Francis' was an act of jealousy on the part of those who had been left out of his uncle's will, and that the only objection they could make to the match he wished to make was his supposed insanity. Mr. Cunningham is a generous man, and it is said that he at one time paid $500 or $600 to get his brother (who is supposed to have been the partial cause of his being taken to St. Francis') out of a scrape. This same brother is said to have at one time borrowed some money from the uncle who died, which he failed to repay. This is understood to be one of the causes for which his name was left out of his uncle's will. Nicholas Cunningham worked hard and faithfully for his uncle for 10 years, and this is reported to be the reason which his uncle had for remembering him so handsomely in his will.

But "all's well that ends well," and the bride and groom will undoubtedly live happily together as if nothing had happened to postpone their union. When Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham return from Chicago they will commence housekeeping at their new residence on Church Hill, West End. Mr. Cunningham intends to start in the grain and commission business individually when he returns from the honeymoon. He will locate on Main street, West End.

Married in a Cafe.

A couple came to Pittsburgh yesterday from McDonald intent on getting wedded while here. They were Miss Martha H. McMartin and Franklin Bell, and in walking along Smithfield street hit upon the idea of getting the knot tied in a cafe. They walked into Baird's diningroom and requested that a minister be sent for, and in the presence of several guests and the waiters Rev. Mr. Wightman of the East End, who chanced to enter, pronounced the words that made two one. The groom set up the dinner to the crowd and seemed well satisfied.

A Whole Family Poisoned.

CHICAGO, June 7.—Five members of the family of J. W. Hibbard are lying critically ill at their home in Evanston as a result of arsenical poisoning. The victims were attacked with acute suffering an hour or two after lunch this afternoon. It is supposed the tea served at the midday meal contained a form of arsenic. A domestic employed by the Hibbard family prepared the drink and is being watched by the police.

HE TOOK LAUDANUM.

Suicide of H. G. Gilleland at an Alliance Hotel.

ALLIANCE, O., June 7.—A middle-aged, well-dressed man stopped at the Arlington house late last night without registering. He did not appear today, and the room being broken open, he was found lying on the bed, fully dressed, and quite dead. An empty two-ounce bottle of laudanum was on the stand. In the breast pocket of his coat was a note reading as follows:

"My name is H. G. Gilleland. My home is at Linesville, Crawford county, Pa. Is it asking too much if I request that you telegraph Anthony Garwood, as I wish to have my remains sent there for burial. Also, will you kindly send a telegram to my brother-in-law, Professor H. C. Thayer, at Canton, O.?"

It was learned Gilleland had been here for about two months on a reckless debauch. He had $500 in bank and a fine horse and carriage. It is believed he is a member of a prominent Crawford, county (Pa.) family.

FARGO IN FLAMES.

ENTIRE BUSINESS PART OF THE CITY SWEPT AWAY.

Over Three Thousand People Rendered Homeless.

MOORHEAD, MINN., June 7.—Half of Fargo, N. D., is in ashes. The fire started at 3 o'clock this afternoon in a restaurant on Second street. At 4 o'clock fire had reached the Great Northern track, 10 blocks north, gutting the entire district for three blocks east to Broadway. The fire crossed the river to the Moorhead side at the Fargo roller mill, and is now raging there. The fire traveled so quickly that hardly anything was saved. The flames went through brick buildings as easily as wooden ones. The entire business district of the city is burned out.

At 10 o'clock to-night the fire was still burning fiercely in a couple of dozen places. The wind has changed to North and is driving the flames back on the burned district. A block in the middle of the city, from Robert street and Front street south 4 blocks wide and 10 blocks long, is a blackened plain of ashes. A conservative estimate of the loss is $3,000,000, with not to exceed one-quarter insurance. Plenty of help is now there, Grand Forks having sent three hose companies by special train. Over 3,000 people to-night are homeless. Several people are reported burned to death, but the number cannot be estimated now.

Practically only one hotel in town is left—the Headquarters. The fire has burned all around it, but so far it has been saved. Only one restaurant is left in town. Moorhead hotels are already full. Large numbers of people will sleep in the court house and schoolhouses on the Southside. President James Hill wired to open Grand Pacific hotel at Moorhead for the firemen. Only two groceries are left in town. One is Yerxes', upon which the principal efforts of two companies were directed all evening in order to save the Headquarters hotel.

The Citizens bank, a three story building, just opposite Yerxes's store, made a very hot fire, but the store was saved, though badly scorched, and had taken fire several times. The fire started by hot ashes from the Gem restaurant thrown out behind, igniting some loose paper back of Houseman's dry goods store. Somebody left the front door open. Inside of three minutes the wind had driven the flames through the building and burst out of the roof. During the next 15 minutes the flames ran two blocks west, taking brick buildings and all. They jumped across the street to Magill's machinery warehouse, containing $9,000 worth of twine and $5,000 worth of machinery. North and east of this for two blocks each way are the big machinery depots, mostly two-story wooden building, and at this time of the year are filled to the roof with a year's supply of farm machinery for North Dakota.

For a quarter of an hour the firemen kept the flames from jumping the railroad track, then first on one roof, then another, tongues of flame broke out as the whirling fire flakes settled on the shingles. Inside of half an hour the whole space of four blocks was a whirlwind of flames. The property consumed was valued at a million and a quarter of dollars. The only machinery houses saved are Walter A. Wood's and Monitor Press Drill. Both were on fire several times, but the firemen made a stubborn fight and managed to arrest the flames. The firemen now tried to confine the flames south of Northern Pacific avenue, but the wind was carrying cinders a couple of blocks.

A Desperate Criminal.

CONNELLSVILLE, PA., June 8.—One of the men arrested yesterday for complicity in the assault on Watchman Shaw has proved to be a notorious criminal who is badly wanted in Easton, Pa., for a hotel robbery. Authorities in the eastern end of the State send word that he is wanted in several other places at widely separated points in the country. Old man Shaw was able to identify Jenkins to-night, declaring positively that he is one of the men who assaulted and robbed him.

Will Sue For Damages.

BEAVER, PA., June 7.—The widow of Charles Kirkpatrick of Pittsburgh, who was killed in Beaver jail a few weeks ago by Adam Lambright, has decided to enter suit against the county for damages. Kirkpatrick would have come into possession on the first of the month of his share of an estate worth $80,000 left by the recent death of a relative in Pittsburgh, but owing to his death the widow and children will get nothing.

Acquitted of Blackmail.

COLUMBUS, O., June 7.—[Special.]—F. W. Levering, editor of the defunct Sunday *World*, was this evening acquitted of the charge of blackmail. His wife's people, who live at Harmony, Pa., and are wealthy, procured able counsel for his defense.

SHE'S NOT MUCH WORRIED.

Lizzie Borden Is Taking Her Trial Easily Enough.

BRIDGET SULLIVAN GIVES EVIDENCE.

The Defendant and Step-Mother Were on Speaking Terms.

HOW THE MURDER WAS FIRST DISCOVERED

NEW BEDFORD, MASS., June 7.—The Borden trial was resumed this morning. The prisoner entered the court room in a listless manner, and seemed like an entirely disinterested party. The women spectators craned their necks to get a view of the prisoner.

Thomas Kirnan was the first witness. He testified to the view of Mrs. Borden's body from the top of the stairway, saying it could be seen from that point. This was to show that the prisoner could not have failed to have seen the body from the place where she stood on the morning of the tragedy and called to her father as he was entering that her mother had gone out.

John N. Morse was the next witness. He was the guest of the Bordens on the night preceding the tragedy and testified that he passed the night in the guest chamber, where Mrs. Borden was subsequently found dead. He breakfasted with the Bordens and left the house by the screen door, Mr. Borden going out with him. When he returned to the house the dead bodies had been discovered. He saw the body of Mrs. Borden first.

"I went up stairs," he said, "and under the bed I had been sleeping in I found Mrs. Borden. There was blood on her face. I saw Miss Lizzie Borden when I returned. That was the first time I had seen her since my arrival the day before."

COMMONWEALTH CONTRADICTED.

Cross-examined by ex-Governor Robinson he said it was about 11:40 when he returned to the Borden house on the morning of the murder. He approached the house from the rear. The street on which it is situated is a busy one. He saw no policemen in the yard. The barn door was closed and he heard no one inside. This contradicts the commonwealth's allegation that the police by immediate examination of the barn ascertained that the prisoner could not have been in the barn at the time of the murder. While the witness was testifying Miss Borden regarded him with hardly a casual interest. She chewed on the ring on the end of her fan and chatted and laughed with her counsel.

A buzz of excitement went around the room when Mr. Moody called "Bridget Sullivan." She was dressed fashionably and leaned to the left side against the rail, looked straight at Attorney Moody, and spoke so low that he had to tell her to speak louder. The prisoner remained leaning back in the seat, but changed her posture so as to see the witness plainly, and watched her steadily with large eyes wide open. All the judges watched Bridget carefully while she testified to bolting the cellar door on the inside two days before the murder, to hooking the screen door, to sickness of the Bordens Wednesday and to her own conduct, and to the locked condition of the doors on Wednesday night and Thursday morning before the murder. Mr. Moody asked the witness to describe the dress worn by Miss Borden on the morning of the murder. She thought it was of light blue material with a dark blue sprig on it.

SENT FOR A DOCTOR.

"I heard an outcry," she said, coming down to the tragedy itself. "I came down stairs and found Miss Lizzie standing by the screen door, which was open. I did not notice her dress then. She sent me for the doctor. She asked if I knew where Miss Russell lived. I said I did, and she told me to go and get her as she could not stay alone. I could not find Miss Russell. I went back to the house and entered by the screen door. Mrs. Churchill and Dr. Bowen were there. Dr. Bowen said Mr. Borden had been murdered. I said 'Lizzie, if I knew that Mrs. Borden was at Mrs. Whitehead's I would go there and tell her that Mr. Borden was very sick.' She said to me: 'Maggie, I think I heard her come in and go upstairs. Go up and see if she's there.' I said I'd not go alone. Mrs. Churchill and I went upstairs and there we found Mrs. Borden dead."

"How far did you go into the room?"

"I went far enough to see the body, anyhow," was the answer.

Bridget had heard nothing about a note to Mrs. Borden before Lizzie had told her of it. Neither had she heard of any sick person.

"Did you ever see a hatchet about the house that had the handle broken off?"

"No, sir; I did not. The wood was cut by a man on the farm across the river."

RELATIONS IN THE FAMILY.

Ex-Governor Robinson tried to show by the witness that the most pleasant relations existed in the family. Bridget said the daughters did not come to the table with their parents. When Mrs. Borden spoke to them they spoke to her. She amended that part subsequently by saying members of the family conversed often and she had never heard them quarreling.

"Now, did you say Second street was a quiet street?" was asked.

"I don't know," Bridget answered. "I never heard any quarreling there."

"You did not see any blood on her, did you?" he asked, referring to Miss Borden.

"No, sir."

"Was her hair ruffled, or any of her clothing disarranged?"

"No, sir."

Bridget said she never heard a cross word in the house between Lizzie and Mrs. Borden. Robinson got her to admit she did not know whether she hooked the screen door on the morning of the murder. At the close of her cross-examination the court adjourned till to-morrow. Dr. Bowen will be the next witness.

He Intended to Leave Her.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., June 7.—William G. Gray, a bookkeeper, was found dead at 12:30 this afternoon in his apartments over A. N. Alby's livery stable on Crescent avenue. By his side was found a young woman named Dora Velsey, also dead. It is supposed that the woman committed the double crime because Gray intended to leave her.

To Take Away Its Charter.

CHICAGO, June 7.—Attorney General Moloney began in the circuit court quo warranto proceedings against the Total Abstinence Life Association of America. The object of the suit is to take away the charter of the concern on the ground of fraud and violation of the law under which it was organized.

MURDER LONG HID

Mystery of Elias Glover's Death at Last Revealed to the Law.

ASSASSINS WERE OVERHEARD.

Susan Asler's Conscience Goads Her to an Exposure.

ARRESTS TO BE MADE AT ONCE.

CONNELLSVILLE, PA., June 7.—Susan Asler, an inmate of the county house, tells a strange story that throws light upon the murder of Elias Glover, which occurred 20 years ago. Glover was a brother of Alpheus Glover, who was murdered nine years ago, and for whose murder Jacob Stamp was twice convicted and finally cleared about two years ago. Elias Glover was shot while working in his fields. It was never learned who fired the shot. At the time of the killing Mrs. Asler was living with her mother in Henry Clay township. One morning about daybreak three men came to the house and were invited in by her father-in-law. They went into an adjoining room where the plot to kill Glover was arranged. Mrs. Asler, who was a cripple, was sitting in the next room, but the murderers did not know of her presence. Every detail was carefully planned and the execution of the crime was left to the most desperate man of the trio. They were all bitter enemies of Glover. The party left the house together, one of them carrying a Winchester rifle. A few hours later the killing of Glover was reported. The murderers returned to the house and talked in secret of the work they had done. The man who fired the shot that killed Glover was heard by Mrs. Asler to say that he concealed himself in a thicket near the field where Glover was found, and as the unsuspecting man approached the fence separating the field from this cover the hidden assassin fired on him, killing him at the first shot. Glover was sowing wheat when murdered. The report of the rifle brought a number of neighbors to the scene, among the first of them one of the men whom Mrs. Asler says plotted and helped to execute the murder.

Not long after the murderers returned to the house Mrs. Asler told them she had overheard their talk and that she meant to report the case to the authorities. Two of the men seized her, intending to kill her then and there. Then, fearing that another killing at that time and of a crippled woman might not be readily concealed, they covered her with a rifle, the muzzle touching her forehead, and made her swear to keep the secret she had learned without their knowledge.

The poor creature told that she had kept that forced oath through all these years, although her conscience has given her no rest by night or day from its warnings that she was as guilty as the murderers by keeping their secret. Finally, she says, the spirits have been haunting her of late, dinning in her ears that she must tell, until she could endure it no longer.

At the time of the murder John Asler, Adam Landman and Martin and Harrison Glover were suspected of committing the crime and all were arrested. They were subsequently released because the State could make no case against them. A short time prior to his murder Glover was attacked while walking in the highway. His assailant at that time fired but missed him. The attacking party was arrested, and subsequently served a two-year term in the penitentiary for the assault with intent to kill.

In telling this story Mrs. Asler refused to give the names of Glover's murderers to THE POST correspondent, but she gave them to an officer who is now at work on the case. It is expected that the officer will be able to get at least one of the accused murderers. One of them is dead and the other has fled, presumably on information obtained in some unknown way that Mrs. Asler had revealed the awful secret she has kept so long. The developments in the case have stirred up Glover's old friends, to whom the murder had become little more than a memory. They are so anxious to obtain the names of his slayers that the officer has forbidden the woman to reveal them, as he apprehends a lynching at the hands of Glover's former friends.

Both the authorities and the physicians who have attended Mrs. Asler in times past insist that she is entirely sane, and her story is credited implicitly by all who know her. The principal points of her story, aside from the matter of the identity of the murderers, are corroborated by the older residents of the section who are familiar with the case.

MORE PACIFIC IN TONE.

The Kaiser Anxious to Avoid a Conflict With the Reichstag.

BERLIN, June 1.—Many contradictory and unreliable statements have been made since the dissolution of the reichstag as to the course the government proposed to follow toward the new reichstag, the members of which will be elected this month. Among the various reports was one to the effect that if the new reichstag refused to accept the army bill in its entirety it would be dissolved and another election held, and that the same course would be followed until a reichstag amenable to the military demands of the government should be elected. The government does not desire to antagonize the electors, and to-day it is denied officially that the emperor or his responsible ministers are seeking a conflict. On the contrary, the government is willing to negotiate for the adoption of the army bill on the basis of the amendment offered in the last reichstag by Baron von Huene, the Centrist leader, in regard to the number of new men to be added to the army.

CHRONIC CATARRH,

As the Results of Nervous Debility, Nervous Prostration, Neurasthenia, Sleeplessness, or Atonic Dyspepsia.

Depression of the nervous system of any kind is quite likely to cause a condition of the mucous membranes of the nose and throat so nearly resembling catarrh that many times they are identical. Also chronic diseases which depress the nervous system will produce the same result. They cause a flabby, pale condition of the mucous surfaces, with a sticky, stringy mucous secretion, which causes much hawking or coughing, properly called catarrh, the whole trouble being caused by nervous depression, pure and simple. Besides the usual symptoms of catarrh, the patient has brown specks before his eyes, slight dizziness, roaring in the ears, attacks of nervous headache, palpitation of the heart, flashes of heat, followed by slight, chilly sensations, faintness, depression, despondency, forebodings, foolish fears, and many other similar ones.

Pe-ru-na has, again and again, been found to be of great value in such cases. The first dose gives prompt relief to the most distressing symptoms, and a persistent use of it for a reasonable length of time will permanently cure cases of long standing. A treatise on catarrh in every phase of this dread disease is sent free to any address by the Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Co. of Columbus, O.

CATS, BIG AND LITTLE.

There Are Almost Fifty Different Species in the World.

Boston Globe.

Cats, large and small, are to be found in every part of the world except Australia and Madagascar. The largest are confined to the tropical regions of the globe, the lion being common to Asia and Africa. The tiger is exclusively Asiatic, and contrary to the usual belief is even larger than the lion; so closely are these two animals related that their skulls can hardly be distinguished from one another except by a very skilled anatomist. The next largest of the group is the leopard, a native of both Asia and Africa. The leopard is frequently termed the panther, and regarded as a different animal, but there is no real distinction between the two.

The puma, which is sometimes, but erroneously, called the panther in the United States, and the jaguar are the largest of the American species. The lynxes, which are common to the old world and the new, are distinguished by their short and stumpy tails. Their habits, however, and structure are otherwise exactly like those of the ordinary cats. The different species of the wild cats that exist in various parts of the world raise the total number of the whole tribe of Felidæ to rather more than 40.

A QUEBEC SCANDAL.

THE GOVERNMENT TO SELL OR LEASE JESUIT ESTATES.

Sensation of the Hour in Political Circles.

NEW YORK, June 7.—The Montreal correspondent of the *Evening Post* telegraphs his paper that the sensation of the hour in political circles is the report that the Quebec government has decided to sell or lease the Jesuits' estates throughout the province to a syndicate from Montreal and Quebec. These capitalists have had their eyes on this valuable property for some time, and are said to have succeeded in convincing the government that the financial necessities and the interests of the province demand its transfer to private hands which will be able to manage it successfully and to collect the rents and arrears of rents due to the estates. A low estimate of the value of the whole property places it at considerably over $1,000,000, while there is said to be due to it for arrears of rent nearly $200,000. It is claimed the government is making a deal with some of its political friends whereby to reap a benefit. This the government denies, but it is positively asserted that a well-known Quebec man has already been selected to act as administrator of the new syndicate, and certain few firms in Quebec and Montreal are fixed upon to conduct its legal business. Should the deal be consummated it will rival in magnitude any of the scandals during the Mercier regime.

CAN'T STAND PHILADELPHIA.

Residents and Visitors There Are Driven to Suicide.

PHILADELPHIA, June 4.—This city has an epidemic of suicide. Three successful and one unsuccessful attempt were reported to the coroner to-day. Adam Comfort, an inmate of the State penitentiary, 19 years old, laid his head on the ground in front of a loaded coal cart which was passing through the prison yard, and the wheel passing over his neck fractured the vertabræ. John McQuaid, aged 52, who came here from San Francisco in December, blew out his brains at the home of his sister. He had been brooding over the death of his wife and the disappearance of a son. In the dead man's trunk was found $5,000 in cash. Jane Mooney, aged 34, ended her life with a dose of laudanum; cause, rum and poverty.

John O'Connor, a farmer aged 52, who came to town from Overbrook yesterday, was found lying covered with blood in the street this morning. He had cut his throat because he had been unjustly accused of stealing. His chances of recovery are fair. During the past week there have been 10 deaths from suicide in this city. The body of an unknown man who is supposed to have committed suicide was fished out of the Delaware river this afternoon.

SAVED THE COW.

A Southern Damsel Killed an Anaconda Which Attacked It.

A special from Greensboro, N. C., says: Last year a monster snake was seen in the neighborhood of Donnells Mill in this county, and its length was variously estimated by several parties who saw it at from 8 to 15 feet. An attempt was made to kill it, but it went into a thicket on the banks of the creek.

Nothing more was seen of this monster snake until Friday, when Miss Ida L. Robinson saw a cow, the property of Abner Schoolfield, down and struggling, and went to see what was the matter. Imagine her surprise to see coiled around the neck of the cow an immense snake some four inches in diameter and at least 10 feet in length.

The cow was being choked to death, and the brave girl took hold of the snake with both hands, and, being a strong girl, she with great difficulty got it loose, or perhaps frightened it until it uncoiled itself and crawled into the thicket.

After a while the cow, with aid from the lady, got upon its feet and was driven home. The snake was of a brown color, and showed no signs of striking and biting, as is common to all our native snakes, hence it is believed to be an anaconda which has made its escape from some menagerie.

THE CITY OF FLOWERS.

Paris is Said to Be Entitled to the Name.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Paris rather than Florence should be called the City of Flowers. In every quarter you may see a tall, handsome "kiosque," a slender and graceful corner built of wood and glass, in which a pretty flower girl has her shop. She has a witty word for everybody, even for the ladies who make her haul over her whole stock in trade and then go away without buying more than two sous' worth of violets. She sells little breast knots of flowers to the working girls going to their toil at 8 in the morning, and sends home bouquets and cut flowers ordered by ladies out shopping. In the afternoon she sees a long procession of gallants before her, and her income depends largely upon her popularity. When evening comes she has the strangers and the flaneurs for patrons. And it is generally midnight before she packs her baskets, closes her kiosque and goes home. These girls often work 14 or 15 hours daily, since they have to be at 4 or 5 o'clock morning flower auctions at the halles.

HEART GROWTH.

In early days we passing fancies take,
Our love is changing, and our hearts untrue
As butterflies that flit from flower to flower,
For fickle childhood ever seeks the new.

But as the years go by we come to feel
That scenes and faces strange, and all the rest
Can never be the same as those we've known,
And that "old times are sweetest, old friends best."

—*Cornelia Redmond in Ladies' Home Journal*

MEXICAN DISASTER

Twenty-six Miners Smothered and Burned to Death in a Shaft.

FEW OF THE BODIES RECOVERED.

Officials of the Mine All Placed Under Arrest.

ONE-HALF OF THE MEN ESCAPED.

EAGLE PASS, TEX., June 7.—Full particulars of the Fuente coal mine disaster, as nearly as can be learned, are as follows: The Mexican International railway, which recently came into possession of the mines, is operating a narrow gauge road with a small engine which penetrates the main entry, hauling in empty and bringing out loaded cars. This main entry is lined on the side and at the top with creosoid lumber and three airshafts from which to supply the mines with ventilation. The entrance of the track is on the north side of a range of hills through which it passes down an incline to the mouth of the tunnel on the banks of the Rio Escondido river. The workings are all to the east of the main entry and some 60 men were employed taking out coal.

At 4 o'clock yesterday evening, shortly after the locomotive left, the mine was discovered to be on fire and smoke and flames were seen issuing out of the air shafts. About one-half of the miners were working near the main tunnel and these made their escape, leaving 26 of their number to perish from the heat and smoke and from the poisonous gases which spread like lightning to every portion of the mines. When it was seen that all efforts were useless to rescue the imprisoned miners, every energy was directed to saving the property from destruction. A handpump was placed in position on the Escondido river, pipes were laid into the mines as far as any work could be done, and the hose attached and water poured into the burning timbers. A portable engine was speedily obtained from Piedras Negras and in three hours the fire was under control.

There are 24 chambers in the mine, and the dead miners are supposed to be well to the front of the mine. At 12 o'clock to-day, when your correspondent reached the scene, one body had been recovered from the seventh chamber, and shortly after another, fearfully scorched and blackened, was brought to the surface. The tenth chamber had been reached, and men, with ropes tied to their bodies, to effect the rescue if overcome by smoke and heat, are fighting their way to where the bodies of their dead comrades are lying. Superintendent George Spence ventured in too far and was overcome by heat and smoke. He was prostrated but was rescued. It is believed that by to-morrow the mine will be cleared of the heat and smoke which at present it is impossible to cope with, and that all the bodies will be recovered.

All the miners employed were Mexicans and more of them leave destitute families. It is reported that all parties responsible for the management of the mines have been placed under arrest pending an investigation of the cause of the disaster. But for the promptness of the officials of the Mexican International and their heroic efforts the mine would have been destroyed and none of the bodies would have been recovered. This is the first great disaster in the history of coal mining in Mexico.

Large numbers of the friends and relatives of the unfortunate miners are gathered at the mouth of the mine mutely awaiting the recovery of the bodies of their sons and husbands. When a body is taken out there is no outburst of grief, but a look of quiet resignation and deep grief appears upon every countenance. Hundreds of people from Eagle Pass and Piedras Negras have visited the scene today, and the smoke still issuing from the airshafts impress on all the folly of hoping any of the imprisoned miners are yet alive.

The Latest Fish Story.

Washington Democrat.

A few days ago Isaac McCartney of North Strabane township with hook and line caught a carp which weighed 9¼ pounds. Isaac has a brother-in-law named James Wingard. Believing he could catch as big a fish as McCartney had done, Wingard went to the creek. He didn't catch the fish, but he tells a remarkable story. He says that seeing some large fish in the water he waded in to secure one of them. He had not gone very far until one of the fish tripped him and as soon as he fell two monster carp jumped on his back and held him there until he nearly drowned.

The Coinage Not Needed.

Detroit Free Press.

Washington society last winter knew a very self-sufficient bachelor, who was a congressman. In certain lines he was smart enough, but generally speaking he needed about twice as much sense as he usually displayed. One evening he was talking to a sharp girl.

"I tell you what it is," he said, "I shall introduce a bill for the coinage of half cents."

"Why are you going to do it?" she asked innocently. "That's what you have already."

It Made a Difference.

From Judge.

Mrs. Cumso—I wouldn't criticise the singer so severely if I were you. He is doing his best.

Mr. Cumso—Oh, in that case it's all right. I was afraid he was doing his worst.

AYER'S Hair Vigor

Restores faded, thin, and gray hair to its original color, texture, and abundance; prevents it from falling out, checks tendency to baldness, and promotes a new and vigorous growth. A clean, safe, elegant, and economical hair-dressing.

Everywhere Popular

"Nine months after having the typhoid fever, my head was perfectly bald. I was induced to try Ayer's Hair Vigor, and before I had used half a bottle, the hair began to grow. Two more bottles brought out as good a head of hair as ever I had. On my recommendation, my brother William Craig made use of Ayer's Hair Vigor with the same good results."—Stephen Craig, 832 Charlotte St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by Druggists Everywhere.

LODGED WITH A NEGRO.

Bishop Joyce Creates a Sensation in East Tennessee.

CLEVELAND, TENN., June 7.—The action of Bishop I. W. Joyce of the Methodist Episcopal church, North, presiding over the Holston Methodist conference of East Tennessee, in receipting the hospitality of Elder Brooks, colored, of the African Methodist Episcopal church of Cleveland last week, has brought about the biggest church sensation this town or East Tennessee ever knew.

Bishop Joyce is well known all over the South as a remarkable man in point of intelligence and a man of great personal magnetism. Recently upon his return to Chattanooga from a short trip into the provincial towns, several young girls and young men, members of the Chattanooga Epworth league of the Stone church, the leading Northern Methodist church of that city, met him at the train in carriages that were profusely and beautifully decorated for his reception with bright colored ribbons, and as he advanced from the train to his equipage the maidens scattered roses and other flagrant flowers before his feet.

Not more than a fortnight afterward the bishop was entertained in this town by a brother of the Colored Northern Methodist church. It would be impossible for a person who has always lived in the North and who does not understand the sentiments of the Southerners in such matters to comprehend what a sensation this action on the part of the bishop has caused.

The action was premeditated. The bishop wrote to the pastor of the church, Rev. Mr. Anderson, that he was coming and that he would stay over night with him. He was accordingly met at the train by a delegation of colored citizens and escorted to the home of Elder Brooks, who lives in a pretty little cottage situated in the heart of the negro settlement on the outskirts of the village. There the bishop found the house as clean and as white as soap and water and hard work could make it. The good brother in black had killed the fattest chicken. But if the negroes are delighted the white people are anything but that. Several members of his own denomination here swear never to touch his hand again.

MICHAEL DAVITT.

The Irish Leader Being Urged to Visit America.

Chicago Inter Ocean.

Influential friends of the Irish home rule cause in America are urging Michael Davitt to come to this country to solicit funds for the prosecution of the Irish movement, and it is more than possible that the famous Irish patriot will consent to make the trip. As the founder of the Irish land league, as a man who has been imprisoned several times for his outspoken utterances on the Irish question, and as a man who was forced to retire from the house of commons by the opponents of home rule, he is sure to receive a hearty welcome should be make the trip. He was born in the County Mayo in 1846, and for a quarter of a century has been an active worker in Ireland's behalf.

MICHAEL DAVITT.

DANGER-MADE BEDFELLOWS.

Chickens, Dogs, Snakes, Rats and Ducks Huddled Together.

St. Louis Republic.

"It is often said that politics makes strange bedfellows," remarked General Simpson the other day while dropping into a reminiscent mood in the presence of The Man About Town, "but danger-made bedfellows are still more strange.

"This is strikingly illustrated by an incident that came under my observation during the flood of '44. A little shanty stood by the river bank built close up to the side of an excavation in the low ground. The lot around the hovel was well supplied with poultry, besides a household dog and, I think, a pig or two. The water kept rising until the hut was first cut off from the mainland and then the yard was slowly inundated. The people fled and the poultry sought dry ground until they found themselves perched on the roof of the shanty. The structure left its moorings and floated a distance down the river and then lodged again in shallow water. You should have seen the strange collection of that roof. Chickens, ducks, geese, mice, rats and snakes all hobnobbing together in the most Christianlike harmony. I am quite sure the dog was there, too, and the pigs might have been, but at present it strikes me that pigs are not adepts at climbing."

DEEP BLUE LAWS.

Samples From the Puritanical Code of Old Connecticut.

The Du Bois *Courier*, in commenting approvingly on the repeal of the $25 fine for violation of the blue laws in Allegheny county, gives the following samples of Connecticut laws on which the Pennsylvania laws were based:

No food or lodging shall be offered to a heretic.

No one shall cross the river on Sabbath but an authorized clergyman.

No one shall travel, cook victuals, make beds, sweep houses, cut hair or shave on the Sabbath day.

No one shall kiss his or her children on the Sabbath or fasting days.

The Sabbath day shall begin at sunset Saturday.

Whosoever wears clothes trimmed with gold, silver or bone lace above one shilling a yard, shall be presented by the grand jurors, and the selectmen shall tax the estate £300.

Whoever brings cards or dice into the dominion shall be fined £5.

No one shall eat mince pie, dance, play cards or play any instrument of music except the drum, trumpet or jewsharp.

O Tempora! O Mores!

From Puck.

Jess—There's to be a Hottentot woman at the missionary meeting, dressed in the style costume.

Bess—I won't go; this sort of thing is getting awfully monotonous.

Jess—Come along; may be she'll do a skirt dance.

DON'T allow yourself to trifle with a cold, and so encourage the development of some latent pulmonary and bronchial disease, which often ends fatally. You had better cure your cough or cold by promptly resorting to Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, an old-time remedy for all coughs, lung and throat affections.

EASY TO SLIP IN.

One Official Who Hasn't a High Opinion of the Immigration Laws.

RUSSIAN GENTILES NO GOOD.

Aliens Come Over, Make a Little Money and Go Back.

DENIAL AS TO THE HIRSCH FUND.

NEW YORK, June 7.—The senate committee on immigration resumed their investigation to-day, Senator Hill presiding. The inquiry related to the alleged violations of the contract labor law and the failure to prosecute offenders under the law by the proper officers of New York, New Jersey and Philadelphia. G. H. Thobe, an immigrant inspector, took the stand. He started in to testify without being sworn. When his attention was called to the fact he said:

"I am a Kentuckian, and Kentuckians always tell the truth."

He took the oath, however. The witness, after explaining that he came from the same town in Kentucky as Secretary Carlisle, and that he once ran against the secretary for congress as the workingman's candidate, said many immigrants had told him that they had come to this country by the aid of Baron Hirsch's fund. "I know Colonel Weber went from the immigration department into the employ of the Hirsch fund," said the witness, "but do not know any reason for it." Witness said that during the past year comparatively few contract laborers had been returned. Continuing the witness said:

"If the immigrant has ordinary intelligence he can easily evade the law. The law is of little use. A great many immigrants come here in the summer to work and return in the fall. They take home their earnings and come back the next spring with almost nothing."

Frank Gebilso, a banker, was then called. He said that to make sure of having employment when they arrived some of the Italians made arrangements for work before they started for this country. This was generally done through the bankers, who frequently taxed laborers as high as $25 a head to get them work in the street cleaning department and other lines of work. The trouble arising from contradictory affidavits made by the same person, he said, could be obviated by the presence of competent Italian interpreters at Ellis island.

"But," said Senator Hill, "isn't it for the interpreter of the ships to separate the convicts and the contract laborers and the honest laborers?"

"Yes," was the reply, "but if he works for the interest of the steamship company that is a different thing. They don't want to send any immigrants back."

Meyer S. Isaacs then took the stand. He is president of the Baron Hirsch fund. "Not a dollar of this money," said the witness, "has been spent in aiding immigrants to come to this country."

Colonel Weber was then questioned. He told of a visit he had made to Russia, and gave the Russian Christian a black eye. "God forbid that they come to this country," he said. "They are mostly ignorant and don't even know enough to emigrate." His researches, he said, had proved to him that the English-speaking immigrants furnished a larger proportion of criminals and paupers than the non-English speaking immigrants.

AN AWFUL FATE.

The Earth to Collapse After All the Gas Is Out.

Detroit Free Press.

The leading English scientists, Jones, Hilton et al, are figuring on the probabilities of the earth finally collapsing as a result of the modern craze for tapping nature's great gas retorts. They argue that the earth is a huge balloon held up, in part at least, by heat and internal gases, and that when nature's great gas main is eventually exhausted the earth's crust may break in and fall into millions of fragments! Ugh! The very thought of such a calamity is startling. They argue that the steady belching forth of millions of feet of gas every hour of the day and night is surely causing a great vacuum somewhere not far beneath the surface, and that sooner or later the thin archway of earthcrust will give way. Then will occur the grand climax of all earthly calamities.

SYRUP of FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

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RELIABLE MEN everywhere (local or traveling) to advertise and keep our Show Cards tacked up in towns on trees and fences along public roads. Steady work in your own county. $70 A MONTH SALARY AND $3 A DAY EXPENSES deposited in your BANK when started. FRANCO-GERMAN ELECTRIC CO., CINCINNATI, O.

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AN INNOCENT GERMAN.

Two of His Watches Spoiled, and His Money Gone.

New York Sun.

The case of Peter Brown against Morris Cohn, a city marshal, to recover damages for destroying the movement of Brown's watch, was tried before Civil Justice McCrae in the Tenth district court yesterday. Brown, who is a German, testified that about three years ago his father, who has since died, presented him with a "silver watch with a Swiss movement," for which the father had paid $25. About two years ago Brown met Marshal Cohn in a saloon. He showed his watch to Cohn, who immersed it in a dish of mixed pickles at the free lunch counter, thereby destroying the movement. Brown took no proceeding against the marshal, but had a new movement put in.

On February 16 last, he said, he entered Schrader's hotel, at One Hundred and Forty-third street and Third avenue, and again met Cohn and some friends. They talked about the previous experience of the watch, which was produced. Cohn seized the watch and dropped it into a glass of beer, "and," continued Brown, "you can't make it go since."

Cohn, in defense, denied any knowledge of the occurrences complained of by Brown. The complainant called two witnesses, but they remembered nothing.

"I will take the papers," said the judge.

By this time it dawned upon Brown that his chances of winning were very slim, and he said:

"Your honor, I like my $5 back."

"What $5?"

"The $5 I pay that marshal's deputy, already."

"What did you pay him $5 for?"

"I pay him $2 50 to serve the summons and $2 50 for counsel fees."

"Do you mean to tell me that you paid the marshal's own deputy $2 50 to serve the summons on the marshal, and that you then paid him $2 50 as counsel fee to try your case against himself."

"Vell, I didn't know no better."

Justice McCrae smiled. "I think," he said, "if you will make application to the marshal he will return you the $5."

Brown left the court room murmuring that there was little satisfaction for him.

He Read the Story.

The members of the local staff of a Buffalo afternoon paper aver that they have no use for messenger boys of literary tastes. One of their number recently dispatched one of the blue-coated Mercuries on his way to the office with a sufficiently exciting "story," which reached its destination a half-hour too late for the make-up. Investigation showed that the messenger, attracted by the fervid word-painting which shone through the sheets he bore, had put his favorite publication in his pocket and had forgotten space and time in the perusal of the thrilling pages of the copy that arrived too late.

Cast Up by the Sea.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Flotsam is the term for such goods as are lost in a wreck and lie floating in the water; jetsam for such goods as have been thrown overboard, and ligan for such goods as have been sunk with a cork or buoy attached to mark their whereabouts. Flotsam, jetsam and ligan are not the lawful spoil of the finders, but must be delivered up to those who can prove a right to them, the owners paying a reasonable reward to those who saved and preserved them, which reward is called salvage.

To Cleanse the System

Effectually yet gently, when costive or bilious or when the blood is impure or sluggish, to permanently cure habitual constipation, to awaken the kidneys and liver to a healthy activity, without irritating or weakening them, to dispel headaches, colds or fevers, use Syrup of Figs.

HOMESTEAD CASES ENDED.

Suits Against Frick and Others Nolle Prossed.

PROSECUTION GAVE UP THE FIGHT.

Reasons Therefor in a Letter From the Lawyers.

STRIKERS ALSO RELIEVED BY THE COURT.

A sensation was sprung in criminal court yesterday when the murder and conspiracy cases of H. C. Frick, F. T. F. Lovejoy, Otis Childs, Superintendent Potter, J. G. A. Leishman, Robert and William Pinkerton, Captain Cooper, H. M. Curry and J. A. Louder, the Carnegie and Pinkerton officials, were nolle prossed. This action was taken upon motion of District Attorney Burleigh at the request of the counsel for the prosecution. Of the six cases nolle prossed four were for murder and two for conspiracy.

Judges Magee and White were on the bench when District Attorney Burleigh rose in his place and said:

"If your honors please, I have received the following letter, which I desire publicly to read and follow it with a motion in open court:

"Clarence Burleigh, Esq., District Attorney of the County of Allegheny:

"The undersigned, counsel for the prosecution in the various cases against H. C. Frick, say that after repeated and full examination of all the evidence bearing upon the case against Mr. Frick we are fully satisfied that no just cause existed for the finding of an indictment for murder or any other criminal offense against the laws of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

"Therefore, out of a sense of justice, we join in a request that no further proceedings be had, and that you, as the official charged with the just administration of the law, dispose of the same.

"We make no suggestion as to the manner of the disposition of the cases. We have no desire for further litigation. This letter not only applies to H. C. Frick, but also to all his co-defendants in all said various cases.

"With great respect, Thomas M. Marshall, W. J. Brennen and John F. Cox."

There was a hum of suppressed excitement when Mr. Burleigh had concluded reading the letter, and when quiet had been restored he said in view of the communication he would make the following motion:

"In the court of oyer and terminer and quarter sessions of Allegheny county, Commonwealth vs H. C. Frick et al. Nos. 47, 48, 49 and 50 September sessions, 1892, and Nos. 982 and 983, September sessions, 1892. For and by reason of the matters and things contained in the certificate of Thomas M. Marshall, Wm. J. Brennen and John F. Cox, private counsel for the prosecution in each and all of the cases above mentioned, the said certificate being hereto attached and made part hereof, I respectfully move the court for a judgment of nolle pros in each and all of said cases."

Judge White thereupon made the following order:

"And now to wit, June 3, 1893, on motion of the district attorney, at the written request of private counsel for the prosecution, said written request being hereto attached, a nolle pros. is allowed in each and all of the cases herein mentioned at county's cost."

Private counsel for the prosecution came to District Attorney Burleigh some days ago and requested that a nolle pros. be entered in the cases mentioned and he at that time asked that the request be put in writing, with the above result.

There was much talk regarding the disposition of the cases, and the general opinion was that this would be followed by a nolle pros in most of the cases against the Homestead strikers. The bail of the latter was renewed, as this is the last day of the March session of court, to which their bail pieces were made returnable. One or two of the defendants in the Homestead cases were seen and asked their opinion of the action against the Carnegie officials. They replied that they supposed their attorneys knew what they were doing and had no comments to make. One of them, however, was quite indignant, and said turn about was fair play, and if the suits against the Carnegie officials were to be dropped, in all justice the other Homestead cases should also be settled.

Later Judge White, without a motion being made, issued an order releasing from bail all of the strikers who have been indicted for offenses growing out of the strike. This ends for good the prosecutions growing out of the famous strike.

RHEUMATISM PREVALENT.

Caused by the Sudden Changes of Temperature.

PEOPLE WHO HAVE FOUND RELIEF.

Rheumatism is more prevalent here than ever before.

When this disease fastens upon an individual with its soreness and pain, swelling the joints, rendering him helpless in his movements, and shattering his usefulness, he is indeed an object of pity.

The slight pain in the back, pain or stiffness of the joints or muscles, is a warning indication of an impoverished condition of the blood, a low state of health, and if not attended to at once, means rheumatism.

Rheumatism can now be relieved and cured.

Since the introduction of Favorite Remedy, by Dr. David Kennedy, of Rondout, N. Y., there has been fewer sufferers than ever before.

Favorite Remedy drives out rheumatic poison from the blood, restores the circulation, strengthens the nerve power.

The best proof of its value is the good it has done.

"I was afflicted with inflammatory rheumatism for fifteen years, writes Mr. [illegible] Tayer, of East Nassau, N. Y. So severe that I was supposed to be a cripple for life. Under physicians treatment I grew worse. Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy helped me from the time I first used it, and entirely cured me. Have felt no trace of the disease since, and that was three years ago."

The beautiful daughter of Mr. James McFarland, of DeMoines, Ia., was helpless for months with sciatic rheumatism. After a few doses of Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, she began to grow better, appetite improved, slept well, and continuing its use, was cured.

"I was confined to my bed with rheumatism near my heart, writes Mr. C. L. Seaver, of Birmingham, Conn., and used Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy but a short while before it drove the rheumatism out of my system."

Mr. G. Lansing, of Troy, N. Y., had rheumatism so bad that he had to be turned over in bed. After using Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy but a short while was restored to health.

What reason then for suffering with rheumatism or neuralgia. This medicine will help you if given a trial.

Complete Manhood and how to attain it.

At last a medical work that tells the causes, describes the effects, points the remedy. This is scientifically the most valuable, artistically the most beautiful, medical book that has appeared for years; 96 pages, every page bearing a half-tone illustration in tints. Some of the subjects treated are Nervous Debility, Impotency, Sterility, Development, Varicocele, The Husband, Those intending Marriage, etc. Every man who would know the grand truths, the plain facts, the old secrets, and the new discoveries of medical science as applied to married life, who would atone for past follies and avoid future pitfalls, should write for this wonderful little book. It will be sent free, under seal. Address the publishers,

Erie Medical Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

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One year, $1.75 in advance.
Six months, 90c in advance.
Three months, 50c in advance.

The regular issue of the "Ledger" is 16 pages. The Decoration Day number contains the first installment of W. Clark Russell's new serial, "The Convict Ship;" also stories from the pen of Mrs. Amelia E. Barr and Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth. An article by Mary Kyle Dallas, "Up and Down the White House Steps," illustrated. A series of letters on "The Early Life of General Grant" by his father, and short stories by prominent writers; poems, correspondence and fashion notes.

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Is generally recognized the world over as the leading weekly story paper. The best talent of the country contribute to its columns, and the high reputation achieved for it as a pure and elevating family story paper is in such a marked contrast to the cheap and sentimental weeklies that THE PITTSBURGH POST, ever mindful of its readers' interests, has arranged with the publishers (Messrs. Bonner's Sons) to supply the "Ledger" to regular PITTSBURGH POST subscribers at the unprecedentedly low rate of EIGHTY CENTS A YEAR, paid in advance.

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CLEVELAND TALKS.

The President Properly Sets at Rest Some Extra Session Rumors.

IT WILL OCCUR IN SEPTEMBER.

Then It Will Be Called Upon to Handle a Delicate Subject.

DANGER IN GOLD OUTGOING.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The President said this evening in reply to a direct question by a representative of the Associated Press that he intended to call an extra session of congress not earlier than the 1st nor later than the 15th of September, unless unexpected contingencies should necessitate an earlier meeting. The President further said:

"While there has been no mystery nor secrecy in regard to my intention in this matter, I think it not amiss that our people should be informed authoritatively that the time is at hand when their representatives in congress will be called upon to deal with a financial condition which is the only menace to the country's welfare and prosperity. It is well for the people to take up the subject for themselves and arrive at their own conclusions as to the merits of a financial policy which obliges us to purchase idle silver bullion with gold taken from our reserve. One does not need the eye of a financier to see that this gold thus subtracted from the government's stock is eagerly seized by other nations for the purpose of strengthening their credit at our expense.

"It does not need the art of statesmanship to detect the danger that awaits upon the continuance of this operation. Already the timidity of capital is painfully apparent, and none of us can fail to see that fear and apprehension in monetary circles will ultimately bring suffering to every home in our land.

"I think that between now and the meeting of congress much depends upon the action of those engaged in financial operations and business enterprises. Our vast national resources and credit are abundantly sufficient to justify them in the utmost faith and confidence. If instead of being frightened they are conservative, and instead of gloomily anticipating immediate disaster they contribute their share of hope and steadiness, they will perform a patriotic duty and at the same time protect their own interests. What just now is needed are calmness in financial circles and study and reflection among our people."

One million dollars gold has been withdrawn from the sub-treasury in New York for export to-morrow. This leaves the net gold in the treasury $89,334,320. A gentleman who is in a position to know something about the financial policy of the administration said to a reporter to-day that his understanding was Mr. Carlisle would go on using the gold reserve until it is much further reduced and rely upon congress in extra session to relieve the situation.

CHICAGO, June 5.—For the first time in many months the government gold reserve in the Chicago sub-treasury has been drawn on to meet the gold shipments from the East to Europe. A first consignment of $1,000,000 has been dispatched. This shipment was made up of $20 gold pieces, which were placed in canvass sacks and delivered to the United States Express Company for shipment. When the gold had all been piled on the scale the total weight was more than 3,000 pounds. There is yet a balance of more than $7,000,000 in the sub-treasury in government funds. This is being added to daily by many of the Chicago banks, which are largely depositing gold in exchange for currency. The large stock of currency held for safe keeping at the sub-treasury for the convenience of local banks has been almost exhausted. To-day a single bank drew out $50,000. The rule that no checks would be received by the department of internal revenue here went into force today, and those who came to pay taxes and were unprovided with legal tender had to go without.

NEW YORK, June 5.—Lazard Freres will ship $1,000,000 in gold by to-morrow's steamer.

WHERE IS M'GLYNN?

Statements That He Has Gone to Rome Contradicted.

NEW YORK, June 7.—Notwithstanding the many assertions that the Rev. Dr. McGlynn has sailed for Rome it is said by his closest friends that he is in retreat in the Trappist monastery, near Lexington, Ky., and that he will stay there some time, probably all the summer, doing penance. Dr. McGlynn in many of his Cooper Union lectures delared he would never go to Rome in sack-cloth and ashes and it is said that the retreat is in the nature of a compromise suggested by Mgr. Satolli and agreed to by Dr. McGlynn after consultation with his friends. After the retreat he will have been purged and then he may go to Rome, not as a penitent seeking forgiveness, but as a priest with all his rights.

Father Dacey says that Dr. McGlynn has surely gone to Rome, but he does not mention day or date, the name of the steamer he embarked in, nor the port he sailed from.

A Valued Memento.

From Judge.

Mother—Here is a hairpin, my child, that was used by your grandmother many years ago.

Child—And did grandma use this to keep up her hair?

Mother—Mercy no! That was her pickle-fork while she was at Vassar.

A Natural Mistake.

From Puck.

Mrs. H. Hunter.—I like the flat because it has so many nice closets in it.

Agent.—Great Scott, madam! Those are not closets—they are bedrooms.

Ask Your Friends.

Who have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla what they think of it, and the replies will be positive in its favor. One has been cured of indigestion and dyspepsia, another finds it indispensable for sick headache, others report remarkable cures of scrofula, salt rheum and other blood diseases, still others will tell you that it overcomes "that tired feeling," and so on. Truly, the best advertising which Hood's Sarsaparilla receives is the hearty indorsement of the army of friends it has won by its positive medicinal merit.

A BATCH OF NEW STATUTES

Approved by the Governor Since the Adjournment.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

HARRISBURG, June 6.—Governor Pattison has attached the seal of his approval to the following bills: To provide for the ordinary expenses of the executive, judicial and legislative departments of the commonwealth; for the interest on the public debt; for the support of public schools for the years 1893 and 1894, certain portions being disapproved; to amend the act "relative to notaries public" approved February 4, 1856, extending the limits of residence and powers of notaries public; the act relating to corporations organized for religious, educational, literary, scientific or charitable purposes.

Amending the 84th section of the act regulating election districts and for other purposes, approved March 4, 1842, providing for the appointment of judges and inspectors of elections; amending the act "authorizing incorporated cemetery or burial associations to purchase other grounds, and sell and convey in fee simple such portions of their land not used for burial purposes, approved May 21, 1891, so as to authorize incorporated or unincorporated churches owning burial grounds to exercise similar powers; a supplement to an act "relative to the improvement, government and release of convicts in the Huntingdon reformatory," approved April 28, 1887.

Authorizing the appointment of policemen in the boroughs of the commonwealth, defining their powers and duties and providing for their compensation and discharge; regulating proceedings in applications for the discharge on habeas corpus of persons confined in either of the State penitentiaries; providing for the relief of needy, sick, injured, and in case of death, burial of indigent persons, whose legal place of settlement is unknown; prohibiting the erection of toll houses and toll gates within the limits of any borough; providing for the acknowledgment and recording of plots of land or lots; providing for the appointment of one or more deputy coroners and defining their powers and duties.

Authorizing the courts of common pleas to appoint a competent person to inspect school houses on complaint of taxable citizens of any school district in which boards of school directors or controllers have failed to provide and maintain proper and adequate school accommodations for the children, lawfully entitled to school privileges, and prescribing a penalty for neglect of duty on the part of school boards; authorizing railroad companies, organized under the laws of Pennsylvania, to increase or diminish the par value of the shares of their capital stock; for the relief of the heirs of Richard Hogan, late of the city of Harrisburg, Pa., deceased, for reimbursement of certain moneys expended by the said Richard Hogan for the forage and quarters and subsistence of the men and their horses comprising the "Norris cavalry, Pennsylvania militia," during the year 1862.

Authorizing the election of tax collectors for the term of three years in the several boroughs and townships of the State; authorizing the governor to purchase for the use of the western penitentiary a piece of land in the city of Allegheny, with authority to exercise the right of eminent domain in making such purchase if deemed advisable for the best interests of the State, and making an appropriation therefor; providing for the consolidation of boroughs and the government and regulation thereof; requiring school boards and controllers to provide for better protection of the health and morals of school children in their respective school districts.

Abolishing all fees and commissions now allowed and received by the treasurer of any county, coextensive in boundary with a city of the first class for services rendered in the receipt, collection, payment, disbursement of revenues on behalf of the commonwealth; providing for the registration of births and deaths in the State; authorizing and regulating the taking, use and occupancy of certain public burial places, under certain circumstances for purposes of common school education; to prevent entering of trotting or pacing horses out of their classes.

BROKE UP IN A ROW.

The People's Party in Erie County Have a High Old Time.

ERIE, PA., June 6.—The People's party of Erie county held their convention here this afternoon. W. E. Eber of Corry was made chairman. The delegates to the State convention to be held in Williamsport are Messrs. L. P. Rynder, who was State chairman of the Greenback party for eight years; Lewis Olds of Erie, D. W. Bennett of Franklin, S. C. Manwaring of Elk Creek, Stephen Blatchley of Corry, M. E. Bean of Summit, J. T. Duncombe of Amity, W. E. Eber of Corry, A. Prindle of Belle Valley, and G. W. Paulding of Conneaut. Greenbacker Rynder denied that he was a candidate for chairman of the Populist party organization in Pennsylvania. Lewis W. Olds of Erie, created a commotion by declaring with reference to Congressman Sibley that if the State convention of the People's party should nominate for governor a man who bid for votes by giving his paltry salary to the farmers and the fat offices to the Democrats, he for one would not support him. This sentiment was uproariously applauded. The usual Populist resolutions were then passed, and while nominations for county officers were being arranged the members of other parties present as delegates refused to stand by the ticket no matter what it might be, and the convention broke up in a row, amidst the wildest confusion.

NEW YORK'S NEW POSTMASTER

Charles W. Dayton, Who is a Member of Tammany Hall.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The President to-day appointed Charles W. Dayton of New York city postmaster at New York, vice Cornelius Van Cott, resigned.

NEW YORK, June 7.—The announcement that Charles W. Dayton had been appointed postmaster caused considerable surprise among the politicians about the city hall and officials in the federal building. Mr. Dayton has been a member of the Tammany Hall general committee for two years. He was president of the old Harlem Democratic club, a County Democracy organization which subsequently joined Tammany. Mr. Dayton, who is about 42 years of age, is a lawyer with an office in the Mills building.

Foraker as a Slugger.

CINCINNATI, O., June 7.—[Special.]—During a session of the board of affairs this morning ex-Governor Foraker and Representative McRoberts became involved in a quarrel over a street car ordinance and had a savage war of words. The gentlemen finally rushed at each other with the evident intention of settling the difference with their fists. Several ineffectual blows were passed before those in the room could interfere. As both men are determined a pretty fight would have resulted had they not been parted.

A Retributive Fate.

From Judge

The medical expert will some day get his neck into one of his own knots and strangle to death; then his successor will show conclusively that he died of five kinds of poison, unhappily not having the strength left to take the sixth, which would have neutralized the effect of all the others.

It Is Foolish

To send for the doctor every time you don't feel just right. My doctor's bill for years was over $100 a year, which made a pretty big hole in my wages. For the past two years I only spent $10, with which I bought a dozen bottles of Sulphur Bitters, and health has been in my family since using them.—ROBERT JOHNSON, machinist.

WANT THEIR CASH.

Numerous Chicago Banks Suffered Steady Runs Yesterday.

DEPOSITS HASTILY DRAWN OUT.

Payment in Some Banks Was Continued All Evening.

MEADOWCROFTS WENT DOWN.

CHICAGO, June 5.—The failure of Herman Schaffner, which occurred last Friday, bore fruit to-day in well-defined runs which were precipitated on almost every one of the savings banks of Chicago. The first to feel the effect was the Bank of Commerce, where a great many Hebrew citizens of the poorer class keep their accounts. These took alarm and bore down upon the Bank of Commerce in full force at the opening hour. The tellers were doubled up and paid checks as fast as presented. The excitement spread and soon involved the other savings institutions. The Illinois Trust Company, which has a larger line of this class of depositors than any other bank in the city, amounting at times to over $12,000,000, put on an extra force of tellers and paid every one as rapidly as possible, and at 3 o'clock posted a notice on the front door that the bank would remain open until 9 o'clock to-night and as long as the present excitement should continue.

THE RUN CONTINUES.

At 12 o'clock to-night the Illinois Trust and Savings bank was still paying off, and the crowd of depositors anxious to draw their money was as large as ever. The bank officials said that they cared nothing whatever for the run, but were rather pleased than otherwise to pay out the money, as it meant a big saving to the institution in interest. The quarterly instalment would be due on July 1, and all depositors who drew their money to-day have lost. The bank officers estimate that the run so far has given them a net profit of $35,000. It was announced at midnight the bank would not close as long as a single depositor cared to draw out a dollar.

A special detail of police was sent for, the force of paying tellers which had been constantly on duty for several hours was relieved, others took their places, and the paying of money was continued at seven windows. The depositors were not frightened or worried. Many of them seemed to regard the matter as a joke, and some of them said they were only drawing their money because others were doing the same thing.

"We will stay right here for three months," said President Mitchell to-night, "and not close our doors night or day if such a proceeding should become necessary. It will take seven men at least that length of time to pay out the money in our vaults, even if we get no more deposits. We are good for any run no matter how long it keeps up. We have no intention of taking advantage of the time clause."

MET THE DEMAND.

The Hibernian bank, which, as its name implies, was the depository for a large number of Irish-Americans of small means, was crowded all day, but found no difficulty in meeting the demand, and at 3 o'clock the excitement had perceptibly decreased. The Dime Savings bank paid a percentage only on each deposit. The Globe Savings applied the 30-day rule. The Milwaukee Avenue Savings sustained a moderate run throughout the day, and they, too, kept open house until 9 o'clock to-night. Equally spirited checking was noticeable upon the Prairie State Savings and Union Trust Company, as well as upon the Avenue Savings bank, but in no case was any alarm felt by well-informed people.

The situation was greatly aggravated by a number of board of trade brokers, who for purposes of their own devoted themselves to the circulation of rumors in which they involved, at one time or another, nearly every bank in the city, and a large number of stockyards operators. Notwithstanding these malicious stories there is every reason to believe that none of the leading banking institutions, whether savings, State or national of Chicago, are in any danger of suspending.

The failure of Meadowcroft Bros. & Co., a minor institution, which occurred this morning aroused little or no interest in the minds of the general public. Their total deposits did not exceed $200,000. They were private bankers, doing a commercial paper business similar to that of Herman Schaffner & Co. The concern was one of the oldest in the city, the firm being composed of Robert, Charles J. and Frank R. Meadowcroft. The bank occupies the quarters formerly used by the Park National bank, which failed some time ago. Lyman E. Crandall has been appointed receiver. The assets consist mainly of bills receivable, loans and discounts which are considered sufficient to cover all liabilities. But at the present time it is difficult to realize upon commercial paper, and the complainants thought it best to turn assets of every nature into the hands of a receiver.

THEY TOOK WARNING.

The failure of Herman Schaffner had an important bearing upon the failure of the Meadowcroft bank. Both banks dealt in commercial paper, and the inability to realize upon the same was a warning to Meadowcroft Bros., who deemed a run with disastrous results not improbable. The liabilities are placed at $250,000, and the assets at $460,000.

E. A. Armstrong & Co., dealers in uniforms, made a voluntary assignment today. The assets are stated to be $275,000; liabilities, $105,000. The assignment was precipitated by an attachment suit filed in the superior court by E. Sawyer for $5,000 for a merchandise claim. A member of the firm says the embarrassment is due to drawing out too much money to put into a new building. He says the suspension is only temporary.

The property of A. Weisenbach, clothing and shoe merchant, was seized by the sheriff this morning. Executions was made on judgments aggregating $26,000; Weisenbach's liabilities are $40,000; assets, $50,000. The failure is said to have been precipitated by the assignment of Banker Schaffner.

To-day's developments in the search for Herman Schaffner tend to prove that he is the man who drowned himself in the lake off Diversey street. The police are dragging for his body.

SOME OF IT LEFT.

A Small Quantity of Gold Goes a Long Way.

Boston Journal.

The actual amount of gold and silver that is used in a large plating establishment is very great, and the most strict economy is practiced in order that there shall be no waste. The extreme thinness of the gold on cheap jewelry has long been a subject for jest by humorists. A party of Boston jewelers was being shown through one of the great plating factories by the proprietor, a man well-known as a wag. As the visitors stood looking into one of the vats where different articles were being plated with gold by means of a chemical process, a gentleman asked:

"Now, uncle John, just how much gold do you use here in your business?"

The old man looked up and answered, with a twinkle in his eye, "Well, boys, I'll tell you. When I started in 15 years ago, I put a $10 gold piece into the vat and I guess there's some left of it yet!"

SENATE OUTGENERALED.

THE GOVERNOR GIVES THEM A LESSON IN DIPLOMACY.

Inspector Watchorn's New Position a Regular Bonanza.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

HARRISBURG, June 5.—When Governor Pattison signed the act to-day relating to the employment of women and children in industrial establishments, and providing for the appointment of inspectors to enforce the law, he smiled a great broad smile, for under its provisions he was empowered to appoint a new factory inspector, and this afternoon he again appointed Robert Watchorn, whom the senate Republicans thought they had turned down along with the governor when they passed a resolution denying the governor's right to reappoint Watchorn after they had once rejected him.

Under the new law, in one of the very first sections, the governor is given the power to appoint. In fact the law says: "The governor shall, immediately after the passage of the act, appoint, with the advice and consent of the senate, a factory inspector at a salary of $3,000 per year." This the governor construes as carrying with it an entirely new appointment, with no connection whatever with previous appointments or rejections. The senate, therefore, was hoist by its own petard. It not only empowered the governor to appoint Watchorn, which he very promptly did, but it also increased Watchorn's salary from $1,500 to $3,000, gave him $4,000 for traveling expenses, authorized him to appoint 12 deputies, an increase of six, and pays the deputies $1,200 per annum, with traveling expenses.

The situation is regarded here as most comical, and the senate is made a laughing stock. The members of the State administration, while not laughing out loud, are, to say the least, very much amused at the turn affairs have taken. Of course nobody believes that Watchorn will be confirmed by the senate when next it meets, but by that time Governor Pattison's term will almost have expired and he will have no further interest in Watchorn.

The governor also made the following appointments: Eastburn Reeder, Newhope, Bucks county, to be dairy and food commissioner under the State board of agriculture; Christopher Heydrick of Venango, Norman Hall of Mercer, George A. Jenks of Jefferson, George W. Guthrie of Allegheny and W. H. Rose of Cambria to be commissioners to select a site for the location of an institution for the feeble minded children of Western Pennsylvania, the bill to establish said institution having been signed by him to-day.

The governor also signed to-day the Philadelphia quarantine bill, which is designed for the protection of the State against foreign epidemics.

TO WOO SLUMBER.

Insomnia a Thing Women Should Guard Against.

Hot foot baths are very serviceable to cure cold feet and quiet nervousness before retiring. Nerves and cold feet are the cause of much restlessness and the foundation of insomnia. The habit of going to bed and lying awake is something to be dreaded. An authority on nervous diseases gives this advice: "When sleep ceases to be a matter of habit it should be cultivated. It is a good plan to read a few pages of a light book just before bedtime, in order to compose the mind after the day's excitement. Poetry is good for this. If there is a feeling of hunger, drink is better than solid food, but liquors are not to be thought of: they are too stimulating. Have a window open, regardless of the weather, for the supply of fresh air, but draw the blinds and darken the room. Electric and gas lamps in the streets will illuminate all the rooms in the neighboring houses and help to make maniacs of the inmates by murdering sleep. These lamps are public nuisances, and if they cannot be suppressed thick blue shades and inside blinds should be provided. No expense should be spared to invite sleep, without which health and life itself must succumb. A good warm bath of the temperature of 100° taken twice a week, will be found helpful. A brisk rubbing with a coarse towel should be applied, as it draws the blood to the surface of the body and brings about a soothing reaction. This, with light refreshment, will take the blood from the head and insure sleep. Opiates should not be used until everything else has failed.

Explaining Kinship.

From Judge.

Curly Cuero—Yes, sir-ree! Jake Hogwallow was about the meanest skunk we ever had in Texas, barring his cousin once removed.

Jim Waco—What do you mean by his cousin once removed?

Curly Cuero—Taken out of jail and strung up for horse-stealing.

Why Will You

Allow your health to gradually fail? If you are closely confined indoors with little or no exercise, and desire good health, you must take care of yourself. Use Sulphur Bitters and they will give you a sound mind and a strong body.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

DUN'S WEEKLY TRADE REVIEW

The Conditions Not So Favorable as a Week Ago.

BUSINESS SLOW AND MONEY CLOSE.

Iron Is Gloomy Owing to the Labor Outlook.

A DECREASE IN FAILURES FOR THE WEEK

NEW YORK, June 2.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: More disheartening conditions have prevailed during the past week, and those who saw the beginning of permanent recovery in the better tone a week ago are disappointed. The money markets have been closer, especially in the interior, and manufacturing and trade are more affected than before. Gold has gone out again in large amounts, exports for this week being about $5,000,000, and the treasury gold reserve has been drawn down to about $90,000,000. In nearly all departments of trade, uncertainty about the future has a depressing influence which is now clearly perceived in decrease of new business; and while most manufacturing works are yet employed on full orders, as these run out the number of works closing down increases.

Philadelphia reports disturbance in the iron trade on account of changes in railway rates, with much complaint of collections in all branches. Trade at Cleveland is fairly good, though money is close. The iron trade at Pittsburgh is less encouraging; pig iron is weak and finished product on very low price with weaker tendency. At Cincinnati general trade shows little improvement and collections are slow. At Indianapolis collections are unsatisfactory. At Detroit money is close, vessel rates low and trade, though fair in volume, is at very low prices.

Chicago reports increased receipts in sheep of 30 per cent, corn 36, oats 40 and wheat 75 per cent, but decreased in all other articles, especially in animal products. Wheat is quoted an eighth lower than for 30 years. General trade was satisfactory and collections improving. Trade is fair at St. Paul, though collections are slow and money close. St. Louis reports cotton and corn moving liberally, but loans are curtailed to the minimum, and there is no market for local securities, save at buyers' prices. At Kansas City trade is fairly satisfactory but money close. Omaha reports good trade and Denver only fair, with collections slow.

At Little Rock trade is dull with collections slow, and at Knoxville not improved. Atlanta reports fair trade and slow collections. Augusta slight improvement in trade, but tight money and slow collections. Columbus reports collections less favorable and money very tight, and at Macon trade is quiet, collections slow and money close. Mobile finds trade reasonably good with larger shipments of vegetables, and money easy. At New Orleans business is only fair, but crop reports, though backward, are promising.

Speculative markets have been sinking. Stocks are nearly $2.00 per share lower than a week ago. Wheat has declined 1⅝c, corn 2½ and oats 1⅛c with modrate transactions, few caring to buy wheat with enormous stocks in sight. Lard and hogs are lower and cotton has declined 1-16c with moderate sales, though receipts are small. The market for tin was overloaded and fell 4c, and coffee is weaker with reported sales below 11c, though lead is higher and coal more active.

Uncertainty about freights, labor, crops and finance makes the iron trade gloomy. Prospect of trouble with the Amalgamation Association sustains the present demand for finished products, and higher freight rates raise prices of pig, but not to the advantage of sellers. Structural mills are yet well employed, but at prices which return scanty profits. In the shoe trade, shipments are still large. In men's woolens, commission merchants are in trouble with clothiers, who throw back goods ordered, apparently to get them at lower prices, and little is doing in spring goods.

Exports of products still fall below last year's in value, and there is much withdrawal of money loaned in this country on foreign account. The fact that $5,000,000 of such loans mature within the next week leads to the expectation of further exports of gold.

Failures during the past week have been 238 in the United States, against 175 last year, and 21 in Canada, against 32 last year; but two of the United States failures were for more than $1,000,000 each, four others were of firms rated at over $200,000 each, and 40 more of firms rated at over $5,000 each. Last week the total number of failures was 273.

AS SEEN AT BRADSTREETS.

Condensed View of Money and Speculative Markets.

NEW YORK, June 3.—Bradstreet's review of the state of trade says: Some effects of the prolonged stringency in domestic money markets are characterized in detail in special telegrams this week. General trade has already been cut into, noticeably in the Eastern and Middle States, to a marked extent in Central, Northwestern and Western States, but to a more moderate extent South. Interviews with several hundred prominent jobbers, manufacturers and bankers at leading money centers indicate a likelihood of continued stringency, and general trade may be restricted still further. An influence of weakness is expected by the possible wage contests in iron and steel industries during the summer. The tendency of prices continues downward, and includes wool, finished iron, hides, sugar, hogs, wheat, corn and oats, lard and cotton, nominal advances being reported in tobacco and coal.

Speculation continues to drag along in the same rut, occasional incidents supplying the place of any general or marked tendency in prices. The thoroughness of the liquidation is attested by the indifference of the money and stock markets to the heavy gold shipments, the outflow this week amounting to $6,500,000. A factor not without its effect is the somewhat exaggerated and probably premature cry that the Chicago world's fair is a disappointment, not only in its direct pecuniary outcome, but in regard to the volume of traffic which it was expected to yield to the railroads. Friday's market showed increased boldness on the part of the bear traders, while the distrust of foreign interests with the situation here has a further effect on the speculative situation.

Clearing House Reports.

NEW YORK, June 2.—The following are the clearing house reports of the week, with percentage of increase or decrease as compared with corresponding week of 1892:

New York	$489,210,562,	decrease	16.6
Chicago	85,173,691,	decrease	6.4
Boston	74,580,306,	decrease	11.5
Philadelphia	60,488,354,	increase	6.8
St. Louis	19,786,555,	decrease	2.0
San Francisco	13,648,715,	decrease	5.6
Baltimore	13,666,089,		—
Pittsburgh	11,933,821,	decrease	13.4
Cincinnati	11,429,950,	decrease	9.0
Kansas City	9,070,494,	increase	3.2
New Orleans	8,385,515,	increase	16.0
Minneapolis	5,846,742,	decrease	21.1
Buffalo	7,326,571,	—	—
Louisville	6,268,727,	—	—
Detroit	5,524,294,	decrease	13.5
Milwaukee	5,172,687,	decrease	33.2
Cleveland	4,940,893,	decrease	15.1

EULALIE REACHES CHICAGO.

Immense Crowds Out to Welcome the Infanta.

CHICAGO, June 6.—Eulalie, the modest little princess of Spain's royal house, is in Chicago. She came to-day, and thousands of people from every State in the Union and almost every country on the face of the earth were at the train to welcome her. A modest, dark-haired little woman of flesh and blood; a human being like themselves was what the crowd saw. The infanta came into the city on a special train over the Pennsylvania railway and disembarked at the Union depot on Canal street at 12:10 P. M. Mayor Harrison received her as one of Chicago's world's fair guests and extended to her the hospitality of the city. A little group headed by Mayor Harrison stepped to the rear platform of the last car. A pretty woman modestly dressed stepped out on the platform and smiled. Then came cheers. The crowd beyond the railings caught the hurrah, and like a lighted train of gunpowder it shot up into the street. The tugboats in the river caught the infection and added their high-pressure voices to the welcome. Every man in the depot removed his hat and there was a little flurry in the party around the steps. The mayor stepped forward and the princess extended her hand, and Mr. Harrison bending over and like a true Kentucky gentleman kissed it.

The Palmers' handsome carriage was in waiting. Troops B. and K. of the Seventh cavalry stood at "Attention." It took but a moment for Mr. Harrison to hand the princess to her carriage, and Eulalie started for the Palmer house, followed by her suite. The duke of Veragua and party were caught by an intervening crowd, and after the royal party had gone took carriages for the Auditorium, for the infanta was to grant the duke a private audience later in the day.

There was a remarkable scene at the Palmer house when the two troops of yellow-plumed regulars appeared opposite the ladies' entrance escorting the princess' carriage. As far as the eye could reach there was a mighty crowd. The portico of the hotel was decorated with the Spanish and American colors.

The committee on ceremonies at the world's fair to-day was planning a program for the reception of the infanta next Thursday. The committee decided to adhere to the program already proposed with a few exceptions. On Thursday she will be escorted to the administration building and breakfasted by President Palmer and other officials. During the afternoon the infanta will attend a concert at festival hall and will be escorted through the buildings. At night the white city will be illuminated. Every arc, every search and incandescent lamp on the grounds will be put in use. In addition to this there will be a pyrotechnic display at the grand basin.

It was a beautiful day, and despite the fact that the infanta arrived in the city there was a large crowd at the fair. This evening the paid admissions were estimated to be near 70,000.

A model of the United States treasury building is to be built in the rotunda of the administration building. The material used is to be silver Columbian half dollars. Over 100,000 of the coins will be used. It is to be surrounded by a cage elaborately ornamented. Inside the cage will be two young women dressed as goddesses of liberty, and they will sell souvenir coins.

JUSTICE BY ACCIDENT.

How a Judge Disposed of Cases Before Him.

Waverly Magazine.

Several years ago, before the old district courts were done away with, there was an old San Francisco gentleman occupying the bench of the old Fifth District who was exceedingly indolent, and during his term of office he allowed the business of the court to fall behind. At last he died, and as his successor a man was chosen who was celebrated chiefly as an inveterate tobacco chewer, and whose knowledge of the law was extremely small.

When he took the oath of office he inquired into the condition of the calendar, and when he learned how great was the number of cases awaiting decision he immediately ordered the clerks to lay all the papers before him. They were accordingly carried into the court room and the newly-elected judge eyed them sharply for several minutes. Reaching over he grasped the first that came to his hand and said:

"This one is decided for the defendant."

Another was taken, and laying it aside by itself, he remarked:

"And this one I give to the plaintiff."

In this way he disposed of every case on the calendar, giving every other verdict to the defendant and the other to the plaintiff. Strange as it may seem, it is still claimed in the old districts that the verdicts thus rendered were the most equitable ever delivered there, either before or since.

Her Rule in Art.

Williamsport Times.

An amateur artist of the city is a great admirer of the ideal conception of Tennyson's "In Memoriam," a beautiful girl sadly contemplating the initials carved on a tree. She conceived the idea of painting it and one day surprised her friends by exhibiting the somber picture of the woman in mourning transformed, in a brilliant blue costume with a fillet of gold about her head. What this conception lacked in truth it certainly gained in uniqueness. When asked why she painted the picture in this costume, her decisive reply was, "Because blondes should wear blue."

The Telephone Inventor.

Prof. Alexander Graham Bell, the inventor of the telephone, has just completed a new residence in Washington, his former home having been purchased by Vice President Morton four ago. During this time Prof. Bell and his family have been much abroad, and have passed each summer at their cottage at Cape Breton, and in voyages in their large house-boat. Mrs. Bell, who was a deaf-mute until taught the lip language and to articulate by her husband, is a young and beautiful woman, who converses and understands all that is said with perfect ease.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

ORIGINATED

For INTERNAL as much as EXTERNAL use.

By an Old Family Physician.

Cures Croup, Colds, Sore Throat, Cramps, Pains, Coughs, Asthma, Catarrh, Colic, Cholera Morbus, Rheumatic Pains, Neuralgia, Lame Back, Stiff Joints, Strains. Ill'st'd Pamphlet free. Sold everywhere. Price 35 cts. Six bottles, $2.00. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

PARSONS PILLS.

Make New Rich Blood.

"Best Liver Pill Made"

Positively cure BILIOUSNESS and SICK HEADACHE, Liver and Bowel Complaints. They expel all impurities from the blood. Delicate women find great benefit from using them. Price 25 cts. Five $1.00. Full particulars free. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom House St., Boston, Mass.

THE STORY OF AN OUTCAST.

Sad Result of Stopping the Snores of Fourteen Men.

ALL WERE KILLED BY CLOTHESPINS

Prevented Another Man From Committing a Murder.

IT WOULD HAVE BEEN FAR REACHING

WRITTEN FOR THE POST.

The man in upper No. 11 began snoring about 10:30 o'clock, and an hour later the man in lower No. 7 got out of his berth fully determined to choke off that noise or kill the man who owned it. Among the half dozen of us who looked out to see what was going on was an old chap of 70, who had lower No. 1. As soon as lower No. 7 turned out the old man beckoned him down to the end of the car and asked:

"Am I correct in supposing you mean to wet your hands in human gore?"

"You are!" was the prompt reply.

"You have considered the consequences, have you?"

"I have!"

"But at the risk of being thought officious I want to relate an incident in my own career. Thirty years ago it happened that I had to pass a night in a large room in a tavern with 14 other men. At midnight all began to snore. I had with me two dozen spring clothespins. I got up and placed a pin on each man's nose, and in 10 minutes every snore had ceased. I grinned. I chuckled. I felicitated myself on my cuteness. When I awoke in the morning, every man was dead!"

SERVED 'EM RIGHT!

"No! What killed them?"

"Every one had swallowed his snore. The clothespins had done it. Fourteen dead men lay on their backs with 14 clothespins tightly pressed to their pale, cold noses."

"Served 'em right!" chuckled the bloodthirsty wretch.

"I admit it. But how did I come out? I was tried on 14 separate charges of murder. It was nine years before the last jury brought in a verdict of 'justifiable homicide.' I had paid out my last cent to the lawyers. Fourteen widows cried out for my life. Over 40 fatherless children shrieked for vengeance. More than 100 newspapers demanded that I be lynched. I was an outcast, a leper, a reptile, to be shunned. Day and night the sobs of those widows and the wails of those fatherless children ring in my ears. I am going to my grave feeling that I have not one friend in all this great world."

"But, you see"——

"Of course I see. He ought to be killed. No one can blame you for murdering him in cold blood, but reflect ere it is too late. I beg of you to pause and reflect."

The would-be murderer was struck by the old man's earnestness. He put up his knife and revolver and crept back under his blankets, and he was hardly out of sight before the sleeper turned over and the snore was heard no more. Next morning the snorer incidentally mentioned that he had been married five different times and had four wives and 37 children and stepchildren still living, and the pallor which overspread the murderous wretch's face like a veil did not go away for hours. He had barely escaped murdering a three-story orphan asylum. M. QUAD.

HE WANTED NEWS.

But He Didn't Care For Matters Too Far Away.

WRITTEN FOR THE POST.

There was a long haired, long bodied, lonesome looking squatter sitting on a log in front of his cabin smoking a corncob pipe, and as I came up he removed his pipe for an instant to ask:

"Howdy, stranger; what's the news?"

"Well, it looks like war in Europe," I answered as I sat down beside him.

"Too fur away; what else?" he presently queried.

"There's a great famine in Persia."

"Dod rot Persia!"

"Perhaps you heard about the great coal mine disaster in Pennsylvania?" I asked.

"No, and I don't wanter."

"But you asked for news."

"Sartin I did, and I want news. I wanter know if the price of terbacker has riz. I wanter know what moonshine whisky is wuth down in Knoxville. I wanter know if you'n has met up with anybody who has killed one o' them dod rotted revenew fellers lately. I wanter know why in sin the owner of this ornery patch o' land don't cum down yere and drive me off and rouse up my pestiferous ambishun to git a move on me! If yo've got that sorter news, stranger, spit 'er out and make me happy. If yo' hain't, why, then jog along to Bill White's place and leave me to suck this old pipe and keep on with my thinkin!" M. QUAD.

A Boy's Fight With a Coon.

CINCINNATI, June 7.—[Special.]—Fifteen-year-old George Loth, son of ex-County Treasurer Loth, while walking in the woods near Madisonville yesterday attempted to capture a young coon on the limb of a tree 50 feet from the ground. Just as Loth was about to pick up the young coon its mother sprang on his back and began to claw and scratch him in a terrible manner. Boy and beast fought desperately, but the coon had the best of it. It gouged out an eye and denuded the face of flesh. Weak and fainting, Loth fell to the ground a crushed and bleeding mass. The physicians say he cannot recover.

DO NOT despair of curing your sick headache when you can so easily obtain Carter's Little Liver Pills. They will effect a prompt and permanent cure. Their action is mild and natural.

Satisfaction Over the Veto.

Washington Democrat.

Governor Pattison has earned the undying gratitude of every farmer and taxpayer in Washington county by vetoing the bill giving this county another judge. The scheme originated with a few politicians in this town who wanted to make a place for one of their number. The people were never consulted, and notwithstanding the overwhelming sentiment of the people against it, these ringsters forced it through both houses of the legislature. It was opposed by the leading lawyers of the bar of both parties and by the best men all over the county.

Men Don't Understand.

"No man ever suffered a single pang like unto woman.

"Women, therefore, gladly turn to a woman for sympathy, counsel, and help in their peculiar troubles.

"Lydia E. Pinkham deserves the confidences showered upon her by thousands. Her Vegetable Compound has done more for women than any other remedy.

"The great cause of woman's misery is in her womb. *Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound* goes direct to the source of trouble, drives out disease, and cures backache, fainting, despondency, bloating, ovarian troubles, and leucorrhœa.

"I would have been in my grave if I had not taken Mrs. Pinkham's medicine."—*Mrs. Hannah Hyde, Bethel, Ind.*

All druggists sell it. Address in confidence, Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co., Lynn, Mass. Mrs. Pinkham's Liver Pills, 25 cents.

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Ladies:—
The Secret
Of a
Fair Face
Is a
Beautiful
Skin.
Sulphur Bitters
Will give you
A lovely
Complexion.

Send 3 2-cent stamps to A. P. Ordway & Co., Boston, Mass., for best medical work published.

Miners—

There's no such thorough cleanser of dirt, or healer of cuts and bruises as

KIRK'S DUSKY DIAMOND TAR SOAP

because of its high percentage of tar.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR IT.

JAS. S. KIRK & CO., Chicago.

White Russian Soap Specially Adapted for Use in Hard Water.

HUMPHREYS' VETERINARY SPECIFICS

For Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Dogs, Hogs, AND POULTRY.

500 Page Book on Treatment of Animals and Chart Sent Free.

CURES—Fevers, Congestions, Inflammation,
A.A.—Spinal Meningitis, Milk Fever.
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C.C.—Distemper, Nasal Discharges.
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E.E.—Coughs, Heaves, Pneumonia.
F.F.—Colic or Gripes, Bellyache.
G.G.—Miscarriage, Hemorrhages.
H.H.—Urinary and Kidney Diseases.
I.I.—Eruptive Diseases, Mange.
J.K.—Diseases of Digestion, Paralysis.

Single Bottle (over 50 doses), .60
Stable Case, with Specifics, Manual, Veterinary Cure Oil and Medicator, $7.00
Jar Veterinary Cure Oil, 1.00

Sold by Druggists; or sent prepaid anywhere and in any quantity on Receipt of Price.

HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., 111 & 113 William St., New York.

HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFIC No. 28

In use 30 years. The only successful remedy for Nervous Debility, Vital Weakness, and Prostration, from over-work or other causes. $1 per vial, or 5 vials and large vial powder, for $5. Sold by Druggists, or sent postpaid on receipt of price. HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., 111 & 113 William St., New York.

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SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1893.

Readers will confer a favor by sending us the addresses of persons or associations who might be interested in examining a sample copy of THE WEEKLY POST.

LEGISLATIVE WIND-UP.

The five months' session of the legislature came to an ending Thursday at noon, being preceded by an all-night session of a rather more orderly character than has been sometimes witnessed. The combination of the country members played havoc with some of the pet schemes of the city bosses. There were threats of vengeance on one side and defiance on the other. This rural combination, although frequently attempted, worked rather more successfully at this session than heretofore.

The Baker ballot bill was put through in an emasculated condition. Senator FLINN had to surrender in conference committee as to some of his demands. As it stands, the bill extends the confused method of voting by providing that a mark at the head of the ticket will vote the entire party ticket, but to "bolt" a mark must be placed against the name objected to. This is confusing, and was so intended. The original bill provided that the voter should mark every candidate he desired to vote for. This was simplicity itself, but was not satisfactory to those who clamor of the difficulties of the reform ballot law and yet seek to add to or create these difficulties. The "disability" section was put in reasonably good shape. The voter must state his disability, and if he lies is subject to fine and imprisonment. It is a question whether the bill as it was sent to the governor is any improvement on the law as it stands.

The total appropriations for the coming two years are not far from $20,000,000, and include $11,000,000 for the common schools.

The legislature has been guilty of manifest and shameful neglect of duty and absolute disregard and contempt of the oath of office taken by members by its refusal to pass apportionment bills for congressional and legislative purposes. A million and a half has been added to the population of the State since the existing apportionments were made, and there has been a remarkable redistribution of population. The senatorial division was made under the census of 1870, more than twenty years ago, and it is the most unjust and thieving measure of the kind to be found in any State of the Union. The constitution does not say the legislature *may* make an apportionment, but says that it "*shall*." The order is mandatory. Members took a solemn oath to obey it. Yet they have made no attempt. The existing apportionments are to be maintained because their rascality cannot be improved upon. If anything was to be made by such a course in dealing with the shameless partisans of the Republican majority, the governor would be fully justified in calling an extra session to consider this one neglected duty.

A VERY THIN PLEA.

The Republicans in this region have very generally put in the plea that the passage of the Sherman silver purchase bill was a necessity to prevent the adoption of a free coinage bill. That has been the position of the Pittsburgh *Gazette*. Senator SHERMAN, in a letter to a Western newspaper, takes the same ground, and replying to an inquiry of the editor says: "You are quite correct in saying that the passage of the act of 1890 was necessary to prevent the passage of the free coinage bill." Remember he is speaking of a time when the Republicans had control of both houses of congress, with Mr. REED in the speaker's chair and Mr. HARRISON in the White House. It is quite possible that a free coinage bill would have passed this Republican congress, but it could never have passed over the President's veto. That was the situation. If the bill had been sent to the President he was pledged to send it back to congress with a veto message. It could never have got the two-thirds necessary to pass it over the veto. But with the presidential election impending, and Mr. HARRISON certain to be the candidate of his party, it was deemed highly inexpedient to put him in the position of vetoing a free coinage bill so much desired by the Republicans of the West. So, as a matter of fact, the Sherman purchase bill was devised as a bridge over the difficulty, and undoubtedly very much to the relief of Mr. HARRISON. It got the vote of every Republican in congress, and was made a law by the approval of the President. It was a blunder, for instead of winning the electoral votes of the silver States they were cast for the Populist candidate, Mr. WEAVER.

Ex-Secretary TRACY, who was a member of the Harrison cabinet, says he opposed the Sherman bill from "start to finish," and that it would have been much better to have held on to the Bland law, as that made it discretionary to coin either two or four millions of silver dollars a month and therefore had a certain pliability, whereas the Sherman law made compulsory the purchase of 4,500,000 ounces of silver a month and the issue therefor of treasury notes which are just now being used to drain gold from the treasury.

On this silver question, considering its pretensions, the Republican party has a very bad record. It imposed the Sherman law on the country as a bit of political strategy, and in the last congress stood in the way of its repeal for the avowed purpose of placing the "Cleveland administration in a hole."

From what the country knows of Mr. CLEVELAND he would have hardly consented to accept the Sherman bill and make it a law to relieve himself of vetoing a free coinage bill. That is precisely what Mr. HARRISON did.

WHAT A CREVASSE MEANS.

Last week some plantation hands noticed a little stream of water trickling through the levee a few miles below Lake Providence, La., and about 60 miles above Vicksburg. The levees on this part of the river were held to be the strongest in Northern Louisiana, but the crevasse rapidly extended, and a few days ago, or in about a week from the time it started, had reached a width of 3,200 feet, and through it the torrent of the Mississippi, here between 40 and 50 feet deep, was pouring into the low back country. Two counties, and those the most productive cotton counties of the Union in the fertility of their soil, have been overflowed, the growing cotton crops destroyed, the people compelled to flee for refuge, abandoning their farms, implements and cattle. The water after devastating these parishes finds its way back into the Mississippi through Red river, which it reaches by interior passes. The damage done is incalculable. Local relief committees are hard at work, and the resources of the people of the State are heavily taxed in carrying forward the work of humanity. The counties overflowed are in the "black belt," and about nine-tenths of the population is colored, but the money loss consequent on the destruction of crops will mainly fall on the white planters, who are well off one year and bankrupt the next, just as a good crop, an overflow, or the cotton worm strikes them.

Such a crevasse as that at Lake Providence it is almost impossible to check until the river falls to a level of the back country and the mighty stream is once more confined to its natural course. At last accounts the caving in at the lower end had been checked, but at the upper end the levee was crumbling at the rate of 125 feet a day. The levee is about 20 feet wide, and 10 or 15 feet above the back country it is designed to protect. The people of the lower Mississippi are engaged in a constant battle with the river. But a few weeks ago the New Orleans papers boasted the levee system had been completed, or was nearing completion, as far north into Arkansas and Missouri as was deemed necessary, but now comes this destructive break that destroys the patient and costly work of years. Properly protected, the rich bottom lands of Mississippi, Arkansas and Louisiana are the richest cotton territory not only in the United States, but in the world, and if thoroughly and closely cultivated it is estimated that twenty or thirty counties in these three States could produce all the cotton now grown in the United States. The work of reclaiming and protecting these rich lands from the mighty Father of Waters is even more difficult and exacting than the labor of the sturdy Hollanders on the dikes in wresting good parts of their country from the ocean. The tides are regular and can be counted on, but the Mississippi at flood height knows no law but its own will.

WHAT HAS BEEN SETTLED.

A great deal of sympathy is expressed for Prof. BRIGGS by representatives of other denominations. It is always best to have a quarrel in some other family than your own. We have never yet known a time when Democrats or Republicans were distressed by a conflict in the opposing party. There is a good deal of the same kind of human nature in the various religious denominations.

The tone of the strongest of the secular journals of the country is one of great sympathy and admiration for Prof. BRIGGS. He is held up as a martyr to the spirit of scholastic inquiry, and the judgment against him set down as a rebuke to all searchers after light. The lay mind, untrammeled by denominational traditions, and not strong in faith of any kind, takes little stock in hair-drawn theology. And it seems to many that "the sacred right of private judgment," about which so much has been said and written, does not get a remarkable vindication in the conviction of Prof. BRIGGS, and a sentence that goes as far as permissible these days, from an ecclesiastical tribunal. Theoretically considered, it takes away the bread and butter of the professor by refusing him the right to follow the avocation and profession for which he was trained. Practically, however, it does nothing of the kind. Some such thought is evidently in the mind of one of the commentators on the action of the general assembly, who compares it to a little incident that occurred in the godly city of Geneva, 440 years ago, when a certain MICHAEL SERVETUS was burnt at the stake with his books and manuscripts setting forth his particular heresies. It is rather unkind to the Presbyterian brethren to compare the cases of BRIGGS and SERVETUS as in the same spirit, even if not accompanied by the same unpleasant results.

One thing may be taken for granted, and that is that the condemnation of Dr. BRIGGS will not stop the spirit of inquiry on the subjects involved in his trial, and which that trial has given a prominence to and set people to talking about to an extent that would not have been possible for the professor to have achieved by years of diligent work. It will spread this spirit of inquiry in the Presbyterian church as well as all others. We read of a noted Catholic scholar in Europe who takes the field in an elaborate magazine paper, holding to the same views as Dr. BRIGGS on biblical errors, especially in the very books criticised by the American divine as fallible. It is no doubt correct that the great question now before orthodox Protestantism is the validity of the charter which it reveres as from heaven and holds to be inspired and free of error, from the first verse of Genesis to the last one of Revelations.

But all this aside, "discipline must be preserved," and the disciplining of Prof. BRIGGS having been decided on by the body having authority, and for what it deemed sufficient cause, those who do not concur can go over to the opposition shop, dealing in more liberal theology. Even among those who are not bound by church ties there is a great deal of sympathy with the idea that no one has a right to seek shelter in a church as a teacher of its doctrines and use that position to disseminate doctrines which the church declares it regards with abhorrence. That violates principles of honesty and good faith that should be accepted as little short of an inspired command.

DEPRESSED INDUSTRIES.

There may occur an occasion in the not distant future to try the efficiency of the arbitration law passed by the last legislature for the adjustment of differences between employers and employes. The condition of the iron and steel trade indicates that the operators will ask a reduction of wages, and, as they allege, as a matter of necessity and not of choice. Both in this country and Great Britain there is great depression in the iron and steel trade. In the two countries production has far outstripped consumption. In the United States, according to so good authority as Mr. ANDREW CARNEGIE, the mills have a capacity far exceeding the home demand. This is particularly the case as to steel rails and railway supplies. There is but one way to stimulate consumption, and that is by lower prices for the manufactured product. This reduction in the cost of product should not fall entirely on any one interest engaged in the iron and steel industries. Wisdom teaches there should be an equitable rearrangement to meet the existing depressed condition of the trade, and above all that any conflict in the way of strikes or lockouts should be avoided, as it easily can be by a reasonable and friendly course of action.

The arbitration law, which has yet to be tried in this State, was not intended to be invoked until all efforts of both parties to labor conflicts to reach an agreement had been exhausted. First conciliation and then arbitration should be the rule. The conditions that may make a rearrangement of wages a necessity, supposing they exist, are capable of easy demonstration, and therefore the whole subject is one that, in case of failure to reach a mutual agreement, which after all is a much better plan than arbitration, are peculiarly adapted for investigation by an impartial board of arbitrators like that contemplated by the law of the last legislature, and which has been found very efficacious in Australia in the settlement of deep-seated differences between capital and labor. Happily, there may be no occasion for any radical difference between the employing and the working interest, but it is well to keep in mind that should there be such a difference the law provides a fair and honorable way for its settlement without recourse to that most unreasoning of all arguments, the brutal force of a strike or a lockout.

A PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The little message sent out to the American people yesterday morning by Mr. CLEVELAND through the medium of the Associated Press is eminently characteristic of the straightforward methods of the President. He takes the people into his confidence. There will be an extra session of congress not earlier than the 1st of September or later than the 15th, and he says there never has been any mystery or secrecy in regard to his intentions in this matter. When congress meets it will be called upon to consider the financial needs of the country, and in the meantime the President advises "the people to take up the subject for themselves and arrive at their own conclusions as to the merits of a financial policy which obliges us to purchase idle silver bullion with gold taken from our reserve." He truly says it is a question so simple and plain as not to require the eye of a financier or statesman to fully understand. The question moves around in a circle. We issue treasury notes to buy silver bullion, and these treasury notes are used to drain gold from the country for the benefit of foreign nations, which are strengthening themselves at our expense. It is an issue distinct from that of free silver coinage.

The bank and other failures reported from the West emphasize the President's warning. He speaks of the "timidity of capital" under present conditions, and that is evidenced by the failures. Under other circumstances many of the institutions and individuals that have gone under could have stood up. The waning confidence, however, has crippled their resources. Those who have money are carefully guarding it for the unknown contingencies of the future.

It is very pertinent and sound advice that Mr. CLEVELAND gives in concluding his brief talk with the people. He says our vast resources justify the utmost faith and confidence. "What just now is needed are calmness in financial circles and study and reflection among our people." That will have its just and proper influence on the congressmen who are to assemble at the national capital three months hence.

THE TAMMANY SOCIETY.

THE appointment of CHARLES W. DAYTON as postmaster of New York is made the occasion for an unjust attack by the *Commercial Gazette* on the Tammany society. The attack is published in the form of a telegram from Washington, but bears evidences of office cooking. It first says that the appointment is the result of a "deal" between the President and the Tammany society. If such an arrangement were entered into between a Republican president and a faction in his party the *Commercial Gazette* would call it "an alliance for mutual protection." When Democrats do it, it is a "deal." The *Commercial Gazette* then prepares for contradictions of the story by saying: "The administration will attempt to deny making the bargain." This trick of discounting contradiction was employed by liars long before the flood, but was always a failure. The administration, if it should think it worth while, will doubtless go farther than an "attempt" at denial. How would a positive and flat denial suit the *Gazette*? What does the *Commercial Gazette* think of the suggestion that Mr. CLEVELAND appointed a Tammany man to the office because the Tammany society is the Democratic party of New York city? Perhaps that sort of an explanation is too simple for our friend on the other side of the party wall.

The *Commercial Gazette* says that Tammany is "the most corrupt political organization ever known." This sort of charge is often made, but always by Republican newspapers published at some distance from New York. The party organs of that city do not make it, for the easy reason that they know it is not true. The Tammany society is the most wonderful and effective political organization ever known. It is wonderful in many respects, but in no respect so remarkably as in this: that it conducts the affairs of the greatest city on the continent in a manner so exactly, so honestly, so economically that its watchful opponents in that city can bring against it or against its officers no charge of maladministration. The government of New York city is a model for the world. Tammany society is responsible for that government, and it retains its control only by giving the city a good government. In all the recent municipal campaigns in that city the Republicans have been unable to make headway against Tammany simply because they were not able to point to a single act of dishonesty or even extravagance in the government. If Tammany is corrupt, and if its officers in public station are corrupt, why did not the New York *Tribune* and *Press* make such charges in the last campaign when Mayor GILROY was elected?

Speaking of corrupt political organizations, how does the Republican organization in Philadelphia suit the good *Commercial Gazette*?

IT WILL BE A SUCCESS.

All that is necessary to insure the success of the Columbian exposition is good weather and reasonable concessions by the railroad companies to the long-distance travel. The weather will come in good time, with all varieties of summer heat and autumnal chill known to the lake city. It is an open secret that the railroad companies will rearrange their rates at an early date. They did not think it good policy to start out with bottom figures. There will probably be an established tariff of one fare for the round trip, with other concessions to large excursion parties. At the present rates the masses will not go, and without them the exposition would fall far short of the great expectations of its managers.

So far the attendance and receipts compare favorably with the first month of the Philadelphia exposition. For May at Chicago the total number of paid admissions is given at 1,077,233, representing receipts of $538,616. Taking the first month of the Philadelphia exposition of 1876, ending with the 10th of June (as the Centennial did not open until May 10), there was a paying attendance of 645,146, and the admission receipts were $322,573. But the Chicago returns include one Sunday in May, when there were $38,606 received from 77,212 persons. It should be deducted in comparison, as the Philadelphia exposition made no money on Sunday.

This shows that the paid attendance at Chicago has been more than half as great again as the paid attendance at Philadelphia for the first month. If this ratio should be maintained for the exposition season the receipts at Chicago will be half as much again as at Philadelphia, while the expenses are about in the same proportion against Chicago. They are estimated at $500,000 a month in Chicago, against an average of $333,000 a month in Philadelphia.

The cost of the Chicago fair is about seven times that of the Philadelphia exposition. Therefore it is very doubtful what will be the return on the capital invested. At Philadelphia the government was paid back its advance, and a part of the subscriptions to stockholders was returned to them. The chances of getting back the $5,000,000 stock paid in at Chicago are not of a glittering character, while the government advance took the shape of a gift. The city of Chicago has also $5,000,000 invested by a bond issue in the Columbian exposition, which the chances are fairly good will be returned.

BULL IN THE CHINA SHOP.

The send-off that Attorney Cox gave "JIM" RICHARDS in nominating him for sheriff in last Tuesday's convention seems to have stirred up the Republican brethren in a remarkable degree. Mr. COX was successful in introducing the Homestead troubles as an issue of the canvass at the first jump. He guarantees that in future troubles of a like character his candidate will not pursue the course adopted by the present sheriff, which, in the respect that Mr. COX condemns it, has met the approval of the Republican judges of the county and the Republican chief justice. That is, in sustaining the Carnegie company in bringing in those peaceable and lamb-like "watchmen," known as Pinkertons. We don't think the Homestead lockout, strike or insurrection has any proper place in this canvass, but "JIM" RICHARDS's sponsor thinks otherwise, and that something is to be made for his candidate by what seems very like an appeal to the lawless element, that "JIM" will be all right in any future conflicts. This is a queer sort of a certificate to give one who is an unsavory politician and man at his best, and who aspires by virtue of ring decree to the office of high sheriff of the county. The two sheriffs of this type that we have had have cost Allegheny county ten millions of dollars and any quantity of lives and good repute. Do the people want another such in the person of "JIM" RICHARDS?

Sheriff MCCLEARY does not mend matters much when he says he was in "no way responsible for bringing the Pinkertons to this locality." The testimony elicited from time to time does not bear out this statement. Deputy Sheriff GRAY hardly went of his own volition to meet the Pinkertons and accompany them on their ill-starred journey to Homestead. No one else had power to order him to do so but his superior officer, and that superior officer was Sheriff MCCLEARY.

Senator FLINN, who co-operated with Mr. MAGEE in nominating the county ticket, is very much disgusted at the boomerang oratory of Attorney COX, and describes it as "indecent, uncalled for and discreditable." But Attorney COX is in no way subdued, and declares he made the remarks he did because they "were necessary to get out a full vote for the ticket." So it seems that Mr. COX and "JIM" RICHARDS must have conned the matter over and reached the conclusion some such speech was a political necessity. Coming from the source it did, and delivered where it was, was it not a covert and disguised appeal to lawlessness? We thought the Homestead trouble was a closed book after the recent proceedings in court in abandoning the prosecutions, but it seems not. It is to form part of "JIM" RICHARDS's campaign.

Allegheny county has had severe lessons in the election of sheriffs. Are the people anxious for another one? If so, "JIM" RICHARDS is clearly their man.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

GOVERNOR PATTISON has thirty days in which to consider the mass of bills left on his hands by the legislature. If he disapproves any of them he simply files his reasons in the state department. Otherwise the bills become laws. One of his important functions in this respect is considering the items of appropriation bills, which he can pass upon separately.

THE Italian immigrants, whatever we may think of them as citizens, are a frugal and saving class. Italian bankers testified before Senator HILL's committee in New York that about $20,000,000 a year was sent back to Italy by them and represents their savings. A leading New York banker with a large Italian clientage says he has been sending to Italy about two millions a year, but this year it has fallen off about one-half.

THE people occasionally have administered lessons to the city ring, and they gave it a severe one last February. They will supplement that work this fall by turning their attention to its annex, the court house ring, with its policy of perpetual succession in the court house offices. The people of Allegheny county have a splendid opportunity before them this fall. From what we hear from the townships the taxpayers are worked up pretty much as they were in the city last winter.

THE governor of Rhode Island, in royal state, himself read the proclamation proroguing the State legislature until next year to the State senate. He sent the message to the Democratic house by the sheriff of the county, and the Democrats sent it to the waste paper basket unread. It is an easy way for a governor to continue himself in office, the people having rejected him, to dissolve the legislature whose constitutional duty it is to elect his successor.

THE bill providing an additional law judge for Washington county has been vetoed by Governor PATTISON. He does not think the accumulation of legal business requires the services of another judge. There was a marked division of opinion in the county on the subject, and one not bounded by party lines. Some Democrats and Republicans were earnest for an additional judge, and vice versa. The county can get along well enough, but the sitting judge will have to work a little harder.

THE Republicans of New Jersey are making an effort to have the apportionment law of that State declared unconstitutional, on the ground of its injustice. Could not a similar effort be made by the Democrats of Pennsylvania as to the existing apportionment laws of this State. They are flagrantly in violation of the constitution. An appeal to the courts in such cases has been successful in New York, Indiana, Wisconsin and Michigan. Yet in flagrant wrong none of the apportionments of these States can match that of Pennsylvania. It is in undisguised, open and palpable defiance of the requirements of the constitution.

THE nominations made by the Republican county conventions, except those for common pleas judges and controller, do not rest easy on the political conscience of the Pittsburgh *Gazette*, as it recognizes in them the same outgrowth of ring domination that prevailed in the late city nominations. The *Gazette* says "the method of their selection is not calculated to strengthen the Republican party or improve the public service." And it adds: "The time has come when the people should take the selection of their public officers out of the hands of professional politicians and office brokers." We agree with the *Gazette* that the time has come. Time and opportunity fit in together, and the people are in a remarkable state of readiness.

THE speaking out on pension abuses is going ahead at a very lively rate. At a Memorial day celebration in Chicago Major WARNER of Missouri, a gallant soldier, borrowed an idea from the tariff debate, and said if the pension laws were to be reformed the work should be done by their friends, of course meaning the Republicans. But are they not largely responsible for the conditions to be reformed? General JOHN C. BLACK, a crippled veteran, said it did not matter who did the reforming, so that it was done. "The pension rolls," he said, "are polluted with the names of cowards, deserters and impostors, and no true soldier of 1861 to 1865 would object to measures calculated to remove the disgrace. The brave, true soldier will submit to nothing that is wrong." General BLACK came much nearer hitting the sentiment that prevails among the people than Major WARNER.

PROBABLY the last of the Homestead cases growing out of the labor disturbances a year ago was heard Saturday in the criminal court, when the various bills against Mr. H. C. FRICK for murder and conspiracy, as well as the bills against others of the Carnegie company, were nolle prossed on the motion of the district attorney, he taking that action at the request of the private counsel, Messrs. MARSHALL, BRENNEN, and COX, who stated in a letter to the district attorney that "after repeated and full examination of all the evidence" they were "fully satisfied that no just cause existed for the finding of an indictment for murder or any other criminal offense." This action accords with the general judgment of the public, and it is to be hoped closes the last chapter of legal proceedings on the Homestead riots.

THE selection of a postmaster for New York made by the President has met with exceptional favor. The people and the press indorse the appointment as not only good business but good politics. It is a little queer, but Mr. DAYTON was a Hill Democrat last year, and opposed CLEVELAND's nomination, just as did ex-Senator EUSTIS, who was appointed minister to France. Mr. CLEVELAND, however, long ago laid it down as a rule of action that this should make no difference, provided the applicant for position gave an honest support of the national ticket after it was nominated. He also drew the line in the case of certain Georgia appointments, that he would appoint no one who in the preliminary canvass had assailed his Democracy as of an unreliable character, and who had declared he was more of a mugwump than a Democrat.

ALMOST every day brings its fresh demonstration that Controller ECKELS is the man for the currency bureau at this period, deemed by many to be a very critical one as regards the moneyed institutions of the country, and especially those disposed to high-flying in the speculative line under the prestige that goes to a bank chartered under the national system. The government, when it authorizes the conduct of a banking business and gives such institutions its indorsement, is in duty bound to protect the public. That seems to be the settled policy of Mr. ECKELS, and he is laying down new precedents of watchfulness in carrying it out. He is determined to have first-class examiners, and then to see that bank officers do a legitimate banking business. The loose methods under the late administration, illustrated by the wrecking of the Philadelphia banks, has undoubtedly encouraged the wild-catting recently exposed in the North-western national banks. There is to be no more of it.

IT WASN'T POLITICS.

Religious Statistics Was What the Man Was After.

WRITTEN FOR THE POST.

Soon after we passed Salisbury a man entered the car, having paper and pencil in his hand, and beginning with the first male passenger he said:

"I ain't after no political 'straw,' as they call it, because I don't care shucks how anybody votes or who is elected. What I want ter git is your religious belief."

"What do you want of that?" asked the man addressed.

"I'll explain bimeby."

"But you must explain now. This seems to be a curious sort of proceeding anyhow."

"Methodist or Baptist?" queried the other as he wet his pencil on his tongue and made ready to write.

"None o' your business! By what right do you assume to ask such a question?"

"Waal, I'll explain all about it. In the car ahead I've fell in with a cantankerous old Baptist, and we've bin havin it hot and heavy as to whether Methodists or Baptists are the best."

"But what's that got to do with my religion?"

"A heap, stranger. I'm goin' to canvass this train. If thar's a big show o' Baptists I'm goin' to keep away from that old shellback and let him go down to destruction, while if thar's a bigger show o' Methodists I'm goin' back and git him to call me a liar and then punch his blamed old head off!"

M. QUAD.

BACK FROM GEORGIA.

The People Were Entirely Too Scrumptious to Suit Sam.

Detroit Free Press.

She drove up to the depot in an old cart drawn by an ox with lines attached to his horns, and she repeated inquiries about the train from the east so often that the depot agent finally asked:

"Are you expecting friends on that train?"

"I'm lookin' fur my son Sam an' his wife," she replied.

"Coming on a visit?"

"No, sah. They dun moved over to Georgy six months ago but they doan' like it and are comin' back."

"Mighty good State, that Georgia."

"I've hearn say so, but Sam can't abear it. Good lands and good crops, but the people is too scrumptious."

"How scrumptious?" he queried.

"I doan' exactly know, but I reckon Sam kin explain. He hadn't bin thar' but fo' months when they tarred an' feathered him an' rode him all over the country on a rail!"

Following the Turf.

CINCINNATI, June 7.—Artie Kire, a confidential clerk, has confessed to robbing his employers to bet on the races. He has fled.

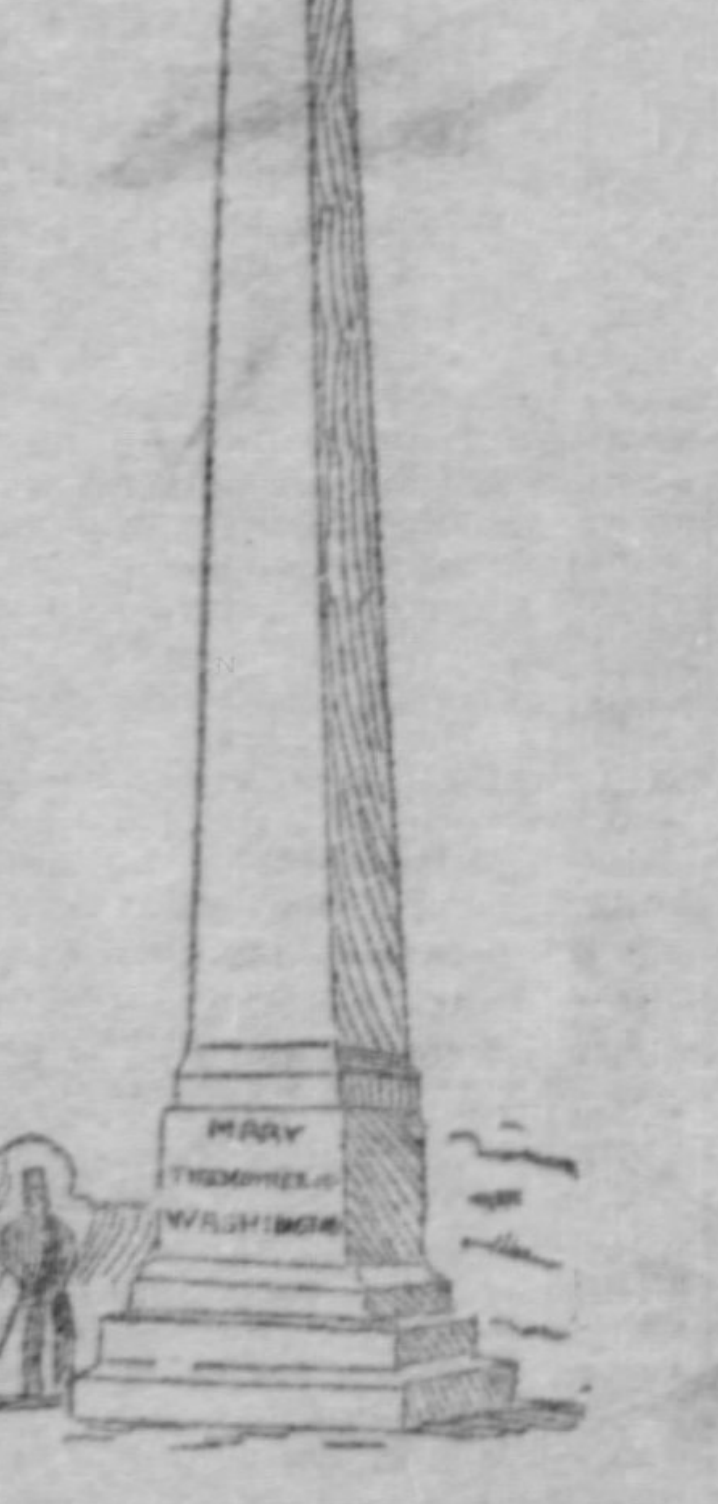
MARY WASHINGTON MONUMENT

It Is to Be a Monolith, Erected at Fredericksburg, Va.

Philadelphia Press.

The ladies of the National Mary Washington Memorial Association have an abiding faith in the country and sincerely believe that the women of America will provide sufficient funds to meet the cost of the monument which is shortly to be erected over the long neglected grave of George Washington's mother at Fredericksburgh, Va.

In view of this they have awarded a contract for a beautiful memorial to a firm in Buffalo, who have prepared a model, which is now on exhibition in the woman's building at the world's fair.



The memorial is simple, dignified and severely classic in design. It is a monolith, the most ancient form of a monument, and undoubtedly the most appropriate for the character of the woman over which it is to be reared. It will be constructed of Vermont granite, the shaft 40 feet in height, supported by a base 10 feet in height, giving an extreme elevation of 50 feet. As it will rest upon rising ground it is destined to be the most conspicuous object in the landscape in and about Fredericksburg.

PINCHED A TIGER'S TAIL.

He Was Sorry and Never Repeated the Experiment.

Detroit Free Press.

"What's the matter with my hand?" repeated the man who was shorn of thumb and forefinger, and otherwise maimed. "I've had many a good surgeon look at it and ask the same question. The general idea is that I got it caught among cog-wheels or revolving knives, but the fact is a tiger had hold of it for about 15 seconds."

"Were you hunting tigers?"

"No. I was simply making a fool of myself. I was visiting the zoological gardens at Philadelphia about 10 years ago, and among the animals was one of the largest tigers in captivity. It was a warm day, and he was sound asleep on the broad of his back, with his paws in the air. The end of his long tail stuck out of the cage a bit, and I thought it would be a smart trick to pinch it and see the brute jump. None of the keepers were in sight, and the more I thought of the idea the smarter it appeared to me. I was only 20 years old then, and, of course, imagined that I was the smartest of smart Alecks."

"And you pinched, eh?"

"I did. The guard-rail was only two feet away from the cage, and after a good look around I reached over and nipped that tail with great heartiness. Something roared and something moved about five times as quick as a flash of lightning, and the first thing I knew the tiger had my hand in his mouth. He grabbed it before I could jerk it back, you see. As he growled and chewed he also pulled backward, and but for a keeper coming up he would have pulled me up against the bars and got at me with his claws. He bit the thumb and finger clean off, and his fangs went right through from back to palm. The keeper pounded him loose with an iron bar just in time to save me, and it took about three years to get the hand in the shape you see it. The doctors threatened to amputate it at the wrist time and again."

"And you are satisfied?"

"Perfectly. A hundred tiger-tails waiting to be pinched would be no temptation to me. I'm not one of the sort that want the earth. If you want to know how the old thing works drop into a zoo some day and do some pinching."

RESULT OF A STRIKE.

A Man and His Wife Driven to Drink and Neglect.

Philadelphia Ledger.

A well-known uptown business man, returning home late on Monday night, found an emaciated and miserably clad little girl crying on a doorstep. She said she had been turned out of doors by her mother, who was drunk, and that her father was away from home intoxicated. The child was carried to the police station at Fourth and York streets, where she repeated her story to Lieutenant Scott, telling him her parents were Edward and Annie O'Donnell, residing on Leithgow street, above Cumberland. Sergeant Barsantee and Policeman Bush went to the house and found Mrs. O'Donnell lying in a drunken stupor, it is alleged, and, searching the neighborhood, arrested O'Donnell, who was also intoxicated. He and his wife were locked up for the night.

At a hearing before Magistrate Gillespie yesterday, the fact developed that O'Donnell was one of the strikers at Hughes & Patterson's rolling mill, on Richmond street, about a year ago. He had been industrious and hard working up to that time, and owned a nice little home. After he found his place was filled by a non-union workman he grew despondent and became intemperate, and his wife followed his example. She neglected the children heartlessly. The furniture was sold to get money to buy drink, and the children were miserably neglected and permitted to roam the streets at all hours.

O'Donnell wept as he described to the magistrate his vain search from place to place for work, having been rejected on account of his part in the strike. He promised to do better and was released. Mrs. O'Donnell was sent to the house of correction, as much for medical treatment for alcoholism as anything, and the children, a boy and girl, were turned over to the Society to Protect Children from Cruelty.

Must Be Anxious to Work.

WACO, TEX., June 7.—Yesterday the jury investigating the origin of the recent extensive fires in this city returned a verdict charging Rufus Bowen, Arvie Houston and Louis Powell, members of the fire department, with setting the buildings on fire.

SERVED HER RIGHT.

The Woman With a Heart Left the Heartless One.

San Francisco Examiner.

Two women were speaking of rescue home work the other day.

"Children are queer," said one of them. "You can never tell about 'em. Not long ago I went after a little girl to take her to our institution. She was a queer, wild little thing, and no one could do a thing with her. I didn't like the looks of her myself. She had a hard face and an impudent little mouth. She had only a few things of her own, and I packed them in my trunk.

"When we had been on the train a little while I noticed that she kept putting her hand furtively into her pocket, as if she had something hidden and wanted to see if it was all right. I watched her do this every once in a while and at last I said:

"'Anna, what have you got in your pocket?'

"Her face crimsoned. 'Nothin',' she said.

"She acted so queer that I began to think of the stories they had told me about her. 'Show me what you have there,' I said.

"'Nothin',' she said again, looking me defiantly in the face.

"I argued with her a long time and at last I made her take the mysterious thing out of her pocket. It was an odd, little clumsy bundle and I hated to open it for fear I should find a stolen piece of jewelry or rare trinket of some sort. I unwrapped fold after fold of dirty cloth. In the center I found—what do you think?"

"A picture," said the other woman.

"No."

"A purse?"

"No; a little, old, dirty sugar heart, tied with a piece of faded ribbon.

"'I've had it since I was little,' sobbed the child, 'and mamma used to give it to me to play with when I was good. She had it when she was little, and she used to go to bed alone if her mother'd let her have it for company.'"

"What did you do with the dirty thing?" said the other woman; "throw it away?"

The first woman didn't answer for a minute. Then she said:

"Would you have thrown it away?"

"Yes," said the other, firmly, "I would. I've managed children a long time, and, I tell you, you can't do a thing with them unless you make them understand they've got to mind."

"You're one of the directors of the big orphans' home, aren't you?" said the first woman, speaking very slowly.

"Yes, I am."

"I thought so." And the first woman stopped the car and got out at the very next crossing.

THE RISKS TOO GREAT.

A Coonskin Wouldn't Pay For All the Damage.

WRITTEN FOR THE POST.

They had come down from the mountains—man and wife—to have their tintypes taken by a traveling operator. The husband thought it well to have a fair understanding of the matter at the beginning, and so he entered the gallery on wheels and asked:

"How much fur two pictur's?"

"Fifty cents," was the reply.

"Will yo' take a prime coonskin in payment?"

"Yes."

"Will we look nateral?"

"You will."

"Kin I stand with a knife in my hand, as if ready to tackle a b'ar?"

"You can."

"Kin the old woman hev her hands clasped and her eyes rolled up like some of them rich folks?"

"If she wants to."

"And yo'll take all the risks?"

"What risks do you mean?"

"Waal, I hain't purty nor proud, but the old woman is, an yo'll hev to take a twist out o' her nose and shorten up her chin a leetle or she'll git right up after seein the pictur and light on yo' like a turkey on a 'tater bug. The last feller that was here only survived two days after takin her pictur, and I thought it was only squar to tell yo' 'bout it."

The artist declined to take the risks, and the man picked up his coonskin and went out, saying:

"Can't blame yo', stranger—can't blame yo' a bit. Yo' don't want to be tore all to pieces and hev this wagin wrecked fur the sake of one coonskin. I'll git the ole woman seven yards of kaliker, and she'll hev to roll up her eyes at that and let the pictur go."

M. QUAD.

DR. FRANKLIN'S REPLY.

It Showed What the Colonists Thought of Receiving Criminals.

Detroit Free Press.

Before the war of the revolution England populated some of her American colonies with convicts and paupers. A resident of Detroit finds in the tattered pages of an old book, published 100 years ago, the following reference to the objectionable practice:

When Sir Robert Walpole was prime minister of England he sent a shipload of convicts to be distributed between Pennsylvania and Virginia, and notified Dr. Franklin, who was the representative or commissioner, to look after the American interests. The doctor, in response, wrote him expressing the thanks of the colonies for the maternal care of Great Britain for her colonies so strongly manifested, and that as an expression of American gratitude he had the honor to inform him that he had this day sent him by the return ship a collection of rattlesnakes, and would respectfully suggest that he have them introduced into his majesty's garden at Kew, in order that they might propagate and increase, at the same time assuring his excellency that they would be as beneficial to his majesty's English dominions as British convicts were to his American possessions.

Bottom Figures in Trousers.

From Judge.

Wandering William—Say, Swipes, whatcher got yer pants rolled up fer?

Swipes—William, if I is poor I'm still a gent. Ever since de duke of Craven's weddin' it's de proper t'ing. See?

READY FOR THE PRESIDENT.

He May Act Soon on the Pittsburgh Postoffice.

CANDIDATES' PAPERS ARE ALL IN.

Patrick Foley Says Mr. Harrity Has Taken No Part.

A CONGRESSMAN'S CIVIL SERVICE IDEA

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The Pittsburgh postmastership question is now all ready to be laid before the President whenever Postmaster General Bissell feels disposed to take it up, as Candidate Foley came here to-day and placed on file at the postoffice department a formidable mass of papers containing the written opinions of numerous reputable and responsible business men and citizens of Pittsburgh to the effect that he would make a good postmaster and deserves the appointment because of his services to the party. Two other large bundles of papers from other citizens and business men similarly indorsing John B. Larkin and W. C. Howley for the postmastership were already on file, and as these are the only candidates in sight the case may be regarded as closed and ready to be submitted to the adjudication of the President and the postmaster general.

Mr. Foley did not see the postmaster general when he went to file his indorsements, but held a satisfactory half hour's talk with Major Howard, chief of the department. He expects to have an interview with Mr. Bissell to-morrow. When asked by THE POST correspondent if a letter from Chairman Harrity was among the papers he filed to-day, Mr. Foley said:

"No. There was no letter from Mr. Harrity. He is taking no part in the contest for the Pittsburgh postmastership. As he regards both Mr. Larkin and myself as good friends of his, he naturally didn't care to interfere and I am satisfied that he should not under the circumstances, but I believe I have his good will in my candidacy and I think my appointment would be entirely acceptable to him."

Secretary Hoke Smith gave it out to-day that Pension Agent Bengough of Pittsburgh will be decapitated in two or three days. He would say nothing as to the successor in the office, but Captain Skinner, it is believed, will be appointed.

Congressman-elect Erdman of Allentown came in this evening, accompanied by State Chairman J. Marshall Wright. Mr. Erdman is here in the hope of accelerating the movement of Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Maxwell's ax, which is not decapitating Republican fourth-class postmasters in his district at a rate that satisfies the congressman or his Democratic constituents. Mr. Erdman will also try to induce Comptroller Eckels to make A. G. Dewalt of Allentown one of the three new bank examiners to be appointed in Pennsylvania. The congressman is thinking out the details of a scheme to amend the civil service law whereby an equable division of the minor offices of the government between the two great parties can be secured and the present dissatisfaction with the workings of the law done away with. As matters now stand the great bulk of the employes in the classified service are Republicans, and unless the law is amended this state of affairs will continue indefinitely to the great dissatisfaction of Democrats. Mr. Erdman believes an amendment to the law should be adopted retaining the present system of competitive examinations, but providing that one-half the appointees to the classified service shall come from each of the great political parties. If this were done Mr. Erdman believes it would promote the cause of genuine civil service reform, as it would be regarded as fair and would render less likely attempts to evade the law.

State Chairman Wright said his visit was merely to look after fourth-class postoffices with Mr. Erdman. It is believed, however, that Mr. Wright is casting his eye over the field with a view to entering the lists as a candidate for naval officer of the port of Philadelphia. Both Congressmen Erdman and Reilly, who is also in town, have indorsed the candidacy of William H. Doyle for revenue collector of the Philadelphia district.

Among the President's callers to-day was the venerable Governor Curtin, who wished to pay his respects. He told the President he simply came to see him and inquire for Mrs. Cleveland and the baby. He assured the President he wanted no office for himself or his friends. When the old governor said this a number of congressmen who were standing about and who did want offices for their friends broke into a round of applause.

The following fourth-class postmasters were appointed to-day in West Virginia: At Bloomery, Hampshire county, W. H. Michael, in place of O. Peasmaker, removed; at Parsons, Tucker county, D. W. Ryan; at Van Camp, Wetsel county, Mrs. J. Walkins.

FRAUDULENT CHINESE.

More Evidence They Are Slipping Into This Country.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—O. H. Simons, United States consul at Hong Kong, China, has informed the state department that he believes that from 500 to 1,000 fraudulent "notarial certificates" have been "distributed to intending Chinese immigrants each month for the past three or four months." Consul Simons refused to certify two certificates, as the persons presenting them, while ostensibly having been in the United States, as their certificates showed, could not give any account of the country, and in fact declared that "sedan chairs were the only means of traveling in America." Consul Simons states that most of the Chinamen with fraudulent certificates reach America by steamers that land at Vancouver, British Columbia. Instructions will be sent to all collectors of customs calling attention to these fraudulent certificates.

Some time ago Secretary Carlisle was informed that the American consul at Hong Kong was unable to ascertain that the Chinese government had given authority to any of its officials to issue certificates of identity to merchants and other Chinese of the exempt class under the sixth section of the exclusion act. Secretary Carlisle asked Secretary Gresham to investigate, and to-day the latter sent to Mr. Carlisle a letter from the Chinese minister at Washington which said the Chinese customs officers were authorized to issue the certificates.

Gresham Knows Nothing of It.

WASHINGTON, June 7. — Secretary Gresham has received no information from Minister Blount that warrants the conclusion that he is preparing to indorse all that has been done in Hawaii, and that he is now strongly inclined to recommend at least the establishment of a United States protectorate. The secretary is also in official ignorance of the reported interference of Claus Spreckels.

George Sheppard in Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—[Special.]—George Sheppard, treasurer of the Pittsburgh Bank for Savings, was in town to-day on his way home from Baltimore. Mr. Sheppard was formerly a bank examiner, but sent in his resignation a year ago when about to take his present position. His resignation was not accepted, however, and he was placed on the reserve force of examiners. He went to see the new controller of the currency, Mr. Eckels, to-day, and Mr. Eckels told him that owing to the unusual demands on the force of bank examiners at present he would probably be called on shortly for special service. Mr. Sheppard left for Pittsburgh to-night.

THE PENSION REFORM.

Commissioner Lochren Appoints the Board of Revision

WASHINGTON, June 7.—To properly comply with the order of Secretary Hoke Smith of May 27, 1893, directing the commissioner of pensions to "have an examination made to determine what pensions have heretofore been allowed under section 2 of the act approved June 27, 1890, in disregard of the terms of said act and in conflict with the ruling of this department in the case of Charles F. Bennett," Commissioner Lochren to-day organized a board of revision consisting of 23 men, who have been selected with special reference to their fitness for the place. The duties of the board will be to draw from the admitted files as rapidly as may be practicable all cases allowed under section 2 of the act of June 27, 1890, aggregating over $300,000, and to determine whether the allowances are in accordance with law.

MAY BE A COMPLICATION.

Arrest of an English Vessel Mate Being Discussed.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—An unqualified denial is given at the department of state of the story that the British ambassador has demanded reparation for the arrest of the mate of the British steamer Nigretia at New Orleans May 2. It is admitted that the subject is a matter of correspondence and it is possible that the British ambassador may have submitted the case to the attention of the department, but it would been an almost unheard of proceeding for a summary demand to be made for an apology and reparation in such a case before investigation.

The Investigation Begun.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Experts employed under the direction of the congressional committee authorized to investigate the methods of conducting business in the executive departments at Washington began work to-day. They will first take up the business methods of the treasury and then the other departments. It will take perhaps two years to complete the work.

FOR AND AGAINST REPEAL.

A HEARING YESTERDAY BEFORE THE GOVERNOR.

Executive Action on the Bill Expected Very Soon.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

HARRISBURG, June 7.—Governor Pattison to-day listened for over two hours to argument for and against the bill repealing the special Allegheny Sunday law. The friends of the measure were in a decided majority and had the best of the argument. The governor did not indicate what disposition he would make of the measure, but its friends are confident he will give it his approval. A. P. Burchfield was the first speaker. He said he appeared as a citizen and a merchant. He claimed that the only argument that could be made against the present law was that it applied only to Allegheny county. This he did not regard as possessing any weight under the circumstances.

Albert J. Barr said he was present merely as a citizen advocating justice for Allegheny county. He declared that there was no telling where these persecutions by the Law and Order Society would stop if the people of the county were not given some relief. There were now informations on file in the offices of certain Pittsburgh aldermen against the street railways, the incline planes, the telephone companies, blast furnaces and similar institutions. He did not believe the people of Allegheny county were so much worse than the rest of the State that they needed a special penalty 6¼ times as large as that elsewhere to keep them in order.

Rev. S. B. McCormick appeared, he said, as the representative of 12 Presbyterian churches with a membership of 25,000 to urge the governor to veto the bill. He claimed that the law-abiding people of Allegheny county are not seeking to have the law of 1855 repealed. He said it made no difference to them whether the fine was $4, or $25, or $2,500. They were obeying the law and intended to do so. He claimed that if the penalty is reduced to $4 it will then become a discrimination, as the rich violators will be able to do as they please and pay the penalty, while the poor must keep within the bounds. He said he was not a member of the Law and Order Society, but it was composed of the very best people of Allegheny county; that they had not received any money through the prosecutions they had conducted, and, on the contrary, that the maintenance of the work had been a constant source of expense.

Fred J. Grant opposed the law because it discriminated against Allegheny county and had been made thoroughly odious to an overwhelming majority of its people. He recited briefly the history of the law of 1855 and illustrated the manner in which it was being enforced. Mr. Grant handed the governor copies of the Philadelphia *Press*, *Times* and *Record* of to-day in each of which appeared an editorial favoring the signing of the bill as an act of common justice.

Other speeches were made by the foes of the bill covering practically the same ground as taken by the earlier speakers. Then George Shiras III. took the floor and reviewed the situation in a most convincing address. He said he appeared as an entirely disinterested party, but one who has had opportunities to learn the facts of the case. The law of 1855 has been a source of corruption and abuse, he declared, and should be repealed. He concluded his remarks with a strong plea in favor of the approval of the bill before his excellency.

A New Navigation Company.

TRENTON, N. J., June 7.—The International Navigation Company was incorporated here to-day. The capital stock is $15,000,000. The incorporators are Clement A. Griscomb, Wm. Henry Barnes, A. J. Cassatt, Henry Houston and John D. Potts, all of Philadelphia; Benjamin Brewster of New York and ex-Senator Wm. J. Sewell of Camden.

The O'Leary Glassworks Strike.

MONONGAHELA, PA., June 7.—The attempted settlement of the reported strike at the O'Leary glassworks failed and the shutdown is likely to continue for a long time. It is now stated that the trouble arose over the discharge of a flattener and a blower for dissipation.

Free Trade Club Banquet.

CLEVELAND, June 7.—The Cleveland Free Trade club gave its annual banquet to-night at the Weddell house. Among the guests who responded to the toasts were Henry George, Thomas G. Shearman, William Lloyd Garrison and Hon. Tom L. Johnson.

HEAVY AND GENERAL RAINS

Will Cross the Country the Latter Part of June.

GROWTH OF THE EARTH AT THE EQUATOR.

The Time Must Come When the Globe Will Turn Over.

ICE AT THE POLES WILL THEN DISAPPEAR

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE POST.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., June 9.—My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm waves to cross the continent from 8th to 11th and 14th to 17th. The next will reach the Pacific coast about the 18th, cross the Western mountains by close of the 19th, the great central valleys from 20th to 22d and the Eastern States about the 23d.

This disturbance will be of wide extent, of more than usual energy, and will be accompanied by heavy rains. It will be at its greatest force in the Mississippi valley about the 20th and 21st.

A warm wave will cross the Western mountains about the 18th, the great central valleys about the 20th and the Eastern States about the 22d. A cool wave will cross the Western mountains about the 21st, the great central valleys about the 23d and the Eastern States about the 25th.

Principal rains during last half of June will be in the southern latitudes with a decrease in northern latitudes. The Mississippi river will fall and reach its low water mark about the first week in July.

A number of papers are copying my weather forecasts without permission. In so doing they violate the copyright laws of the United States. I hope they will respect my copyright without the necessity of enforcing these laws.

The Great Ice Ages.

There are unmistakable evidences that ice and glacier snows have covered great portions of the earth where now are our most fertile countries and pleasant climates, but in searching for a cause our scientists are addicted to far-fetched theories. They are not willing to reason from known facts, but are prone to adopt impossible hypotheses. All agree that the great ice sheet was very like that which covers the north pole within the Arctic circle. I believe that the ice age of this country was caused by that which causes the present ice age of the north polar and south polar regions. Could such be the case?

It is not possible that the poles and equator of the earth are permanent. It is well known that they are not. Law requires that at great intervals more rapid changes should occur.

The earth has gradually grown from a single atom to its present dimensions, and if it has required a million years to accumulate from space and lay down the 10 miles of debris in the geologically surveyed surface of the earth, then it must have required 400 hundred times that long to accumulate the 4,000 miles that constitute the earth's radius.

The accumulations from space are at and near the earth's equator and not at the poles. Therefore all planetary bodies have greater diameters through their equators than through their poles. Since the last change of the earth's equator and poles all the former low places about the new equator have been filled up, and now the diameter through the equator is 26 miles greater than through the poles.

The earth receives its accumulations from space principally through animal, vegetable and coral growths—if we are permitted to make a distinction between coral and animal life.

The accumulation from these sources are greatest at the earth's equator and least at the poles, and this accounts for the greater diameter at the equator.

Animal and vegetable growths come from space and not from the earth. Plant an acorn in a tub of dirt and when the oak has grown to a ton in weight the dirt will weigh as much as it did when the acorn was planted. The truth of this can be established in a shorter period by planting a hill of corn in a tub of dirt. There will be no change in the weight of the soil. These experiences fully illustrate the growth of the earth from vegetable and coral accumulations near the earth's equator.

Rainfall is immensely greater near the equator than in more northern latitudes, and this rain water contains matter that greatly aids in building up the fibrous structures of vegetation. By this greater rainfall at the equator a much larger amount of ammonia is deposited there than in more northern latitudes.

Prof. Vail, one of our geological writers, makes one of his notable mistakes herein. He claims that great floods have fallen at the earth's poles, an absurd idea that no meteorolgist can entertain. His theory is that aqueous belts about the earth would gravitate toward the poles, when every known fact proves exactly the reverse of this.

Aerolites fall in greater numbers at the equator than at the poles. Metallic substances have a tendency to fall into an electric current, and as the electric forces of the earth are greatest over the equator aerolites are drawn in that direction. It cannot be denied that these various causes accumulate matter near the earth's equator much more rapidly than at the poles.

This growth of the earth at the equator cannot go on forever without a change, and even if no comet should ever have come this way to jostle the earth and change its equator it would have grown out of proportion so much at the equator that it must necessarily have made a change.

The earth is now out of proportion, probably to nearly the greatest extent it will bear, and it is now shifting its equator and poles. As the equator continues to accumulate matter the rate of change will probably increase till a complete revolution of poles and equator have been accomplished, and then the present polar ice age must give way to an equatorial climate and parts of our torrid zone take their places at the poles and, in turn, undergo the ice age.

In these changes, gradual or sudden, the levels of the oceans would make great changes, as the records show to have been the case in all parts of the globe and in all ages of the world. Thus many floods have come by the rising of the ocean waters and there is no necessity for the impossible theories that the continents rise and fall.

W. T. FOSTER.

Storms of the Pyrenees.

At a recent meeting of the French Meteorological Society Dr. Fines presented a note on the violence of the storms which are occasionally experienced in the province of Roussillon (Eastern Py-

ANOTHER WHEELING STRIKE.

No. 6 on the Woods Farm Showing for a Good Well.

The Wheeling Gas Company has another good producer on the Woods farm south of McDonald. Late Tuesday the drill reached the bottom of the sand where the pay is obtained in that vicinity, and the well responded promptly at a lively rate. During the first 24 hours the well made 250 barrels, and then declined somewhat, and when last heard from was flowing at the rate of 200 barrels a day. Nos. 4 and 5 on this farm are doing about 150 barrels a day apiece, and the property appears to be about the best paying one in that vicinity. No. 7 is now drilling and may reach the sand in a week or so.

The Forest Oil Company was forced to abandon the attempt to drill the gas well at Flemming park to the fifth sand owing to the strong gas pressure encountered, which hindered work.

The Philadelphia company has resumed the work at No. 4 on the M. Clever farm in the McCurdy pool which was so unceremoniously stopped the other day by a boiler explosion. The well is about 20 feet in the sand and may reach the pay in that formation to-day or to-morrow.

The Wheeling Gas Company began spudding at No. 4 on the J. P. Scott yesterday.

The well on the George Kelso lease belonging to the Forest Oil Company, and No. 7 James Wallace are due in the sand in a day or so.

The Woodland Oil Company yesterday shot No. 2 Berry which improved it somewhat.

C. A. Smith's well on the Moses farm at Midway was completed yesterday and is good for 25 or 30 barrels a day.

The Wheeling Gas Company has been unable to remove the obstructions at No. 5 Gladden, southwest of Laurel Hill, and may not get the sand for a few days.

The condition of the oil market yesterday served to place the downtrodden producer in a better frame of mind than he has been in for some time, and strengthens the hope of a dollar market before the end of the year.

Finegan & Mechlin were drilling yesterday some distance in the sand at No. 1 on the M. Clever lease with very little oil showing.

The production of the McDonald oil field yesterday was estimated at 15,500 barrels, and the stock in field at 39,500 barrels.

The total runs from the Sistersville field yesterday were reported to have been 14,064 barrels.

The Benner Bros. No. 2 Elliott was the only gauge list well reported. It continued making 30 barrels an hour.

Runs and Shipments.

The runs and shipments of the different pipe lines Tuesday were as follows: National Transit—Runs, 25,244 barrels; shipments, 20,462 barrels. McDonald—Runs, 9,473 barrels; outside McDonald—Runs, 5,417 barrels; total, 14,890 barrels. Buckeye, Macksburg—Runs, 4,432 barrels; shipments, 249 barrels. Lima—Runs, 40,664 barrels; shipments, 18,340 barrels. Eureka—Runs, 20,050 barrels; shipments, 1,311 barrels. Southern Line—Shipments, 14,120 barrels. New York Transit—Shipments, 46,992 barrels.

Runs and deliveries for the W. L. Mellon line were: Runs, 18,595 barrels; receipts from other lines, none; total, 18,595 barrels; deliveries, 16,145 barrels.

Tidewater runs and shipments were: Runs, 5,046 barrels; total, 26,880 barrels; average, 4,480 barrels; shipments, 27,196 barrels; total, 87,150 barrels; average, 14,525 barrels.

The Oil Market.

The local oil option ranged as follows: Opening, 61½c; highest, 63⅛c; lowest, 61c; closing, 63⅛c. Sales, 15,000 barrels.

NEW YORK, June 7.—The petroleum market was firm but dull, not a single sale having been reported. Pennsylvania oil—Spot sales none. July options—Sales none; 63c bid all day. Lima oil—Sales none; 29½c bid. Total sales none.

OIL CITY, PA., June 7.—National Transit certificates opened at 61½c; highest, 63⅛c; lowest, 60⅞c; closed at 63⅛c; sales, 53,000 barrels; clearances, 42,000 barrels; shipments, 121,618 barrels; runs, 84,582 barrels.

ZIMMERMAN HURT.

Collides With a Rider in Ireland and Is Laid Up.

DUBLIN, June 7.—A. A. Zimmerman, the American champion bicycler, was winner to-day in a mile invitation scratch race participated in by bicyclists from various parts of Ireland. Zimmerman won easily by two bicycle lengths in 2 minutes 47 2-5 seconds. O'Neill of Dublin was second and Gallagher of Cork was third. During the day Zimmerman gave an exhibition. He did a quarter mile with a flying start in 30 4-5 seconds, thus beating the best Irish record by one second.

Later in the day there was a race for the 25-mile championship. Zimmerman at an early stage of the race came in violent collision with another contestant, and was thrown with great violence against the rails which enclose the track. Three of his teeth were crushed out and he was otherwise injured to such an extent that he was compelled to retire from the race. Kenna of Limerick won, making the distance in 1 hour 13 minutes 26 3-5 seconds. Camp of London was second. Zimmerman's injuries, though necessarily painful, are not serious. They will keep him from racing for some time.

Must Be Paid For.

WHEELING, June 7.—At the annual meeting of the West Virginia Medical Society to-day the president, Dr. Morgan, in his annual address, discussing so-called expert medical testimony in courts of justice, advised the members of the society to hereafter refuse to give such evidence without a guarantee of fair compensation. In case of arrest for contempt he advised them to appeal to the supreme courts.

The Duke Leaves Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 7.—The duke of Veragua and party left Chicago to-night at 8 o'clock over the Pennsylvania railroad for Columbus, O. Several hundred people cheered him. The duke said the six weeks spent in Chicago had been the happiest of his life. The party occupied a suite of 25 rooms on the parlor floor of the Auditorium, and the hotel bill was over $9,000.

Laidlaw Laid Low.

NEW YORK, June 7.—The damage suit brought by William R. Laidlaw against Russell Sage for damages sustained at the time of the Wall street dynamite explosion was dismissed by Judge Andrews yesterday. He decided that Mr. Sage was not responsible for the shock to Laidlaw. The case will be appealed.

On the Field of Honor.

SPARTANSBURG, S. C., June 7.—A. W. Lawrence and Mr. Odenheimer had a difficulty in which the lie was passed and it was decided to settle the matter on the field of honor. Lawrence was shot in the right leg and the wound is considered serious.

A New Hotel Burned.

PARKERSBURG, W. VA., June 7.—Fitzpatrick's hotel, in course of construction at Terra Alta, was burned last night. Loss, $15,000.

"Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething" softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain and cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

KEEPING A SHARP LOOKOUT.

ECKELS HAS HIS EYE ON NEW YORK AND CHICAGO.

Thinks They Are Strong, Though, and at Philadelphia, Too.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Comptroller of the Currency Eckels said to-day he had been watching the New York and Chicago banks closely because a break there would be a serious thing, and that he was satisfied the New York and Chicago banks were in strong condition. As to Philadelphia the same thing was true.

Senator Manderson, president pro tem of the last senate, said to-day he did not believe the situation to be nearly as bad as it looked. "We are," he said, "more frightened than hurt, that is there is not the foundation for as much alarm as is felt." Speaking of the prospects of repealing the Sherman law, he said: "The Sherman law cannot be repealed by the next congress unless replaced by the free coinage of silver in some form. They may put more silver in the dollar, but free coinage will be insisted on as a condition to the repeal of the Sherman law."

Secretary Carlisle was with the President until midnight last night, but the subject of discussion was not the financial situation. They were talking over internal revenue appointments to be made, and examining a great batch of papers filed by various candidates, the most knotty of the questions being the Kentucky and Texas appointments. It was expected to-day that as a result of this conference there would be a large batch of appointments, but none were made. Commissioner of Internal Revenue Miller was at the White House this morning and the President received calls from a number of statesmen interested in the appointments expected.

A telegram from Chicago received this afternoon by Mr. Eckels states that the financial situation there is more cheerful.

YESTERDAY'S FAILURES.

Rumors Start a Run on a Cleveland Bank.

CLEVELAND, June 7.—A run is in progress on the St. Clair street branch of the East End Savings Bank Company. Many depositors were promptly paid. Offers from other city banks were received but refused. No cause is assigned except rumors due to failures in other cities.

NEW ALBANY, IND., June 7.—The New Albany Banking Company suspended payment this morning and closed its doors. The suspension was caused by the run made on the Bedford bank at Bedford, Ind., yesterday, which forced it to close.

SPOKANE, WASH., June 7.—A better feeling prevailed to-day in financial circles and indications are that the storm has passed. All the banks opened on time this morning. Some of the banks are offering to take certificates of deposit and checks of any of the four suspended banks at par. Depositors refuse to take less.

ST. LOUIS, June 7.—The application at Wichita, Kan., for a receiver for the Whittaker & Sons Packing Company has developed the fact that the St. Louis property of the company has been transferred to Charles D. McLure for $112,000.

PALOUSE, WASH., June 7.—The First National bank closed its doors this morning. The suspension is due to the failure of the Bank of Spokane. The bank has a capital and surplus of $100,000 and deposits of $30,000.

NEW YORK, June 7.—The sheriff has taken charge of the place of business of the E. Goodman Manufacturing Company, suspenders and webbing, on an attachment in favor of Isaac Neuberg, who is said to be a clothing dealer at Marquette, Mich. The liabilities are about $63,000, and assets nominally about $119,000.

CINCINNATI, June 7.—Three million dollars in gold coin has been sent from here to New York.

CHICAGO, June 7.—Joseph Rathbone & Co., lumber dealers, assigned this morning. Assets are scheduled at $500,000 and liabilities at $250,000. Robert F. Shanklin is assignee.

ELEVATORS IN BAD SHAPE.

Two Minneapolis Concerns Are Financially Embarrassed.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 7.—Two of the best known elevator companies in the Northwest, the Northern Pacific and the Red River Valley, are financially embarrassed owing to the prevailing uncertainty and the lack of confidence which is felt by the ranks. The capital stock of the Northern Pacific Elevator Company is held principally in Duluth. George Rupley, president of the Northern Pacific Elevator Company, resides in the latter city. It is said a receiver will be asked for.

A Pittsburgher Killed.

PHILADELPHIA, June 7.—[Special.]—Locomotive Fireman James Norman, who hailed from Pittsburgh, was beheaded this evening under the wheels of his own engine hauling a Reading dirt train in Frankford. Norman went out on the front of the locomotive to oil it, and in some manner slipped and fell under the wheels. His body was taken to the morgue and his Pittsburgh friends notified.

The Archduke of Austria Coming.

NEW YORK, June 7.—Chevalier D'Hoppancourt, captain of the Austrian training ship Frudsberg, made an official call upon Mayor Gilroy to-day. He informed the mayor that the Austrian archduke, heir apparent, who is now on a tour of the world, will be in this city soon. As he is traveling incognito he will not expect to have his presence officially recognized.

Miss Critchfield at Large.

SOMERSET, PA., June 7.—Elsie May Critchfield, the young woman whose case attracted so much attention in the Pittsburgh newspapers, escaped from the county home to-day and is a fugitive to-night. Several searching parties are out in quest of her.

Pontifical Document Coming.

NEW YORK, June 7.—The Rome correspondent of a Catholic newspaper cables that the pope mailed an important pontifical document on June 5 to the bishops of the United States. This document deals with the school question and upholds the opinion of the majority of the episcopate of the United States.

Regret at Booth's Demise.

LONDON, June 8.—All the newspapers of London this morning contain long obituary articles upon the late Edwin Booth. His death has also caused deep regret at Berlin, where his Shakespearean renderings had always been heard with keen admiration.

An Instance of Servian Barbarism.

VIENNA, June 7.—The Servian politician, Petrovich, was yesterday enticed into a house at Pozarevoc by his political opponents and brutally murdered. His body was then shockingly mutilated and thrown into the street.

ALWAYS avoid harsh purgative pills. They first make you sick and then leave you constipated. Carter's Little Liver Pills regulate the bowels and make you well. Dose, one pill.

CHICAGO 'CHANGE.

CHICAGO, June 7.—Confidence in the value of wheat tried hard to struggle to the top at the opening, but the atmosphere was still heavy with the borrowed troubles of savings bank depositors, and the more direct effect of rumored failures in the grain trade at Duluth and St. Louis, made known after the opening, quickly brought about a return of despondency, which caused a break of over 1c per bushel in wheat. The starting price for July was off ⅛c to 67¼c. There were sales and then the market took a tumble to 68½c on rumors of failures at Duluth and Minneapolis, and a break of 3c occurred. Rumors were afterward denied, but the market failed to respond to a recovery of ½c. The early cables were firmer and the receipts at Chicago and Duluth were light, only 48 cars having been inspected at the former and 320 at the latter place. Bradstreet's reports showed a net decrease east and west of the Rockies of 76,000 bushels. London and Antwerp were unchanged. Late trading was light, July centering around 76⅝c and closing finally at 76¼@76⅜c, a net loss for the day of ⅝c; September's loss was 1c. The Kansas corn crop report was also about as bad as expected.

There was a fair amount of business done in corn at a slight decline from yesterday's prices. Receipts were 10 cars over estimates, and for to-morrow 500 cars are looked for. There was no demand from the East for round lots, and receivers were still confidently talking of a continuation of the present rate of shipments from the West. July started ⅛c up at 39⅝c, and a decline to 39¼c speedily followed, when the wheat market made its first dive. There was a quick reaction to 39⅝@39⅝c, followed by a gradual sag to 39⅜c, at which it closed. September closed ⅝c lower for the day.

Oats were steady and firm, holding better than anything else. July sold at 27¾@28⅛c, closing at 28⅛c, and September at 25¾@26c.

Hog products were slow and steady at $20 75@20 80 for September. September lard sold from $10.75 to $11 00 and September ribs from $9 80 to $9 50, closing at $9 60.

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour dull and unchanged; No. 2 spring wheat, 63⅝c; No. 3 spring wheat, 57@60c; No. 2 red, 63⅝c; No. 2 corn, 37⅝c; No. 2 oats, 28¼@28⅜c; No. 2 white, f. o. b., 32@32½c; No. 3 white, 29¼@30c; No. 2 rye, 50c; No. 2 barley, 60c; No. 3, f. o. b., 35@48c; No. 4, f. o. b., 30@32c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1 02; prime timothy seed, $3 80; mess pork, per barrel, $20 20@20 22½; lard, per 100 lb., $9 80@9 82½; short ribs sides (loose), $9 27½@9 30; dry salted shoulders (boxed), $10 00@10 25; short clear sides (boxed), $10 37½@10 62½; sugars unchanged.

Receipts—Flour, 12,000 barrels; wheat, 55,000 bushels; corn, 637,000 bushels; oats, 578,000 bushels; rye, 4,000 bushels; barley, 27,000 bushels.

Shipments—Flour, 7,000 barrels; wheat, 227,000 bushels; corn, 270,000 bushels; oats, 378,000 bushels; barley, 7,000 bushels.

On the produce exchange to-day the butter market was steady and unchanged. Eggs quiet and unchanged.

Opening, highest, lowest and closing quotations furnished by John M. Oakley & Co., bankers & brokers, No. 45 Sixth street, Hotel Anderson building:

Articles & Mon'hs	Open-ing.	High-est.	Low-est.	Clos-ing.	Clos'g J'ne 6
WHEAT—					
June				64¼	65¼
July	67¼	67¾	66⅛	66⅝	67¼
Sept	71⅜	71⅝	70⅜	70⅞	71⅜
Dec	75½	76	75¼	75½	76⅛
CORN—					
June	37⅛	37¾	37⅛	37¾	37⅝
July	39⅝	39⅝	39¼	39⅝	39⅝
Sept	41⅜	41½	40⅞	41½	41⅜
OATS—					
June	27¼	28¼	27¼	28¼	27¾
July	27⅝	28¼	27⅝	28¼	27⅞
Sept	25½	26	25½	25½	26⅛
PORK—					
June					19 95
July	20 20	20 20	20 20	20 20	20 20
Sept	20 75	20 80	20 75	20 80	20 70
LARD—					
June				9 80	9 80
July	10 22	10 22	10 00	10 05	10 07
Sept	10 75	10 75	10 52	10 60	10 57
S. RIBS—					
June					9 42
July	9 50	9 50	9 25	9 30	9 67
Sept	9 77	9 80	9 50	9 60	9 69

Car receipts for to-day—Wheat, 48 cars; corn, 390 cars; oats, 250 cars. Hogs, 12,000 head. Estimated receipts for to-morrow—Wheat, 42 cars; corn, 504 cars; oats, 350 cars.

BIG OARSMEN MEET.

Hanlan Defeats Teemer and Gaudaur Beats Stansbury and Peterson.

AUSTIN, TEX., June 7.—The big regatta which commenced here to-day has brought together the world's greatest oarsmen. In its international character it is probably the greatest aquatic contest in the history of the world and the promises are good for fine racing for the four days it lasts.

The preliminaries were rowed to-day. In the first heat Hanlan finished four lengths ahead of Teemer, Rogers was third and Hosmer last. The second heat was won easily by Gaudaur by six lengths, Peterson second, Stansbury third and Ten Eyck distanced. The distance was three miles. Hanlan's time was 20:06 and Gaudaur's 19:39½.

The Latest German Nightmare.

BERLIN, June 7.—Kalnoky's references to the reciprocity between Austria and Russia are far from acceptable here. The *entente* between Russia and Austria will tend to make Austria independent of Germany. Bismarck's organ, the *Hamburgher Nachrichten* dilates upon this point, laying all the blame on Caprivi. It says that the reconciliation between Austria and Russia is the natural outcome of the fall of Bismarck.

Buried Treasure Found.

CITY OF MEXICO, June 7.—A few days ago some old and musty documents were found here by which it was learned that treasure consisting of jewelry and gold coin amounting in value to $2,000,000 is buried at No. 6 Perpeouta street in this city. The work of excavation was begun and in a short time a clay vessel filled with gold powder was unearthed. Then came several pieces of solid silverware. The work was stopped by water flowing into the excavation.

Baptists in Session.

WEST NEWTON, PA., June 7.—At yesterday's session of the Pittsburgh Baptist Association Rev. J. W. Riddle of the Union Baptist church, Pittsburgh, was re-elected moderator, Deacon F. J. Rebbeck of the Mt. Washington church was re-elected clerk and Rev. W. W. West of Oakland church was re-elected treasurer. Seven new churches were received, increasing the membership of the association to upward of 7,900.

May Have to Answer For Murder.

NEW YORK, June 7.—Frank Ellison, the clubman who assaulted Broker Henriques Monday night, was arrested last evening and spent the night in a cell at police headquarters. He was arraigned in court to-day, but the case went over till afternoon, when he may have to answer a charge of murder, Henriques being in a critical shape.

K. of P. Will Prosecute Willey.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 7.—Stansbury J. Willey of Wilmington, Del., supreme master of the exchequer of the Knights of Pythias, is to be expelled from the order and criminal proceedings will be begun against him. The order has lost $80,000 all told, through his operations, and there is little chance of getting it back.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

For Information of Readers of The Weekly Post.

THURSDAY, JUNE 1.

A verdict for $7,500 was given against the Panhandle Railroad Company in an action for damages brought by the estate of David Steen for a right of way taken through Mansfield, Pa.

It is understood that the Law and Order Society has appointed J. E. Kelby of Bellevernon, Pa., to succeed Robert McClure as its agent.

Thomas Nolan in attempting to board a train on the Pittsburgh, Virginia & Charleston railroad at Morrisons station fell under the wheels and was ground to death.

Frederick Schaefner, a gardener of Shaler township, shot and dangerously wounded his wife and then took poison. He was arrested and an antidote given him which counteracted the dose. They had quarreled about money matters.

There were 195 wells completed in the various oil producing sections of New York, Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Southeastern Ohio during the month of May, 41 of the number being dry, and the new production was 8,131 barrels.

FRIDAY.

The largest crowd ever present in the Exposition building was in attendance at the Rosella-Bethesda benefit. The admissions numbered 22,000.

The committee on public works has recommended to councils an ordinance taxing street cars $60 a year each.

The books of the Southside market have been audited for the past 10 years and found to be in good shape.

The new plant of the Westinghouse Electric Company at Wilmerding will cover 23 acres.

Stephen Karabines has sued the city for $2,000 damages for injuries received from being attacked by a wolf which had escaped from its cage in Schenley park.

Dr. W. O. Hunter of Avalon was arrested for securing goods on false pretenses from the Oil Well Supply Company.

Patrick O'Connell of Baldwin township, who fell over a steep hill at the Monongahela steel works on Decoration day, died from his injuries.

Deputy Sheriff John Doyle withdrew from the race for the Republican nomination for sheriff.

James N. Hill, the alleged murderer of Mrs. Rotzler in the Allegheny parks March 8, and whose throat was cut at the same time, has recovered sufficiently to be removed from the hospital to jail.

SATURDAY.

James McIntosh, colored, and aged 30 years, was instantly killed by a cable car on Frankstown avenue.

The Woods Run Democratic Escort club indorsed Henry Baker for postmaster of Allegheny City.

George Dietz of Allegheny, despondent for want of work, committed suicide by shooting. He had a wife and three children.

The Joe B. Williams, owned by Charles Jutte & Co., arrived in New Orleans with the largest tow of coal ever taken down the Mississippi.

Mr. Ephinstone, city solicitor of Allegheny City, has decided that contracts for street paving must be confirmed by the city councils.

Two murderers, James N. Hill and Michael Fleckenstein, will be tried at the June term.

The charity concerts at the Exposition building for the benefit of the Rosella Foundling asylum and the Bethesda home came to an end. The affair was a great success financially.

Colonel Frank I. Rutledge has agreed to become a candidate for chairman of the Democratic county committee in opposition to W. J. Brennon, who has held the office for many years.

The indictments against H. C. Frick and other members of the Carnegie Steel Company were dropped from the records, and the workmen under indictment were all placed on their own recognizances. This is supposed to end the Homestead cases.

SUNDAY.

Members of the Mayo Dramatic Company, which has just finished a two-weeks engagement at the opera house, are in mourning for the treasurer, Frank R. Bennett. He disappeared with the available funds of the troupe and heavily in debt to the members.

St. Brendan's new Catholic church at Braddock was dedicated by Bishop Phelan.

Several local ministers discussed sanitary affairs from the pulpit, warning their congregations of the possible advent of cholera during the coming summer. Among them were Rev. Father Conway of the cathedral, Rev. George Hodges of Calvary Episcopal and Rev. E. W. Kishel of the Mt. Oliver Evangelical church.

The corner-stone laying of the new Ebenezer Baptist church on Colwell street was laid. The church will cost $30,000.

The forty hours devotion was inaugurated at the cathedral.

The excursion barge Katie Stockdale carried 1,100 people down the Ohio on a gala trip. This the first Sunday excursion for two years.

MONDAY.

The Spanish Infanta Eulalie with her husband and attendants passed through to Chicago. Only a short stop was made at Union station and the princess did not appear.

The amended ordinance to widen Diamond alley passed in select council, but failed in common for want of a legal majority and was laid over for one week.

The ordinance taxing street cars $60 a year each was passed by both branches of councils and is ready for the mayor's signature.

The chamber of commerce is taking steps looking to the erection of a building for its use.

Mrs. Margaret Helgreth has sued the National Tube Works Company of McKeesport for $19,000 for the loss of her husband, who was killed in their employ.

John B. Larkin is not taking any part in the Democratic county chairmanship fight. It has been claimed that he is backing Rutledge against Brennen.

Michael Harrington, a workman of the McKeesport tube works, died from the effects of heat, and Riel Johnson, a colored laborer at the Republic iron works, was dangerously prostrated.

TUESDAY.

Miss Kitty Huddleston of Ben Avon on the Ft. Wayne road has been held for infanticide in $5,000 bail. It is claimed she destroyed her 3 or 4-day-old infant.

Owen Moloney, an employe of the Allegheny light department, fell from the top of one of the towers and was instantly killed. The tower is 150 feet high.

Millvale borough voted to issue $80,000 worth of bonds to supply their own electric light and power.

The First United Presbyterian church has decided to sell its present property on Seventh avenue and to rebuild in the East End. The pastor, Rev. W. J. Reid, is probably the oldest minister in the city.

The Republican county conventions were held and the regular slate went through without opposition. The nominees are: For sheriff, James Richards; recorder, Geo. M. von Bonnhorst; register, Samuel P. Connor; controller, James A. Green; clerk of courts, Geo. W. Miller; treasurer, W. S. Brown; judges, Hon. Thomas Ewing and J. W. F. White; assistant district attorney, John C. Haymaker; commissioners, James G. Weir and Robert E. Mercer; poor directors, W. H. Guy of Coraopolis and Robert Smiley of McKeesport.

The eighteenth annual convention of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers met at Turner hall to consider the wage question for the coming year.

YOU CAN WRITE

For what you want.

SEND FOR SAMPLES.

Australian Wool Fancy Suitings, worth 75c, 45c a yard.

Imported Novelty "Overshot" Suitings, worth $1.25, ... 68c a yard.

Imported Novelty Stripe Suitings, worth $1, . 68c a yard.

Our mail order department will do your shopping for you.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,

PENN AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

STEAMBOAT AND RIVER NEWS.

Will Settle the Logstown Dike Contention—General Movements of Boats.

LOUISVILLE, June 7.—The river is standing, with 9 feet 8 inches in the canal, 7 feet 4 inches on the falls and 25 feet 4 inches below the locks. The weather is clear and not too warm, and business is improving. The U. P. Schenck passed down this afternoon. The new City of Camden has got 800 tons of freight and may leave to-night for New Orleans. Captain Jim Pell and his son are her pilots. Captain Perry returned to New Orleans to-night. A lengthy petition has been sent to Commander Laidley, signed by prominent Pittsburghers, asking that the new mail line boat be named the "Stephen C. Foster" in honor of the writer of "The Old Folks at Home," the "Old Kentucky Home" and other songs that were such favorites 30 years ago.

AT CINCINNATI.

The Weather Clear and Pleasant and Business Good.

CINCINNATI, June 7.—River 19 feet 3 inches and rising since noon. Weather clear and pleasant and business brisk. There have been seven departures. No Pittsburgh boats among them. The Keystone State will get in to-morrow. The John K. Speed left for Memphis with a big trip of freight and people. Major Amos Stickney left to-day for Pittsburgh. The J. M. Clark arrived from above with a barge of iron and returned with empties. The George Matheson departed to the Kanawha with empties. The repairs to Captain Scott Carr's tug Sentinel, which was stolen for a piratical run and nearly ruined a week ago, are about completed. No clue to the identity of the parties who did the job.

Stages of Water.

The following river reports were received last evening: Brownsville—5 feet, stationary, cloudy, thermometer 74°. Rices Landing—5 feet 3 inches, clear, thermometer 72°. Lock No. 4—5 feet 4 inches, stationary, fair, thermometer 77°. Parker—2 feet 2 inches, falling, clear.

Ripples From the Rivers.

THERE is no Cincinnati packet out to-day.

THE Iron Queen arrives to-night and departs to-morrow evening for Cincinnati.

LITTLE change is noticed in the condition of the rivers, which remain at a very low stage.

THE Adam Jacobs was the Morgantown departure yesterday, Captain Cox in command.

THE stage of water at the Smithfield street bridge last night was 3 feet 9 inches and stationary.

THE James G. Blaine leaves this afternoon for Morgantown, and the Elizabeth for Elizabeth and way stations.

THE salespeople of this city are preparing for a series of three river excursions on the Katie Stockdale, the first of which will occur on the evening of June 14. Guenther & Rothleder's orchestra will furnish the music.

THE Hudson departed last evening for Cincinnati with a big list of passengers and a good cargo of freight. This boat with its popular management is doing about the biggest business on the river, barring the Iron Queen.

THE Logstown dike commissioners appointed by the secretary of war to take testimony in the matter of that improvement will be here to-day. They will likely visit Logstown to-day and hear testimony at the Monongahela house on Friday.

Other River Points.

WARREN, PA., June 7.—River 1 foot. Weather clear and warm.

OIL CITY, PA., June 7.—River 1 foot 9 inches and stationary. Weather clear and cool.

GREENSBORO, PA., June 7.—River 8 feet and rising slowly. Weather clear and cooler. Passed down—Adam Jacobs.

MORGANTOWN, W. VA., June 7.—River 6 feet 8 inches, a two-inch rise in 12 hours. Weather fair.

MARIETTA, O., June 7.—River 8 feet 7 inches and falling. Weather clear and warm.

STEUBENVILLE, O., June 7.—River 5 feet 9 inches and falling. Weather clear and warm. The Hudson and Bedford passed down.

PARKERSBURG, W. VA., June 7.—River 9 feet 5 inches and rising. Weather clear and mild. Passed up—The Iron Queen at 2 P. M. Due down—The Lizzie Bay.

WHEELING, June 7.—River 9 feet 6 inches and falling. Departed — Lizzie Bay, Charleston, 11 A. M.; Ben Hur, Parkersburg, noon. Clear and warm.

It Is Foolish

To send for the doctor every time you don't feel just right. My doctor's bill for years was over $100 a year, which made a pretty big hole in my wages. For the past two years I only spent $10, with which I bought a dozen bottles of Sulphur Bitters, and health has been in my family since using them.—ROBERT JOHNSON, machinist.

A DAY'S BIG WORK.

Governor Pattison Signs Over One Hundred Appropriation Bills.

WHAT THE MOST OF THEM ARE.

Other Important Bills Signed, and Those Awaiting Action.

RESUME OF THE SESSION'S WORK.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

HARRISBURG, June 7.—Over 100 appropriation bills were signed by Governor Pattison Friday, leaving but 177 awaiting action. In 1891 the legislature adjourned on May 28, having sent to the governor 414 bills, 122 of which were approved, 17 vetoed and 12 recalled, leaving in his hands at adjournment 263. This year the legislature sent 452 bills to the governor, 138 of which were approved, 25 vetoed and 10 recalled. Among the bills signed Friday were these: Appropriation for expenses of committee on centennial affairs in examining the accounts of the world's fair commission; general normal school appropriation, $130,000; normal schools at East Stroudsburg, Shippensburg, Lockhaven, Slippery Rock and Clarion; Huntingdon reformatory; Pittsburgh hospital for children; Roselia foundling asylum and Paternity hospital at Pittsburgh; Shenango Valley hospital at New Castle; to assist in the erecting, finishing and maintenance of a hospital at McKeesport; Sharon and Sharpsville hospital; Children's Aid Society of Western Pennsylvania; Homeopathic Medical and Surgical hospital and dispensary at Pittsburgh; Memorial hospital association at Monongahela City, Carbondale hospital; Pittsburgh Newsboys' home; Allegheny County Association for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children and Aged Persons; for repair of the stone bridge over the Youghiogheny river at Somerfield; Allegheny City General hospital; Bethesda home, Pittsburgh; Western temporary home; Aged and Infirm Colored Women's home at Pittsburgh; Mercy hospital, Pittsburgh; Meadville city hospital; Southside hospital, Pittsburgh; Spencer hospital, Meadville; Ladies' G. A. R., Hawkins station, for continuance of the education of destitute orphans of deceased soldiers, sailors and marines, under the act of May 25, 1889; Cottage State hospital at Connellsville; Home for the Friendless at Erie; State normal school at Mansfield; Warren insane hospital; for salaries of officers and employes of the Morganza reform school and for permanent improvements; medical and surgical department of the Western Pennsylvania hospital, Pittsburgh; Oil City hospital; Conemaugh Valley memorial hospital; Altoona hospital; Hamot Hospital association, Erie; Mercer State hospital; Pittston Hospital association; State hospital, near Ashland; emergency fund of $50,000 for the State board of health, to be used in the suppression of epidemics; State Chronic Insane asylum, for the equipping of State institutions and transferring patients thereto; State Normal school, California, Pa.; Erie Soldiers and Sailors home; Indiana State Normal school; Millersville State normal school; Brookville memorial home; to reimburse commissioners for the promotion of uniformity of legislation in the United States; to carry out the provisions of the act relative to the care and treatment of indigent insane.

FOR TRAINING OF DEAF CHILDREN.

In addition to the foregoing appropriation bills the following were approved: Amending the act of June 20, 1891, providing for the appointment of trustees for the home for the training of the speech of deaf children; extending the duties of the secretary of the State board of agriculture, and making him a member ex-officio of the board of trustees of the Pennsylvania State college.

Besides the foregoing, Governor Pattison had previously approved 25 bills and vetoed several. Among the more important ones approved were the following: Detaching the county of Lebanon from the Twelfth judicial district, and making it a separate district. This measure leaves Judges Simonton and McPherson on the Dauphin county bench to dispose of commonwealth cases.

For the taxation of dogs and the protection of sheep. It provides that male dogs shall be taxed not more than $2 nor less than 25 cents; female dogs not less than $1 nor more than $4. This does not repeal any special law relating to the same subject.

Providing for a compilation of the corporation laws from 1874 to 1893, together with all laws relating to railroads, beginning with the act of 1849. The sum of $1,000 is appropriated for this purpose.

Providing for the insurance of the public buildings. The board of public buildings and grounds is authorized to receive estimates for and designate the companies in which the insurance shall be placed. It carries an appropriation of $7,000 for perpetual insurance on the buildings, and the same amount for insuring the contents of the buildings for a period of five years.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ORPHANS.

Providing for the erection of the State soldiers' orphans industrial school. One hundred and fifty thousand dollars is appropriated for the building, furnishing and fitting up of the institution.

A supplementary act increasing the salaries of the superintendent of public instruction, deputy attorney general, auditor general and secretary of internal affairs to $4,000 each per annum.

Requiring all public records to be kept in the English language. After July 1, 1893, any will or other written instrument written in other than the English language shall be accompanied with a sworn translation in English at the expense of the person recording the same.

Bituminous mine bill, supplementary to the act providing for the lives, health, safety and welfare of miners. It is a bill of 51 pages, and is a compromise measure acceptable to both operators and miners.

Establishing State boards of medical examiners, providing for the examination and licensing of practitioners of medicine and surgery. Under the provisions of this bill a medical council is established, consisting of the lieutenant governor, attorney general, the secretary of internal affairs, superintendent of public instruction, president of the State board of health, and presidents of the three State boards of medical examiners provided for in the act. This council will meet in Harrisburg twice every year and supervise the examinations conducted by the State board of all applicants for license to practice medicine and surgery. The State boards will represent the Allopathic, Homeopathic and Eclectic societies.

Losch's arbitration bill, establishing boards to settle all questions of wages and other matters of variance between capital and labor. This measure has been fully discussed in the newspapers since its approval a few days ago.

Providing that voters shall cast their ballots at polling places inside the election district in which they are domiciled, and making it the duty of the court of quarter sessions to carry out the provisions of the act.

To regulate and establish the fees to be charged by justices of the peace, aldermen and constables. This is an important measure, and the state department is already overrun for copies of the act. It sets forth the fees to be charged for each particular kind of service.

To encourage and authorize the formation of co-operative banking associations, where the profits derived from the business after paying all legitimate expenses shall accrue to the depositors and borrowers of the association in proportion to their deposits or loans. The members are severally and jointly liable for all liabilities.

Authorizing the election of burgess for three years in the boroughs of the State, who shall not be eligible to the office for the next succeeding term. It provides that he shall not be a member of the town council and gives him the power to veto ordinances.

Empowering boroughs and cities in which there is not a police pension fund association legally incorporated, to establish a police pension fund, to take property in trust therefor, etc.

A FORESTRY COMMISSION.

Providing for the creation of a forestry commission, to consist of two persons, to be appointed by the governor, one a competent engineer and the other a botanist, practically acquainted with the forest trees of the commonwealth, whose duty it shall be to examine and report upon the conditions of the slopes and summits of the important water sheds, for the purpose of determining how far the presence or absence of forest cover may be influential in producing high or low water stages, etc. The commission is given power to appoint a statistician, whose salary is to be $1,000 a year and expenses. The engineer and botanist are each given $2,500 a year, with necessary expenses. It is generally understood that Prof. J. T. Rothrock of West Chester, an eminent botanist, will be appointed on the commission.

Designating general election days as legal half holidays, from 12 noon until midnight.

Prohibiting the use of any adulteration or imitation of dairy products in any charitable or penal institution under heavy penalties.

Defining to whom the benefit certificates issued by fraternal societies shall be paid where the person or member dies without leaving a person designated to receive the same.

Requiring all deeds of sheriffs and other officials, made in pursuance of any decree of any court, to be recorded in the offices of the prothonotaries.

An amendment to the act of May 7, 1889, further defining evidence of stock ownership and the right to vote thereon.

Authorizing and directing county commissioners to procure, bind and preserve weekly newspapers within their respective counties.

Providing for the establishment and government of a State naval militia. It will be organized as part of the National Guard, and be entitled to all the privileges and allowances of a regiment of the guard.

BOROUGH BOARDS OF HEALTH.

To enable borough councils to establish boards of health, the members of which shall serve without compensation. The boards are to be appointed by the president of the town council or burgess, and shall consist of five members, one of whom shall be a reputable physician.

Providing for the immediate printing, distribution, filing and keeping of unbound copies of the laws of the commonwealth as they are enacted from time to time. It is made the duty of the secretary of the commonwealth, within 10 days of the signing of any bill by the governor, to transmit one copy to each of the prothonotaries of the State, who shall file the same.

Authorizing the superintendent of public instruction to grant permanent State teachers' certificates to graduates of recognized literary and scientific colleges in which pedagogics is taught.

Making it a misdemeanor for any person to represent or advertise himself as the agent of an unauthorized or fictitious insurance company.

Changing Labor day from the first Monday in September to the first Saturday.

MARRIAGES MADE EASIER.

Amending the marriage act so that after the first day of October, 1895, a license can be obtained when either of the contracting parties reside in the county where the marriage is performed. A license so issued authorizes the marriage ceremony to be performed in any county.

Appropriating $625,000 for the erection of a fire-proof building for the State departments, State library and improvements to the present capitol buildings.

Increasing the maximum punishment for the first conviction of murder in the second degree to 20 years imprisonment, and for the second offense to life imprisonment.

Rendering women eligible for the office of notary public. Several ladies have already taken advantage of the act, and commissions have been issued to them.

Regulating the organization and incorporation of secret fraternal beneficial societies, and protecting the rights of members therein. This is the Boyer act, and its provisions are well known.

Defining fraternal, beneficial and relief societies, etc., and requiring that they shall make annual reports to the insurance commissioner, but exempting them from his supervision and taxation.

Appropriating $163,600 for re-equipment of the National Guard. This bill was approved some time ago, and the adjutant general has almost completed the work under it.

Repealing the Mount Pleasant local option law, a measure which attracted much attention during its consideration by the legislature.

AN OFFICE WITHOUT A SALARY.

Providing for the office of dairy and food commissioner, who shall hold office for the term of two years and receive a salary of $3,000 per annum and necessary expenses. The item for his salary was stricken out of the general appropriation bill by the conference committee, and the office will probably remain vacant.

Abolishing the Philadelphia public buildings commission. The man who doesn't know all about this bill has not read the newspapers.

Authorizing the appointment of five persons to examine into and report to the next legislature the advisability of erecting suitable tablets marking the various forts erected as a defense against the Indians by the early settlers prior to the year 1783.

Limiting the liability of poor districts to any person to a period within 10 days prior to the time when an order for the relief of such person was granted.

Authorizing corporations to make allowances for pensions to employes for faithful and long continued service.

Providing that, in the construction of new buildings, the joists and girders of each floor above the third story shall be covered with rough scaffold boards, or other material, to protect workmen.

Prohibiting the payment of expenses of naturalization of aliens by officers and members of political organizations or by candidates.

Repealing section 11 of the act of May 24, 1887, which allowed physicians to be registered as pharmacists without examination.

Preventing county superintendents of common schools from engaging in the profession of teaching during their term of office unless it shall be done without compensation.

But one bill becomes a law notwithstanding the objections of the governor. It makes an appropriation for the purchase of copies of "an index to local legislation in Pennsylvania, from 1800 to 1892," compiled by Giles D. Price.

SOME VETOED BILLS.

Among the bills vetoed were these: Authorizing the erection of fish baskets in the rivers for the catching of eels during a limited period each year.

Providing for the election of officers of fire departments in third-class cities by members of the department.

To reimburse the several counties for the reconstruction of bridges swept away by the great flood of 1889.

Farr's compulsory education bill.

Providing for the publication of a history of the birds and mammals of the State in the quarterly reports of the State board of agriculture.

Requiring the instruction and practice of physical culture in the public schools of Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

Among the important bills still in the hands of the governor, other than appropriation bills, are the following:

The McCarrell bill, authorizing street passenger railway companies to consolidate.

Repealing the special Sunday law affecting Allegheny county. This was the last bill on the regular calendar of the house, which passed before final adjournment.

Increasing the limit of the capital stock of manufacturing corporations from $10,000,000 to $30,000,000.

A building inspection act applying to Philadelphia only.

Increasing the salaries of the chief clerk and corporation clerk in the auditor general's department to $2,200 per annum instead of $1,800.

Prohibiting the erection of tollhouses and tollgates within the limits of any borough.

Prohibiting the peddling, selling or hawking of produce and merchandise in second and third class cities without a license.

Providing for certain kinds of real estate companies, having for their object the encouragement of trade, commerce and manufactures. This is the Philadelphia bourse bill.

A BLOW AT MALICIOUS FAKIRS.

Providing that any person who wilfully states, delivers or transmits, by any means whatever, to the managing editor, publisher or reporter, of any newspaper, magazine, publication, periodical or serial, for publication therein, any libelous statement concerning any person or corporation, and thereby secures the actual publication of the same, shall be declared guilty of a misdemeanor.

Amending the factory inspection bill, increasing the number of deputy inspectors from 6 to 12, and giving the department supervision over all factories employing five or more persons.

Designating every Saturday, after 12 o'clock noon, as a legal half holiday. This is an optional bill, and any bank can do business on Saturday afternoon if it so elects.

Providing that all culprits under 16 years of age shall be confined and tried separate and apart from adults.

Providing for the appointment of deputy coroners.

Authorizing courts to appoint inspectors of school houses, on complaint of taxable citizens of any school district in which boards of school directors or controllers have failed to provide adequate school accommodations.

Philadelphia wharf bill.

Providing for an experimental tobacco station.

Extending the mechanics' lien act to the laying of pavements and the setting of curbstones.

The amendments to the Baker ballot law, which have been published recently.

Giving borough councils the power to appoint policemen.

Providing for the retention of two clerks in the office of the adjutant general, engaged in making copies of the old muster rolls. This appropriation got through in the last round-up Thursday morning.

Giving mechanics, journeymen and laborers the right to file liens against real estate for wages due them.

The general appropriation bill, which reached the governor three minutes before noon on Thursday.

Providing for reorganization of the national guard on regular army lines.

Authorizing distillers to sell liquors of their own manufacture in original packages of not less than 40 gallons without taking out a license.

Providing for a State quarantine near Philadelphia.

Authorizing the superintendent of public instruction to place a copy of Smull's handbook in each public school containing a library.

Providing a system whereby cities may pay the cost of improving streets and alleys by issuing bonds and collecting the same from the property benefited in installments.

Authorizing the taking of certain public burial places under certain circumstances for purposes of common school education.

Enabling taxpayers of townships and road districts to contract for making, at their own expense, the roads, and paying salaries of township or road district officers, thereby preventing the levy and collection of road tax therein.

Hewit's pure food bill, prohibiting the adulteration of food products, beer, etc.

Appropriating $1,000,000 to townships for building roads.

There are many other bills on the governor's table which their sponsors probably regard as important, but the foregoing include about all that are of general public interest. Governor Pattison will dispose of them as rapidly as possible. It is reasonable to suppose that a fair percentage of the measures awaiting consideration will be cut down by the veto axe.

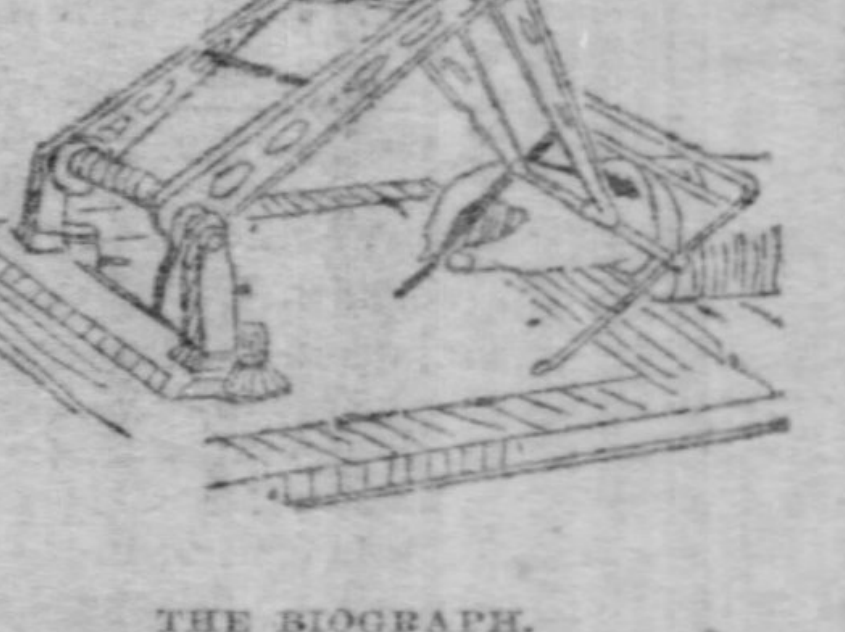
FOR DOUBLE WRITING.

A Machine Which Makes Two Identical Autograph Sheets.

Detroit Free Press.

A duplex writing machine, which, under various names, such as auto-copyist, diplograph, etc., has appeared in diverse forms of more or less utility, has been changed and perfected by the Marquis Fonti of Rome to a degree which makes it an instrument of great value where a duplicate of an autograph document is desired.

Fonti's biograph is, as shown in the accompanying sketch, arranged in such a manner that two sheets of paper are laid side by side. They are held in place at the base of the instrument and at the bottom by a heavy steel ruler. To obtain good results the two sheets must be perfectly straight and parallel with each other. Two vertical supports carry the roller, in the end gearing of which the side arms move, and this same arrangement is duplicated in the center, from which a second parallelogram depends, whose two lateral sides are formed by the penholders in such a way that every movement executed by the right hand penholder is communicated to the left. In front of the base at each side two ink-wells are stationed, and when the writer dips his pen into the right hand inkstand the other pen duplicates the motion. An exact counterpart executed by the motions of the writer is produced on the second sheet.



THE BIOGRAPH.

Rebuked by His Own Party.

Philadelphia Enquirer (Rep.)

Magee's appearance on the floor, urging, driving, bulldozing, has been a disgrace to the legislature and to the State. Had the legislature respected itself it would have barred the doors against him long ago. He is a biennial nuisance. He keeps the assembly in a continual turmoil with his personal bills. Opposed to any great improvement asked by the people, he has the audacity to demand, in his own behalf and in the interests of the traction company, legislation that is so sweeping that it becomes a stench in the nostrils of honest men. He has been taught a much needed lesson.

For the Sake of Argument.

London Funny Folks.

"Now, supposing I borrowed a sovereign from you. That would represent capital, wouldn't it?"

"Yes."

"But supposing, after a while, you wanted to get it back?"

"That would represent labor."

ALWAYS avoid harsh purgative pills. They first make you sick and then leave you constipated. Carter's Little Liver Pills regulate the bowels and make you well. Dose, one pill.

JUDGE LANDIS WON

Easily Renominated Over Dively in the Blair County Primaries.

PATTISON'S CHOICE INDORSED.

Severe Defeat For the Searight Men in Fayette County.

PRIMARIES IN OTHER COUNTIES

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

ALTOONA, PA., June 2.—Democratic primaries were held throughout Blair county this afternoon to elect delegates to the county convention to be held in the Eastside theater in this city at 10 o'clock next Tuesday. The attendance at the primaries was almost unprecedented. This resulted from the lively contest for the nomination for judge. The convention will nominate a candidate for judge, candidates for five other county offices and elect five delegates to the State convention. The contests for the minor places were lost sight of in the judgeship fight. The candidates for this most important office were Judge A. S. Landis, who was appointed to the bench by Governor Pattison when Judge Dean took his seat in the supreme court, and A. W. Dively, one of the most prominent lawyers of this county and for years an active politician. In the granting of saloon licenses Judge Landis gave offense to the saloon element in this and other large towns by closing many of the dives, and this element was bitterly against his nomination. They espoused the cause of Mr. Dively and made a hard fight in this city. Mr. Dively will have a few delegates from Altoona and some from other localities, but the general victory of Judge Landis is pronounced. He carried all the wards in Hollidaysburg and won almost solidly in the country districts. The convention will be composed of 146 delegates.

The Republican county committee met in Hollidaysburg this forenoon and elected Attorney John K. Patterson of this city chairman of the committee to conduct the campaign of Martin Bell, the Republican nominee against Judge Landis.

BUTLER, PA., June 3.—The Democratic primaries were held in this county to-day, and there was a large vote. The returns cannot be procured to-night definitely, but the indications are that Colonel W. T. Mechling of this town has defeated Thomas R. McMillan of Middlesex for sheriff. Fred Henninger of Penn and John J. Reiber of Butler have probably won for county commissioners. For this office there were six candidates. The nominations were made by the Crawford county system, and it will probably require the official count to decide some of the places on the ticket.

UNIONTOWN, PA., June 3.—The Fayette county Democracy held their primaries to-day and named a ticket, after one of the bitterest fights known here. The result is still uncertain as to some of the candidates. The only thing known to a certainty is that the "Normals" have beaten the Searight contingent in the fight for central committee men at least four to one. Of the 125 committeemen only 25 are conceded to the "Old Guard." This is the smallest representation the Searight faction has ever had in the committee. Everything was practically lost sight of except this redhot committee fight, the candidates on the regular ticket being left to help themselves. The coming judicial contest was the factor that induced the fight over the committee, and the result is a big victory for the Mestrezat people. Colonel Searight's candidates for committeemen in his own ward were beaten for the first time, the vote being two to one against them.

John Boyle beats Samuel A. Poundstone for prothonotary, and Robert Hagan is nominated for treasurer. For register and recorder the fight is very close between J. Vance Grait and D. R. Anderson, the present incumbent of the office. The chances seem to favor Anderson, as he has made large gains in this place, where he got but 20 votes three years ago. Alfred Emerson is nominated for commissioner, but the race between Amadee Franks and Solomon Davis for the second place is close. Although Judge Ingraham was not announced in this county, he received a few votes.

REPUBLICAN CONTESTS.

Outcomes of the Primaries in Westmoreland, Washington and Venango.

GREENSBURG, PA., June 3.—The result of the Republican primary election held in this county this afternoon seems at this late hour as follows: For treasurer, W. H. Saam; for register and recorder, Lewis Thompson; for commissioners, Hugh Henderson and Richard Reamer; for poor directors, J. Gettemy and John Shepler, and for county auditors, E. M. Blair and W. H. Mathews. The delegates to the State convention are S. K. Burd, E. F. Houseman, Horace G. Durbin, L. S. Rhoades and E. B. Stoner. The vote was very light, the farming element of the party being too busy to leave work to attend the polls.

WASHINGTON, PA., June 3.—The Republican county primaries were held to-day. The vote was a fair one. Returns are slow. The one man who now seems sure of nomination is S. L. Kennedy of Monongahela for county treasurer. The probable winners are W. S. Campbell for prothonatary, S. H. Jackson for clerk of courts, T. C. Hopkins and Samuel Farrer for commissioners, and Cyrus Morrow for register. R. H. Johnson has no opposition for coroner. The convention will be held on Monday.

FRANKLIN, Pa., June 3.—The Republicans of Venango county held their primary elections to-day. Returns come in very slowly. J. R. Robinson is probably nominated for prothonotary. It will take the official count to decide the result for other offices. The contests were all very exciting and in this city more votes were polled than at the presidential election.

Butterfield Too Slow.

ERIE, PA., June 3.—The dilatory action of the member of the house of representatives from this city, Henry Butterfield, is being severely criticized. This section suffered severely from the recent floods, and bridges were carried away from every stream in the county. Although importuned by the citizens of this city and of the county to introduce a bill making an appropriation of $125,000 for the rebuilding of bridges and the straightening of the creek channels, he delayed the matter until a day or two before the final adjournment of the house; hence the knives that are being sharpened for Henry.

Editor Cullinan For Senator.

ZANESVILLE, O., June 3.—The Democratic executive committee has decided to hold the primaries June 17 to elect 62 delegates to the convention at Newark, June 22, for the choice of a candidate for State senator. P. M. Cullinan, editor of the New Lexington *Herald*, has been announced by the Zanesville *Signal* as a candidate for the office, and will probably receive the support of the delegation from this county.

THE ERIE COLLECTORSHIP.

Lively Contest Between Humes and Packer to Be the Deputy.

ERIE, PA., June 3.—Collector James D. Hay of this end of the internal revenue district of which Pittsburgh is the head, has his orders to send in his stamps forthwith for transfer to the newly appointed collector, Mr. Kearns. There is a lively hustle going on in this part of the State for the office of deputy collector, in the place of W. S. Rose of Meadville. Ex-Senator Humes of Cambridge, is a candidate and Presley Packer of Greenville is after the office. Packer is a member of the Mercer bar and is adjutant of the Fifteenth regiment, N. G. P. He has also stood a number of times for office in his county and senatorial district with no show of success but for the simple matter of filling the ticket. He is having some very substantial backing but it is said that Congressman Sibley is supporting Mr. Hume.

MEXICAN BANDITS.

To Be Shot to Death Where the Crime Was Committed.

MONTEREY, MEX., June 7.—A few days ago Pedro Maise & Brother, merchants here and the owners of the Water mine property some 75 miles from this point, sent their agent to the mine with about $4,500 to pay off the hands. He had $2,800 of the money in the hack with him. Three men on horseback accompanied him, two of whom had each $1,000. When near the mine one of the men who had $1,000 had fallen considerably behind the others. Those in advance were fired on from ambush, and the agent, his driver and the horseman without money were killed. The remaining man's horse was wounded, but turning him back he kept going until he reached a ranch some miles back, where his horse dropped. The other man who was in the rear heard the firing, and knowing what it meant broke to the rear and escaped to the same ranch, meeting his companion there. A posse was organized to hunt the assassins. They have captured four of them, who have confessed the crime. On Monday the four are to be taken to the very spot where the crime was committed and shot to death.

GREENTOWN BANK SCANDAL.

EX-GOVERNOR CHASE OF INDIANA INVOLVED.

Damaging Testimony Given by the Cashier—Dwiggins Indicted.

KOKOMO, IND., June 7.—The grand jury investigating the Greentown bank failure will not report before Tuesday morning, but the evening paper here announces with much positiveness that indictments have been found against ex-Governor Chase, John W. Paris and Cashier Walden. The fact that Prosecutor Picke, who conducted the investigation, was called from Tipton to-day bears out the belief that true bills have been found. The examination of witnesses was concluded Thursday evening, and as the remainder of the business is in the hands of his deputy, he would have no other duty here than to draw up the indictments.

It was shown by the testimony of Cashier Walden that the organizers of the bank never put a dollar into it. Even the fixtures were paid for by the depositors, and were the Paris paper and the Chicago gold mining paper good the bank would still be insolvent. He contradicted Chase in one important particular. The ex-governor said he knew nothing of the business of the bank and did not know that the Chicago gold mining note bearing his signature had been deposited. Walden said he showed him these notes, together with the Paris note for $5,000. Walden made a clean breast of everything and gave much damaging testimony.

The Rushville bank failure also came up for investigation, and it is said an indictment has been found against Zimri Dwiggins. But this is probably through his connection with the Greentown bank. The Greentown firm comprised Z. Dwiggins, John W. Paris, Ira J. Chase, Lewis S. Walden and R. W. Miles. It is believed that Miles alone has escaped.

BECAUSE HIS PATIENT DIED

A Physician Ends His Life by Morphine Injection.

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., June 7.—A most peculiarly fatal accident took place here this evening. Mrs. Cotton, a well-known widow of this place went to the office of Dr. Elderkins to receive professional treatment. About an hour afterward a lady who lives in the house in which the doctor has his office found Mrs. Cotton lying on the floor dead and the doctor on a lounge in a dying condition. A letter found lying on his table reads: "Mrs. Cotton died of heart failure, and I have taken my own life with morphine used hypodermically. No use; can't save, no need of autopsy; must die, but hate to leave my friends." The doctor has since died. His will was found in a bundle of papers lying by his side.

RUSSELL'S COLONY.

Plans of Mosques For the Worship of the Orientals.

NEW YORK, June 7.—Ex-Consul Alexander Russell Webb has practically completed his plans for the importation of Mussulman colonists to settle in the South and become American citizens. It is proposed to reproduce in America some of the beautiful mosques built in India during the palmy days of the mogul emperors. Those to be built in the smaller colonies of the South will be plain and unpretentious, though following in general outlines the oriental idea and spirit. The first mosque of importance will probably be built in New York City and it will be a very elaborate and impressive structure.

The Lesson of History.

Williamsport Times.

If the doctor is made of the stuff his course so far has shown him to be, he will probably never repent. Men who know a thing cannot very well repent. Such has been the case with every heretic who has been arraigned before a church tribunal. Dr. Briggs, should he live, will see, as have other heretics, the gradual and general acceptance of his views.

A Business Woman.

A note came from her bank one morn;
It said: "You'll please remit,
For your account is overdrawn.
Please, soon attend to it."

She wrote a note, expressed regret,
She did not closer look;
And sent, the matter right to set,
A check from her own book.

—*Vogue.*

"BRACE up" is a tantalizing admonition to those who feel all tired out, without appetite and discouraged. But the way in which Hood's Sarsaparilla builds up the tired frame and gives a good appetite is wonderful.

Best family cathartic, Hood's pills.

GREAT SMUGGLING.

Reported Importation of Chinese Into the States.

UNDERGROUND RAILWAY PROCESS.

Several Suspected Parties Already Under Arrest.

HAVE BEEN OPERATING A YEAR.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Important disclosures as to a systematic underground railroad arrangement for smuggling Chinese into the United States by way of Canada are contained in a report just made to the treasury department by Special Agent Converse Smith, stationed at Boston. He reports the arrest on the charge of fraudulently introducing Chinese into the United States of five persons, namely, Charles L. Smith, Wilts Hopkins and Mrs. Wilts Hopkins of West Charleston, Vt., Chin Poy of Lydonville, Vt., and Frank C. Park of St. Johnsbury, Vt. The report says:

"The two last named are Chinamen, and I beg to state that warrants have also been issued for the arrest of A. F. Miles of Stanstead, province of Quebec, and Frank Ross of Charleston, Vt., on the same charge, but as yet these two parties have not been apprehended. Frank Ross is the father of Mrs. W. Hopkins. On the 2d of December, 1892, I reported to the department that A. F. Miles of Stanstead, Quebec, was engaged in introducing Chinamen into the United States, and since that time this agency has been continually on the alert to break up the system and to cause the arrest of the operators.

IN BUSINESS NEARLY A YEAR.

"An organized gang (and it is believed there are confederates in Boston), have conducted their nefarious business for nearly a year, and from confessions of some of those now under arrest I can authoritatively state that Chinese laborers to be entered clandestinely were first taken to Montreal and delivered to one Frank Lee, also a Chinaman, and a laundryman at Sherbrooke, Quebec, who secreted them for 10 days or two weeks in order that no trail might be obtained of the men and then, under cover of the night, they were taken by carriage by A. F. Miles to his residence at Stanstead, near the border. Miles has fitted up his house for the accommodation of these men, and there they were again detained for a time and then forwarded again by night to Charles L. Smith at Charleston, Vt., who in turn delivered them to the Chinese laundryman, Chin Poy, at Lydonville, or Frank C. Park at St. Johnsbury, some 60 miles from the border, and at these points the Chinamen have taken trains to Lowell, Lawrence and other cities.

"Frank Ross and Wilts Hopkins and Mattie Ross, a daughter of Frank Ross, who was united in marriage to Hopkins two weeks since at the house of A. F. Miles, all residing in Charleston, have also fraudulently introduced Chinamen and acted as carriers between the points mentioned. There is evidence that Miles, who undoubtedly is the leading spirit, has also engaged in smuggling opium and other merchandise.

RAILROAD TICKETS SOLD.

"I have in my possession the names of a good number of Chinamen who have been smuggled across the border, but it is difficult to estimate the extent of the business. The railway station agents at Lydenville and St. Johnsbury state that a large number of tickets have been purchased by the Chinamen now under arrest. It is known that for each Chinaman thus introduced the sum of $100 has been paid and divided between the different men.

"There is another significant fact: in this city there is a Chinese firm, Quong Lee Youen & Co., 15 Harrison avenue, who do not enjoy a good reputation. This agency has reason to believe that they have outstanding fraudulent identification certificates, and it is now discovered that Chin Poy, one of the two Chinamen arrested, who was conducting the business at Lydonville, under the assumed name of Charlie Wah Kee, is a brother or a relative of Chin Chin, the manager of the above firm, and until recently was the bookkeeper of the company. The Lydonville laundry was recently opened, and as it was fitted up for accommodation of Chinamen, undoubtedly was a blind, and Chin Poy sent there as manager for reason of his admitted shrewdness.

"The prisoners were taken to Burlington, Vt., and arraigned before United States Commissioner Johnson on Monday, May 29, and in default of bail all were remanded to jail. It is believed that Chin Poy is the only one of the five persons who will be able to furnish surety. It is my belief that one of the largest and best organized gangs that ever operated in New England has been unearthed, and I look upon the arrest of the parties as of great importance to the government. This opinion is also entertained by the United States district attorney and other officials."

IT WAS RECIPROCAL.

Filial and Paternal Affection Displayed in One Transaction.

Mr. Chittenden, in his recent volume of personal reminiscences, records that he saw Van Buren at his Lindenwald home and passed a night there, taking dinner and breakfast with the ex-president and his son, and he tells a pleasing story of a fine plate which a servant placed at his place during the dinner. Van Buren's son, "Prince John," observing Mr. Chittenden's interest in this plate, remarked that it had been made originally for the king of Italy. He had purchased it in Paris and presented it to his father, and he added, slyly, that his father ought to be grateful for so magnificent a gift. "Indeed I am grateful," broke in the ex-president, "perhaps more grateful for this than for another present you made me about the same time—a bill of exchange for acceptance for more than the cost of the china." Prince John, not to be outdone by this retort, promptly replied: I intended that the entire transaction should represent a beautiful case of filial and paternal affection. I presented you with the china; that was filial. You paid for it; that was paternal. Could anything be more complete?"

Dutch Names of Months.

In Holland the following poetic names for the months are in use: January—Lauromaand, chilly month; February—Sprokelmaand, vegetation month; March—Lentmaand, spring month; April—Grasmaand, grass month; May—Blowmaand, flower month; June—Zomermaand, summer month; July—Hooymaand, hay month; August—Oostmaand, harvest month; September—Hertsmaand, autumn month; October—Wynmaand, wine month; November—Slagmaand, slaughter month; December—Wintermaand, winter month.

There Are Many Victims.

Warren Ledger.

Eulalie and her husband are not the first people that have been given that "tired feeling" by New York's "400."

MILWAUKEE BANK CLOSED.

The Plankington Finally Gives Up the Struggle.

MILWAUKEE, June 8.—The Plankinton bank closed its doors at 10:05 o'clock Thursday. At that hour the following notice was tacked to the front door of the institution: "Owing to the failure of our efforts to reorganize the bank, and to the continual withdrawal of the deposits, we have thought it best for the interest of all depositors and stockholders to close the bank." The bank opened as usual at 10 o'clock this morning, and began business, but at 10:05 Mr. Plankinton, the vice president, appeared on the scene and almost simultaneously the notice of suspension was posted.

There has been no run on the bank of late. Since the scare of two weeks ago, however, the large depositors have been steadily withdrawing their accounts from the Plankinton and transferring them to other banks. The suspension is largely due to the failure of F. A. Lappen & Co. and the Lappen Furniture Company two weeks ago, with liabilities that will probably amount to three-quarters of a million when the worst is known.

The Plankinton bank was the pet project of the late John Plankinton, the millionaire pork packer and hotel owner, who died two years ago. The capital stock was $200,000. On the death of Mr. Plankinton, F. T. Day, who was then vice president, became president, and William Plankinton, son and heir of the dead millionaire, assumed the office of vice president. William H. Monson is cashier. It was through President Day, it is said, that Lappen had his principal dealings. Day was to have retired shortly in favor of an Indiana man.

Among the stockholders are: F. T. Day, $96,000; John Plankinton estate, $38,500; Wm. Plankinton, $5,000; Judge James G. Jenkins, $8,500; F. W. Noyes, $10,000; Charles L. Clason, $10,000, and H. O. Armour, $5,000.

Late in the afternoon the bank made an assignment, the court appointing William Plankinton assignee. His bond was fixed at $1,600,000, which was immediately furnished. The sureties are Congressman John Mitchell, David Ferguson, vice president of the Wisconsin Fire and Marine Insurance bank, and Charles Ray, president of the National Exchange bank.

Fred T. Day, president of the Plankinton bank, has made a personal assignment. George Newiswell, United States marshal, is named as assignee, and his bond as $900,000.

The State law regarding assignments provides that the assignee's bond must be placed at a figure equal to the nominal assets of the involved firm. According to Plankinton's bond the bank's assets are $1,600,000. With the failure of the Plankinton bank the chances for the reorganization of the Lappen business fell flat. Sheriff Dunnow has in his hands more than $450,000 in claims against the Lappens.

APPROVALS AND VETOES.

A Number of Bills Acted On by the Governor.

HARRISBURG, June 7.—The governor Saturday approved these bills: Senator Neeb's measure to provide for the punishment of persons wilfully and intentionally procuring the publication of false statements; Senator Baker's factory inspector bill; the bill introduced by Weyand of Beaver to establish lines between two or more cities, boroughs or townships; Senator Brown's bill repealing an act relative to the election of supervisors in the township of Salem, Westmoreland county; to provide for the selection of a site for the erection of a State institution to be called "The Western Pennsylvania State Institution for the Feeble Minded."

The following bills were vetoed: Exempting Fayette county from the provisions of the act relating to payment of premium for the destruction of foxes (the bill is unconstitutional); to prevent the prosecution in this State of actions which at the time of commencing the same are varied by the laws of the State or county in which the cause thereof rose; granting a pension to Thomas A. Wagner of Snyder county, a private in Company H, Thirty-sixth Pennsylvania militia; the bills granting a pension to Hamilton Smith of Jefferson county and an annuity to Stephen Smith of Lehigh county, a private in Company I, Forty-first Pennsylvania volunteers, because of their staleness, and because there is no system by which the truth or falsity of their claims can be established.

IN ILLINOIS THIS TIME.

A Negro Lynched by a Mob at Decatur.

DECATUR, ILL., June 7.—A band of 25 armed men walked into this city this morning and lynched Samuel Bush, who was in jail awaiting trial on a charge of criminal assault upon two white women. In anticipation of violence a guard of 12 men was put inside the jail and an extra force of men was on duty outside. About 300 people stood around the jail all night, though few of them thought a serious attempt to take the prisoner out would be made. At 2 o'clock the 25 men marched up Wood street to the jail. They were very quiet, but demanded admittance in positive tones. Being refused they knocked the door in with a sledge hammer and overpowered the officers and guards. After a desperate fight the cell doors were opened and the victim was found hidden in the mattress.

An excited crowd had gathered, but the lynching party succeeded in dragging Bush to a street corner near the jail. A rope was put around his neck and attached to a telegraph pole, when he asked permission to pray. It was granted, but after 10 minutes his devotions were cut short by the mob. He was placed on top of a cab and the cab driven away leaving him swinging in the air. After the body was cut down the rope was cut in small pieces and distributed among the crowd.

The women whom Bush assulted were Mrs. B. Dill and Mrs. William Vest, both highly respected ladies of Mount Zion township.

Advantage of Color Blindness.

Chicago Inter Ocean.

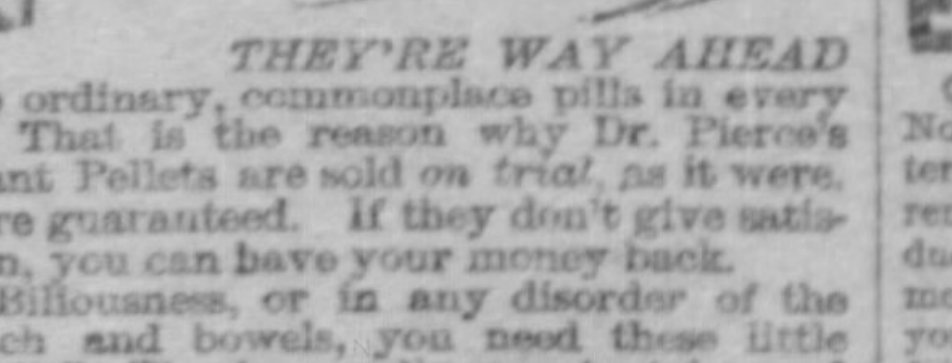
"Miggs is a lucky old chap, isn't he?"

"In what way?"

"He's color blind."

"What advantage is that?"

"He can't tell when he's blue."



THEY'RE WAY AHEAD of the ordinary, commonplace pills in every way. That is the reason why Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are sold *on trial*, as it were. They're guaranteed. If they don't give satisfaction, you can have your money back.

In Biliousness, or in any disorder of the stomach and bowels, you need these little "Pellets." They're small, easy to take, and perfectly *natural* in the way they work. No reaction after them; you get real and *lasting* good. They permanently *cure* Sick or Bilious Headaches, Constipation, Jaundice, Dizziness, Sour Stomach, Indigestion, and consequent stupor or drowsiness.

You can depend upon Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy for a perfect and permanent cure in the worst cases of Chronic Catarrh. It's a mild, soothing, cleansing, and healing preparation, which doesn't simply palliate, but completely *cures*. Its proprietors offer $500 reward for any incurable case.

LEWIS M. EDMUNDS,
South Hartwick, N. Y.

BOILS, CARBUNCLES AND TORTURING ECZEMA, Completely Cured!

DANA SARSAPARILLA CO.,

GENTS:—Two years ago I had "La Grippe" which must have poisoned my blood as I had the "Shingles" shortly after in their worst form. I took a large amount of Dr.'s medicines but they left me worse and not able to work.

THE KIND THAT CURES

I was terribly afflicted with boils, had six and two carbuncles at one time. I tried everything I could hear of but continued to have boils. Added to all this Eczema tormented me night and day, the itching was intense. I had severe pains in right side and back, continual headache. I was discouraged. At last I heard of DANA'S SARSAPARILLA, commenced using it, and the third bottle completely CURED me.

Yours respectfully,
LEWIS M. EDMUNDS.
South Hartwick, N. Y.

The truth of the above is certified to by
H. B. HOLBROOK, P. M.
South Hartwick, N. Y.

Dana Sarsaparilla Co., Belfast, Maine.

DEMAND POND'S EXTRACT AVOID ALL IMITATIONS.

FAC-SIMILE OF BOTTLE WITH BUFF WRAPPER.

FOR ALL PAIN
Rheumatism
Feminine Complaints
Lameness
Soreness
Wounds
Bruises
Catarrh
Burns
Piles

USE POND'S EXTRACT
It will Cure.

THE PICKET LINES

of health should be doubly guarded at this season. The air reeks with chilly moisture, the weather is changeable and uncertain. These conditions are

TERRIBLE DANGER POINTS

for the lungs and pipes. Beware of the cold, the cough, the chest pain, the inflammation,

THE DEADLY PNEUMONIA

the racked lung, the dreaded Consumption. Put on duty only the strongest guard, the oldest and most faithful stand-by

DR. SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP.

Break up your cold at once. Stop your cough. Drive out the inflammation in time. Defy that Pneumonia. Cure that Consumption.

THE PULMONIC SYRUP

acts quickest and surest of all remedies on the lungs. The oldest and best approved standard for every lung trouble.

Dr. Schenck's Practical Treatise on Diseases of Lungs, Stomach and Liver, mailed free to all applicants. Dr. J. H. Schenck & Son, Philadelphia, Pa. ap4-TTS-W-tf

DOCTOR

Senior in age, longest in practice, oldest graduate,

WHITTIER

814 PENN AVENUE.

As all residents know, and back files of Pittsburgh papers prove, is the oldest established and most prominent physician in the city devoting special attention to diseases of the Skin, Blood, Brain and Nervous System, Kidneys, Bladder, etc.

NERVOUS and Mental Diseases, caused by exhaustive studies, enervating employment, improper habits, etc., resulting in physical decay, nervous debility, lack of energy, ambition and hope, impaired memory, disordered sight, self-distrust, bashfulness, dizziness, sleeplessness, pimples and eruptions, impoverished blood, failing powers, organic weakness, dyspepsia, constipation, threatened consumption, and unfitting the person for business, society or marriage, are permanently, safely and privately cured.

BLOOD AND SKIN diseases of all stages, eruptions, blotches, falling hair, bone pains, glandular swellings, ulcerations of tongue, mouth, throat, ulcers, old sores, eczema, scrofula, salt rheum, acute and other skin imperfections; also, bad effects of mercury and improper medicines are cured for life, and blood poisons thoroughly eradicated from the system.

URINARY kidney and bladder derangements, weak back, gravel, catarrhal discharges, recent and long standing inflammation, swelling, rheumatic and other painful symptoms receive searching treatment, prompt relief and real cures.

Dr. Whittier's life-long extensive experience in these important diseases pre-eminently fit him for their correct management, and affords scientific and reliable treatment on common sense principles. Consultation free. Patients at a distance as carefully treated as if here. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sunday, 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. only. DR. WHITTIER, No. 814 Penn avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

EPILEPSY OR FITS.

Can this disease be cured? Most physicians say No—I say, Yes; all forms and the worst cases. After 30 years study and experiment I have found the remedy.—Epilepsy is cured by it; *cured*, not subdued by opiates—the old, treacherous, quack treatment. Do not despair. Forget past impositions on your purse, past outrages on your confidence, past failures. Look forward, not backward. My remedy is of *to-day*. Valuable work on the subject, and large bottle of the remedy—sent free for trial. Mention Post-Office and Express address.

Prof. W. H. PEEKE, F. D., 4 Cedar St., New York.

CANCER

Hutchison's Cancer Hospital, Sewickley Pa. An unfailing remedy, having been tested for 30 years. No cutting, no burning with caustic. Send for circular.

CURED.

se19-ssu W-41

STOCKS LISTLESS.

Drift of Values Not Tested in the Restricted Volume of Business.

SILVER MEN WILL MAKE A FIGHT.

Two Extensive Mercantile Houses Reported in Trouble.

BREAK IN STERLING EXCHANGE

Liquidation in National Cordage and General Electric.

NO DEMAND FOR BANK STOCK AT AUCTION

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

NEW YORK, June 7.—There were fewer disturbing elements in to-day's stock market, but the drift of values was not thoroughly tested, because the volume of business was restricted. London is disappointed that an issue of government bonds was not advocated by President Cleveland, and leading houses of the English metropolis emphasize their dissatisfaction by withdrawing purchasing orders at the opening this morning, so the transactions between the two markets were simply of an arbitrage character. Foreigners are impressed with the opinion, however, that when congress convenes in response to a call for an extra session it will be comparatively plain sailing to repeal the Sherman silver bill, and even representatives of firms who have the confidence of Drexel, Morgan & Co. and August Belmont & Co. contend that the President has the authority now to stop purchases of silver made under the Sherman act, because they interfere with the policy of the government while the country at large is a great sufferer through the depletion of the gold reserve in the treasury.

It can be stated on the best authority that President Cleveland has already taken legal advice on this matter and has been informed that the Sherman bill does not give him any alternative but to purchase 4,500,000 ounces per month. The silver men are now canvassing the sentiment of their associates in both houses on the effect of the President's views on the silver question, and it is more than probable that the Sherman act will not be wiped from the statutes unless a compromise measure is substituted to please the free coinage men, who will insist that American mints be opened to the production of the world. At the same time silver has shown an advancing tendency during the past few days, and was particularly strong in London this morning on the announcement that the report of the Herschell committee will recommend seigniorage on silver and a fixed remitting value for the rupee, which caused a brisk inquiry for rupee paper and India council drafts.

The anxiety at Chicago appears to be subsiding and there was less excitement attending the runs on the various institutions in that city.

The shipments of currency to the West from this city were not so large as yesterday, because Chicago banks have drawn down their balances, but still about $1,000,000 was forwarded, including $300,000 to San Francisco.

There was a more easy feeling here in mercantile circles, because a report was current that a large grocery house now doing business under the title of a stock company was in trouble. Some of the notes of the concern went to protest yesterday, but a committee of creditors met and arranged for an extension of pressing liabilities. There was also some talk of a prominent dry goods house being in difficulties because it had been refused accommodation owing to the recent flurry in the money market, the banks having again drawn in their horns in accepting commercial paper. Even Chicago and Milwaukee banks appeared as borrowers to-day on prime bills receivable, but they were refused, as the only buyers of notes were a few near by country banks, which confined their operations to a few scattering lots of double-name paper.

The heavy purchases of grain by foreign speculators has thrown a large amount of commercial bills upon the market, resulting in a decided break in sterling exchange, the counter rates having been reduced twice during the day, and 60-day bills sold as low as 485¾ and sight at 487¾. These rates preclude further gold shipments this week, and Baring, Magon & Co., who arranged for $300,000 to be sent on the Columbia, sailing to-morrow, withdrew their order. The aggregate exports will consequently be confined to the $1,000,000 exported last Tuesday by Lazard Freres on the steamship Havre.

There was some liquidation in National Cordage and General Electric in the opening hours of business, and in the final dealings the grangers were raided on the unfavorable report of the Kansas crop issued by the state department. The room traders also pounded Rock Island because the annual report only showed a surplus of $201,000 after paying 4 per cent dividends during the year, which was accepted as a sure indication that the dividend rate would not be advanced in the near future.

The creditors' committee of National Cordage had a protracted session to-day to arrange the details for a reorganization of the company. It is feared that the bond plan will have to be abandoned, as the consent of 80 per cent of the preferred stockholders cannot be obtained in time to have it benefit the company. The only other resource would be to issue stock and to levy, perhaps, an assessment on the common stockholders. It was the apprehension of this that caused forced sales of the common at the lowest price touched since the industrial panic culminated.

Whisky Trust was firmer on the intimation that the distributors who had withdrawn from the trust would now be able to dictate their own terms, and thus force an issue sooner than expected with President Greenhut. The closing of all the distilleries will facilitate this step, and there is also a very good opportunity for any combination of capitalists to squeeze the short interest.

One of the discouraging features of the day was the lack of demand for bank stock at auction to-day, and all the offerings were passed without a bid. Some industrial stocks not quoted on the exchange were also sold at sharp declines from previous transactions, and among them was a lot of John Anderson & Co.'s stock, manufacturers of the Solace tobacco, which only brought 89½, while only a few weeks ago the president of the company asked 125 for control of the property.

Pittsburgh & Western preferred closed at 31¼@35.

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, June 7.—The stock market was dull to-day, while the fluctuations save in a few instances were confined within comparatively narrow limits. The market was decidedly erratic in its course, the speculative temper having changed almost from hour to hour. National Cordage common broke 3¾ to 12, and preferred 2 to 48, on rumors that an assessment was contemplated on the common stock, and that the forthcoming statement of the condition of the property would be unfavorable. General Electric was also taken in hand by bears and forced down from 71¾ to 68¾. Illinois Central rose from 90 to 90¾ and later dropped to 88. Manhattan and Pullman yielded 1½@2 on small sales. Missouri Pacific rose ¾ to 35, and later declined to 33½. Atchison was weak throughout, and sold down 1¼ to 23⅜. The general list improved fractionally at the start, and Chicago Gas scored an exceptional advance of 1¼ to 69¼, but the improvement was subsequently lost. The bears continued their efforts to depress the list right up to the close, but some shares held firm, and the leaders, like Burlington & Quincy, St. Paul, Western Union and Sugar left off at practically last night's figures. Distillers was strong, and gained nearly a point. Considerable disappointment was felt that the sharp decline in sterling exchange, the withdrawal of the gold engaged yesterday for export, and that the improvement reported from Chicago did not have more effect on speculation. The fact is that the traders have the market entirely to themselves, and that they are directing their energies toward one end, namely, the shaking out of weak holders. The leading commission houses generally are advising against short sales at this time. The market closed steadier in tone at a recovery of ⅛ to 1 per cent from the lowest.

Railway bonds were dull and weak. The sales were $934,000. Green Bay & Winona incomes declined 2 to 20; Illinois Central 4s of 1952, 2 to 101; Louisville, St. Louis & Texas 1sts, 2 to 88; Ohio & Mississippi Springfield division 1sts, 2 to 111.

Bonds closed as follows:

U. S. 4s reg.	110½	do. do. 2nds.	109¼
do. 4s coup.	111½	Northwstn con.	132
do. 2s.	98½	do. deben. 5s.	108
Pacific 6s of '95	102½	St. L. & I. M. g. 5s.	82
La. stamped 4s.	93	St. L. & S. F. g. m.	103
Missouri 6s.	101½	St. Paul consols.	125
Tenn. new set 6s.	100	St. P. C. & P. 1sts.	117
do. do. 5s.	104½	T. P. L. G. Tr. rcts.	72½
do. do. 3s.	71½	T. P. R. G. Tr. rcts.	18
Canada So. 2nds.	99⅞	Union Pac. 1sts.	107
Cen. Pac. 1sts.	106	West Shore.	100¼
Den. & R. G. 1sts.	115	Rio G. W. 1st.	74½
do. do. 4s.	86¼	Atchison 4s.	81
Erie 2ds.	90¼	do. 2½s.	47¼
M., K. & T. gen. 6s	79	G., H. & La. 5s.	102
do. do. 5s.	42	do. 2nds. 5s.	103
Mutual Union 6s.	105	H. & T. C. 5s.	105
N. J. C. Int. Cert.	111½	do. cons. 6s.	*103
North. Pac. 1sts.	116⅛		

*Asked.

The *Post* says: No better instance could be furnished of the mutual reaction of the world's financial market than the turn in sterling exchange. The collapse in Chicago wheat prices followed the run upon the banks. On the demoralized market European wheat importers were heavy buyers, taking from one to two million bushels here and in Chicago in a single day, an enormous increase over the previous daily record. Bills on London, drawn against these purchases, broke so completely the market for sterling exchange that not only have all plans been upset for this week's further gold shipments, but the order already placed for $300,000 gold has been cancelled. It is not, however, wise to leap too promptly at conclusions. The permanence of this demand for wheat remains to be tested. Nobody has forgotten the sudden yielding in exchange after the New York stock panic in the opening week of May. Foreign houses then were buyers of stocks at panic prices, and despite the simultaneous rise in London discounts, the sterling market gave way sufficiently to stop at once the outward flow of gold. In the week following the disturbance only $500,000 gold was sent abroad. But when the security market steadied, the London buying ceased, and in the three next weeks no less than $15,000,000 specie was exported.

Henry Sproul & Co.'s correspondents wired: To-day's market has been on the whole the dullest of the season thus far. There was a general lack of interest, and the only feature in the afternoon was the strength of Distillers, which showed more or less support in the face of a generally weak list. Hotchkiss and Savin were the principal buyers of the stock, the only report on the subject being that the directors had presumably succeeded in placing some of the new bonds or raised money in some way for the company's pressing necessities. Cordage was weak, and the reports of an assessment continue to be circulated in a way which suggests the idea that somebody wants to make the case look as bad as possible. Exchange is quite weak, it being understood that bills were being offered against a large sterling loan.

Bache & Co. to Oakley & Co.: There were no new developments to the financial situation to-day, and but little fluctuation in values. The usual list of petty failures was seen throughout the West, but there was nothing in them beyond what may be expected from the financial situation. Our private advices are that while the urgencies of the situation in Chicago have for the moment subsided the general conditions are by no means satisfactory there, and the prospects are that there will be a continued demand for funds from the East for some time to come. The only feature in to-day's trading was the continued strength of Distillers in spite of pessimistic dispatches from the West. We shall continue to watch the financial situation out West with considerable apprehension, but if the good growing weather continues, and there are no serious commercial complications, we hope to see some return of confidence and at least a temporary advance in values.

The total sales of stocks to-day were 179,600 shares, including Atchison, 14,400; General Electric, 14,900; Missouri Pacific, 3,900; National Cordage, 10,700; Reading, 15,000; Richmond Terminal, 11,000; Rock Island, 5,400; St. Paul, 22,000; Sugar, 9,000; Western Union, 5,000.

Daily range of prices reported by Messrs. Henry Sproul & Co., No. 78 Fourth avenue, members of New York, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh stock exchanges and Chicago board of trade:

STOCKS.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Atch., T. & S. F.	25	25	23⅝	23⅝
Am. Cotton Oil Co.	35	35	34¾	34½
do. preferred	69¼	69¼	68	65
Am. Sug'r Ref. Co.	88	88¼	87¼	87⅜
do. preferred	87¾	87¾	87¼	86¾
Balt. & Ohio	71	71	71	70
Canada Southern	50¼	50¼	49¾	49⅞
Canadian Pacific	77	77	77	77
Chi. Gas T. rects.	68¼	69¼	68	68¼
C., Bur. & Q.	85¾	86¼	85¾	85⅝
C., H. Val. & T.	20	20	20	20
Consolidated Gas	....	....	....	126
C., C., C. & St. L.	41	41	40½	40
Chesapeake & Ohio	19¼	19¼	19¼	19
Del., Lack. & W.	139¼	139½	139	139
Del. & Hudson	120¼	121	120¼	121
Dis. & Cattle F. Co	17¼	18¼	17¼	18⅛
Erie	17¼	17½	17¼	17⅛
do. preferred	....	....	....	35
Gen. Elec. Co.	71¼	71¾	68¾	69½
Illinois Central	90⅜	90⅜	88	89½
L. S. & M. S.	122	122	121¾	122
Lake Erie & W.	17¼	17¼	17¼	17
do. preferred	70	70	70	69
Louis. & Nash.	64⅝	65	64⅜	64½
Michigan Central	....	....	....	96
Manhattan Con.	125⅝	125½	125	124⅛
Missouri Pacific	34½	35	33½	33⅜
National Lead Co.	30⅝	30⅝	30	30
do. preferred	70	70	69	68½
N. Y. Central	102¼	102¼	102¼	102
Nat. Cord Co.	15½	15½	12	12¾
do. preferred	50	50	48	48
N. Y. & N. E.	22⅛	22½	22	22
N. J. Central	....	....	....	106½
N. & W. preferred	23	23	23	22⅞
Northwest	104½	104½	103¾	104¼
Northern Pacific	12½	12½	12¼	12⅜
do. preferred	33⅛	33½	32⅞	32¾
N. American Co.	8⅝	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜
Omaha	37¾	37¾	37½	37½
Pacific Mail	18⅝	18⅞	18⅜	18⅜
Pullman Car Co.	170	170	168	168
P., C., C. & St. L.	14	14	14	14
do. preferred	52	52	52	51
Reading	17½	17½	17	17¼
R. & W. P. T.	1½	1½	1⅛	1¼
Rock Island	72½	72½	71	71½
St. Paul	68½	68⅝	67½	67¾
do. preferred	....	....	....	115½
Silver Bullion cts.	83	83	83	83
Tenn. Coal & Iron	16½	17	16½	16⅝
Texas & Pacific	6⅞	6⅞	6½	6⅝
T., A. A. & N. M.	7¼	7½	7¼	7⅜
Union Pacific	28⅝	28⅝	28⅛	28¼
Wabash	8⅝	8⅝	8	8⅛
do. preferred	16⅞	16½	16	16½
Western Union	82½	82½	81¾	82
W. & L. E.	....	....	....	14
do. preferred	....	....	....	47
Wisconsin Cen.	....	....	....	8¼
U. S. Rubber Co.	....	....	....	41

MONETARY.

Money is in demand at 6 per cent, but banks are not at all anxious to lend to every applicant even where an advance is offered over the legal rate. Rates are nominally 6 per cent for time and call loans. The clearing house figures compare as follows:

Yesterday's exchanges	$2,249,628 64
Yesterday's balances	422,369 15
Same day last week:	
Exchanges	$2,535,735 54
Balances	471,794 31
Same day last year:	
Exchanges	$2,366,140 79
Balances	470,258 19

NEW YORK, June 7.—Money on call easier at 3@6 per cent; last loan at 3 per cent; closed offered at 3 per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 6@8 per cent. Sterling exchange weak, with actual business in bankers' bills at $4 85¾@4 86¼ for 60 days and $4 87¾@4 88 for demand.

NEW YORK, June 7.—Bank clearings, $104,229,136; balances, $6,383,711.

BOSTON, June 7.—Bank clearings, $14,670,511; balances, $1,397,105. Money, 7 per cent. Exchange on New York, 25@30c discount.

PHILADELPHIA, June 7.—Clearings to-day, $12,521,658; balances, $1,818,684. Money, 4½ per cent.

BALTIMORE, June 7.—Clearings to-day, $2,309,071; balances, $527,483. Money, 6 per cent.

NEW YORK, June 7.—Money on call 3@6 per cent, last loan 3 per cent.

CHICAGO, June 7.—Money strong at 7 per cent. Bank clearings, $17,093,548. New York exchange, no market. Sterling exchange weak; posted 60-day bills, $4 87½; sight drafts, $4 90½.

Wool.

NEW YORK, June 6.—Wool weak; domestic, 27@32c; pulled, 26@37c; Texas, 16@20c.

PHILADELPHIA, June 6.—Wool market dull; prices nominally unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, June 6.—Wool—Receipts, 178,900 pounds; shipments, 229,300 pounds. Market steady at yesterday's quotation; financial situation has a depressing effect.

ANTWERP, June 6.—At the wool sales to-day 2,000 bales were offered. Compared with the prices of the last series the present values show a reduction of from 5 to 10 per cent. The sales comprised 1,054 bales Buenos Ayres wools, which brought from 60 to 160 francs per 100 kilos.

Boston Stocks.

BOSTON, June 7.—Call loans, 6@7 per cent; time loans, 6 per cent. Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, 23¾; American Sugar, 87¼; do. do. preferred, 86¾; Bay State Gas, 8; Bell Telephone, 190; Boston & Albany, 210; Boston & Maine, 161; do. do. preferred, 140; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, 85¾; Fitchburg preferred, 84; General Electric, 69¾; Illinois Steel, 50; Mexican Central, 8; New York & New England, 22; Old Colony 187¾; Oregon Short Line, 13; Rubber, 40; San Diego, 8¼; Union Pacific, 29; West End, 13¼; do. do. preferred, 80; Westinghouse Electric, 26; do. do. preferred, 45; Wisconsin Central, 8.

Real Estate.

Black & Baird sold to the Allen Maxwell Manufacturing company a leasehold property on Smallman street, 72x120 feet, for $3,000.

Scott & McMillin sold for George Shaw, Esq., to an Allegheny manufacturer the residence property corner of Sheffield and Chartiers street, Fifth ward, Allegheny city, consisting of pressed brick dwelling of eight rooms, modern improvements; consideration, $6,500.

Coffee and Sugar.

NEW YORK, June 7.—Coffee options opened steady at 5 to 10 points up and closed barely steady at 5 to 25 points down; sales, 21,500 bags, including June, 16.20@16.40c; July, 15.60@15.80c; August, 15.45c; September, 15.35@15.55c; October, 15.40c; November, 15.30c; December, 15.10@15.30c. Spot Rio easier and dull; No. 7, 17@17⅛c. Sugar—Raw firm and quiet; refined firm and in moderate demand.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, June 7.—The demand for dry goods disclosed an improving tendency, although on account of continued attractions in the way of trade auction sales, there were few indications of it on the surface. The auction sale of carpets continued to hold the attention of the trade, but prices were about 5c a yard lower than yesterday except on gobelins and rugs.

Wool.

ST. LOUIS, June 7.—Wool—Receipts, 105,000 lbs; shipments, 58,300 lbs; market weaker and tending downward; medium Missouri and Illinois, 18c; braid and coarse, 16@17c; medium Montana, Wyoming and Dakota, 16@17½c; others unchanged.

The Metal Market.

NEW YORK, June 7.—Pig iron quiet and steady; American, $12 75@15 50. Copper quiet; lake, 10 80. Lead quiet; domestic, $3 80. Tin strong; straits, $19 50 bid, $19 60 asked. Plate quiet and steady. Spelter quiet; domestic, $4 20.

Big Fire in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 7.—A fire which broke out at the foot of Lyon street, near Page street, at 3:30 o'clock this morning, destroyed a dozen fine residences. Three firemen, named Windlow, Davis and Madison were instantly killed by a falling chimney. The loss is $200,000.

Nobility at Columbus.

COLUMBUS, O., June 7.—The duke of Veragua and family will arrive here to-morrow morning and remain two days. Elaborate preparations have been made for entertaining the royal party.

Drinks Will Cost the Same, Though.

CINCINNATI, June 7.—It is announced on Third street this morning that the Whisky trust will cut the price of whisky 2 cents per gallon.

OUT of 1,000 eggs placed in the Sutton incubators at Indiana recently Mr. Sutton got 700 chickens. He expected 900, but as this was his first attempt he hopes to do better next time.

SITUATION IS UNCHANGED.

No Break Expected but Dullness Will Continue.

BUT FEW TRANSACTIONS RECORDED

Philadelphia Company Weaker and Sells Down to 18 1-2.

NO MATERIAL CHANGE IN THE TRACTIONS

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST,
WEDNESDAY, June 7, 1893.

About all that can be said of the market is that the situation is unchanged. In some instances values have advanced over recent quotations, while in other cases they are lower, but the feeling of doubt which has been prominent so long is still a most patent feature. There is less nervousness than was noticeable some time since, because almost everybody seems to have accommodated themselves to the condition of affairs. People do not expect any serious break, but believe that the present dullness and narrow market will continue until the government makes some important movement in financial matters. Speculative sentiment is decidedly bearish at present, and there is as much talk of still lower values on the depressed market as there would be of higher prices were the market booming.

The movement to-day was of the usual dilatory kind, and the amount of business was small. The total transactions of the day were 111 shares of stock, exactly the number sold yesterday. On the first call the single transaction was the sale of 11 shares of Central traction at 25¼. This was the only business done in the traction group of stocks. There was a show of a demand for some of the other tractions, but it did not materialize into trading. The lowest bid on Central traction was 23, but on the last call it advanced to 24⅞ bid. Citizens traction was not quite so strong, and Pittsburgh traction closed at a bid ½ above the final one of yesterday, but that was not the best bid for the day. Pleasant Valley took on a show of strength at the last call, and from 21, the lowest figure reached during the day, it was bid up to 22, while for 100 shares 21¾ was bid. Birmingham was bid for at 20, Duquesne was offered at 27, and 41 was bid for Manchester traction.

The only natural gas stock sold was Philadelphia company, and 100 shares were sold at 18½. Until the last call the stock stood at 18¾ bid, 18⅞ asked, but on that board opened at 18½, and after being bid up to 18⅝ reacted and closed at 18½. Wheeling Gas was bid from 16 up to 18, and was sold on the street at 18½. For Bridgewater Gas 30 was bid, and Manufacturers Gas closed at 29 bid, 30 asked. Bonds were offered freely but there were no buyers anxious for them at present quotations. The market finally closed as dull as usual.

On the present financial trouble in Chicago the *Inter Ocean* says: A renewal of the flurry in the money market, after some days of growth in confidence, has brought about still closer inquiry into the necessities of applicants for loans. No one is likely to get much accommodation beyond his absolute requirements, and 7 per cent has come to be the main rate of interest. For the speculative class the sky is dark with clouds. It is inevitable that liquidation is to take place until values reach a level so low as to call in capital from other sources than the loan market. The traffic in commercial paper will require some time to recover from the effects of the failure of the leading note broker. In the near future the situation will hinge to a less degree upon the supply of funds than upon the temper of the people. If investment is to commence anew with bonds, which is the usual course after such disturbances, the time has evidently not come for a great change.

An almost unanimous vote was taken by the brokers at the opening call on a motion recommending that the board of directors of the exchange change the hour for holding the stock call on Saturdays from 11 A. M. to 10:15 A. M., the same as on other days. The change is asked on account of the Saturday half holiday law going into effect, and the brokers desire to execute their orders in the market in time to attend to their banking business before noon, when the banks will close.

Italian brokers at Ellis island testified before the congressional committee that they send $20,000,000 per year to Italy from emigrants to this country. Not less than that sum is annually sent to Ireland and probably not less to Germany, in all $60,000,000, no part of which figures in government statistics of foreign balances.

Among the applicants for the position of bank examiner are the following: H. L. Beaver, Allegheny City; William Waller, Franklin; H. R. Larimer, Pittsburgh; W. W. Wilson, Pittsburgh, and T. J. O'Leary, Pittsburgh.

President Greenhut of the Whisky Trust says: "We have sold the first million of our bonds. The price I will not give until I first report it to our directors' meeting. We have now all the cash necessary for present needs."

Several of the directors of the General Electric Company are reported as asserting that they have not sold a share of stock during the recent decline. The break is attributed by them chiefly to the manipulation of a large and successfully handled bear pool.

The exports of gold for the year to date have been $68,667,192, and the imports $5,928,192, leaving net exports of $62,739,000.

The following sales were made:

FIRST CALL.

11 shares Central traction.......... 25¼

SECOND CALL.

No sales.

THIRD CALL.

50 shares Philadelphia Company.... 18¾
50 shares Philadelphia Company.... 18½

The closing bids and offers were as follows:

STOCKS.	Bid.	Asked.
Allegheny National bank	....	69
Com. National bank	....	100
Exchange National bank	....	85
Fourth National bank	....	126
Marine National bank	....	110
Mer. & Man. Nat. bank	....	76
Monongahela National bank	150	160
Peoples Sav. bank of Pitts.	158	....
Real Estate Sav. bank, ltd.	150	....
Safe Deposit Company	59	....
Bridgewater Nat. Gas Co.	30	....
Manufacturers Gas Co.	29	30
Peoples Natural Gas Co.	19	....
Peoples Nat. Gas & Pipe Co.	14¼	....
Philadelphia Gas Co.	18½	18⅝
Wheeling Gas Co.	18	....
Central traction	24⅞	26¼
Citizens traction	61	62
Pittsburgh traction	54¼	60
Pleasant Valley traction	22	23
Birmingham traction	20	....
Duquesne traction	....	27
Manchester traction	41	42
N. Y. & Clev. Gas Coal Co.	....	51
Pitts. & Bir. Bridge Co.	....	72
Suspen. Bridge Co. (6th st.)	53¾	....
Hidalgo Mining Co.	2⅛	....
Luster Mining Co.	8⅜	9
Enterprise Mining Co.	1	1½
Monongahela Water Co.	....	33
Westinghouse Air Brake Co.	....	135
U. S. Glass Co., preferred	....	110

Philadelphia Stocks.

Closing quotations by Messrs. Henry Sproul & Co.:

Pennsylvania Central, 50⅛@50¼; Reading, 8⅝@8 11-16; Lehigh Valley, 46⅞@47⅛; Lehigh Navigation, 51@51¼; Northern Pacific common, 12⅜@12⅝; Northern Pacific preferred, 32½@33; Metropolitan traction, 100, sales; Philadelphia traction, 97.

LIVE STOCK.

Cattle Lower, Hogs Drop Away Down, and Sheep Were Steady.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST,
WEDNESDAY, June 7, 1893.

East Liberty.

The receipts of cattle Monday were 80 loads, against 60 loads last Monday. With a supply in excess of the demand the market ruled slow and 10c to 15c per cwt. lower on all grades. Tuesday's receipts light, market slow at quotations. Fifteen loads of still-fed cattle were received this morning and sold easily at the market.

Extra, 1,450 to 1,600 lbs.	$5 60@ 5 90
Prime, 1,300 to 1,400 lbs.	5 25@ 5 50
Good, 1,200 to 1,300 lbs.	5 00@ 5 20
Tidy, 1,050 to 1,150 lbs.	4 75@ 4 90
Fair, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs.	4 60@ 4 75
Fair, 900 to 1,000 lbs.	4 40@ 4 60
Common, 700 to 900 lbs.	3 25@ 4 15
Rough, half fat, 1,000 to 1,300 lbs.	4 00@ 4 60
Common to good fat oxen	3 00@ 4 50
Common to good fat bulls	2 75@ 4 25
Common to good fat cows	3 00@ 4 25
Heifers, 800 to 1,000 lbs.	3 50@ 4 80
Bologna cows, per head	5 00@12 00
Fresh cows and springers	18 00@45 00

The receipts of hogs Monday were 18 double-deck loads, and the market opened firm at last week's prices. On Tuesday, owing to unfavorable reports from Western points, the local market was slow, and about 25c per cwt. lower on all grades. To-day the market went off about 20c more, and as against Monday's opening prices are now down 40@45c on all grades. Prices are as follows:

Philadelphias	$7 05@7 10
Mixed	6 90@7 00
Best Yorkers	6 80@6 90
Common Yorkers	6 70@6 80
Pigs	6 00@6 50
Roughs	4 50@6 00

The receipts of sheep Monday were 28 double-deck loads. The market ruled steady on best grades, while common and medium grades were dull at last week's prices. Tuesday's receipts, 10 double-deck loads. Market slow at quotations:

Prime, 95 to 110 lb	$5 25@5 35
Good, 85 to 90 lb	4 75@5 10
Fair, 70 to 80 lb	4 00@4 60
Common, 65 to 70 lb	3 50@3 75
Culls	1 00@2 00
Yearlings	4 00@6 25
Spring lambs	5 00@7 00
Veal calves	5 00@6 50

SOME OF THE SALES.

Hesket, Hamilton & Orr: Cattle—11 head, 13,420 lb, $5 00; 7 head, 6,410 lb, $4 60; 5 cows, 5,660 lb, $4 15; 5 cows, 5,310 lb, $3 50; 8 bulls, 9,460 lb, $3 35; 4 oxen, 6,870 lb, $4 25; 10 fresh cows, $38 50 per head; 6 do., $34 00 per head. Hogs—51 head, 11,949 lb, $7 50; 121 head, 22,110 lb, $7 40; 46 head, 8,460 lb, $7 35. Sheep—27 lambs, 1,320 lb, $6 35; 26 yearlings, 1,770 lb, $5 50; 149 head do., 8,360 lb, $4 25; 105 sheep, 8,330 lb, $4 55; 70 head, 6,050 lb, $4 35; 16 head, 1,110 lb, $4 25; 100 head, 7,110 lb, $3 75; 55 head, 3,660 lb, $3 25; 41 culls, 2,470 lb, $1 35.

Lafferty Bros. & Hadden: Cattle—17 head, 17,830 lb, $4 75; 4 head, 3,920 lb, $4 00; 3 head, 2,710 lb, $4 25; fresh cows and springers, $31 00@42 50 per head; veal calves, from $5 25 to $6 75. Hogs—67 head, 14,000 lb, $7 35; 14 head, 2,600 lb, $7 45; 79 head, 12,740 lb, $6 85; 8 head, 1,210 lb, $7 20. Sheep and lambs—209 head, 18,870 lb, $5 20; 219 head, 1,978 lb, $5 20; 201 head, 16,820 lb, $4 80; 116 head, 9,530 lb, $4 70; 120 head, 10,010 lb, $4 60; 198 head, 16,200 lb, $4 40; 136 head, 10,920 lb, $4 55; 80 head, 4,860 lb, $4 75; 28 head, 1,400 lb, $3 60; 164 head, 13,170 lb, $4 25; 97 head 9,040 lb, $5 25; 39 head, 1,780 lb, $5 25; 36 head, 2,360 lb, $5 25; 100 head, 8,580 lb, $4 90.

Wm. Holmes & Co: Cattle—3 cows and calves, $100. Hogs—65 head, 13,360 lb, $7 35; 149 head, 23,240 lb, $6 85; 4 head, 620 lb, $6 00. Sheep—23 head, 1,100 lb, $6 50; 62 head, 4,850 lb, $4 75; 24 head, 2,010 lb, $3 50; 167 head, 16,400 lb, $5 25; 40 head, 3,230 lb, $4 00; 190 head, 17,760 lb, $5 35; 19 head, 1,420 lb, $5 00.

L. Dyer & Co.: Cattle—24 head, 24,060 lb, $4 85; 20 head, 21,660 lb, $4 70; 20 head, 24,070 lb, $5 00. Hogs—44 head, 7,710 lb, $7 40; 13 head, 2,220 lb, $7 50; 4 head, 970 lb, $5 25; 11 head, 1,770 lb, $7 30. Sheep—5 head, 470 lb, $5 25; 16 head, 1,300 lb, $5 87½; 217 head, 20,050 lb, $5 10; 15 head, 1,000 lb, $3 00; 43 head, 2,850 lb, $5 25; 41 head, 3,870 lb, $5 35; 30 head, 2,020 lb, $3 65; 9 calves, 1,200 lb, $6 50.

S. B. Hedges & Co.: Cattle—7 head, 5,710 lb, $2 75; 8 head, 9,320 lb, $5 00; 6 head, 7,130 lb, $5 10; 18 head, 23,850 lb, $5 30; 21 head, 20,570 lb, $4 60; 14 head, 15,500 lb, $4 90; 15 head, 19,080 lb, $5 25. Hogs—8 head, 1,640 lb, $7 00; 15 head, 2,810 lb, $7 35; 15 head, 3,190 lb, $7 50; 56 head, 9,800 lb, $7 25; 102 head, 15,120 lb, $7 35; 5 head, 1,350 lb, $6 00; 71 head, 12,460 lb, $7 50. Sheep—22 head, 1,050 lb, $6 00; 52 head, 3,990 lb, $4 80; 105 head, 9,720 lb, $5 30; 42 head, 2,990 lb, $4 50; 27 head, 1,890 lb, $3 35; 131 head, 11,230 lb, $4 75.

Huff, Hazelwood & Imboff: Cattle—25 head, 21,500 lb, $4 80; 18 head, 19,380 lb, $5 00; 19 head, 20,690 lb, $4 80; 16 head, 22,050 lb, $5 30; 15 head, 23,580 lb, $5 50; 17 head, 19,260 lb, $4 85. Hogs—25 head, 4,540 lb, $7 00; 3 head, 370 lb, $6 25; 4 head, 830 lb, $7 50; 54 head, 9,020 lb, $7 40; 7 head, 2,180 lb, $6 25; 22 head, 4,750 lb, $5 70; 6 head, 1,570 lb, $6 00; 64 head, 10,730 lb, $7 35; 78 head, 11,950 lb, $7 30; 7 head, 1,156 lb, $7 50. Sheep—78 head, 5,820 lb, $3 50; 230 head, 18,440 lb, $4 60; 15 head, 1,000 lb, $2 00; 122 head, 2,020 lb, $2 25; 48 head, 4,230 lb, $4 60; 27 head, 1,200 lb, $3 25; 53 head, 5,010 lb, $5 00; 51 head, 3,330 lb, $4 00; 6 head, 480 lb, $1 50; 130 head, 11,300 lb, $4 80.

McCall, Rowlen & Newburn: Cattle—17 head, 21,500 lb, $4 95; 20 head, 22,320 lb, $4 50; 5 head, 5,210 lb, $3 25; 16 head, 21,180 lb, $5 30; 3 head, 3,150 lb, $4 95; 12 head, 12,610 lb, $4 80; 6 head, 5,600 lb, $5 00; 4 cows, 3,450 lb, $4 00. Hogs—67 head, 8,690 lb, $6 25; 57 head, 10,050 lb, $7 00; 6 head, 880 lb, $6 90; 54 head, 6,980 lb, $7 35; 50 head, 9,960 lb, $7 50; 65 head, 11,700 lb, $7 50; 3 head, 650 lb, $6 25; 32 head, 5,930 lb, $7 40. Sheep—23 head, 2,660 lb, $5 00; 3 head, 200 lb, $2 00; 16 head, 1,160 lb, $3 30; 11 head, 810 lb, $2 75; 124 head, 11,050 lb, $5 15; 55 head, 5,070 lb, $5 12½; 30 head, 2,110 lb, $4 85; 49 head, 4,140 lb, $2 50; 12 head, 740 lb, $1 50; 10 calves, 1,160 lb, $6 40; 10 calves, 1,220 lb, $6 60.

Reneker, Linkhorn & Co.: Cattle—8 head, 8,510 lb, $4 80; 12 head, 14,800 lb, $5 00; 5 head, 4,430 lb, $4 60; 17 head, 14,680 lb, $4 45; 18 head, 22,550 lb, $5 10; 19 head, 22,850 lb, $4 85. Hogs—45 head, 7,770 lb, $4 40; 68 head, 11,050 lb, $7 37½; 46 head, 8,145 lb, $7 00; 76 head, 11,720 lb, $7 10. Sheep—245 head, 20,700 lb, $4 80; 73 head, 3,450 lb, $6 50; 73 head, 5,210 lb, $4 00; 49 head, 2,760 lb, $6 00; 258 head, 20,960 lb, $4 50; 100 head, 7,250 lb, $3 75; 18 head, 1,660 lb, $4 85.

[By Associated Press.]

CHICAGO — JUNE 7.—The *Evening Journal* reports: Cattle—Receipts, 12,000 head; shipments, 3,500 head; market steady; prime steers, $5 25@5 55; extra, $5 75@6 00; medium, $4 95@5 15; others, $4 25@4 85; Texans, $3 10@4 00; stockers, $3 80@4 00.

Hogs—Receipts, 11,000 head; shipments, 6,500 head; market active, 10@15c higher; mixed packers, $6 65@6 85; prime heavy and butchers' weights, $6 90@7 02; light, $7 85.

Sheep—Receipts, 12,000 head; shipments, 3,000 head; market steady; natives, $4 75@6 00; Texans, $4 25@4 50; westerns, $4 75@5 50; lambs, $5 75@7 00.

ST. LOUIS—JUNE 7. — Cattle—Receipts, 3,500 head; good butchers' steers, $3 40@4 60; Texans of all kinds slow and lower; top of feed steers, $4 65.

Hogs—Receipts, 5,000 head; shipments, 800 head; market 5@10c higher; best price, $6 65; bulk of sales, $4 40@6 40.

Sheep—Receipts, 4,200 head; shipments, 200 head; market slow on all except good sheep; no notable change.

CURRENTS OF COMMERCE.

Groceries Quiet and Coffee Is Strong.

SUGAR FIRM AND LIKELY TO ADVANCE.

Extremely Low Prices Will Likely Prevail For Wool.

A DEMAND FOR EXPORT WHEAT NOW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST,
WEDNESDAY, June 7, 1893.

Business is generally somewhat curtailed and may become narrower in volume before the present depressed period has passed away. Groceries are reported quiet. The coffee market is steady and sugar is strong, and there will probably be a fractional advance this week. Creamery butter is inclined to weakness and eggs are fairly steady. Chickens are in good demand and hold well at recent quotations. The demand for vegetables is widening, and strawberries are easy and cheap.

In the wool market the backward weather has kept back receipts to such an extent that offerings as yet are not sufficient to attract buyers, and even if there was enough to interest them it is a question if sales could be made with any freedom, as all are acting on so cautious a basis. No one seems to have any settled idea as to what is a safe basis on which to work. In the earlier markets prices are being accepted which, if they are to become general, will show a lower range than has been seen for several years and which will be lower than was anticipated earlier in the season. The tendency of the market and the influences at work upon it are of a very depressing nature, and it seems very evident that extremely low prices may prevail.

The crop prospects are good for corn and oats, but poor for wheat. It is certain that there will be only a small crop of winter wheat, and the spring wheat went into the ground late, with a reduced acreage. There is plenty of moisture in the Western agricultural sections; in fact, in many places there is an excess. What is now wanted is warm, bright weather, for, although this is June, it has been cold and wet nearly everywhere up to the present time.

The demand for wheat for export is good and is likely to continue so around present prices. Latest official French estimates put the growing crop at 96,000,000 bushels under an average. This, with our short crop of winter, should make wheat a good investment purchase. All the extra stock in sight will not make up the deficiency of the Eastern stocks. Of course, the weather has considerable influence on the minds of traders, but the crop now planting cannot be available until December, and all our wants have to be supplied from stocks in sight and what farmers have on hand.

Country Produce.

APPLES—Fancy, $3 75@4 00 per barrel; choice, $2 75@3 00; common, $1 50@2 00.

BEANS—Domestic navy, $2 00 per bushel; imported pea, 3½-bushel bags, $1 75; lima, 4¼@4½c per lb.

BERRIES—Strawberries, fancy, 10@12c; choice, 6@8c; huckleberries, 12c per quart.

BUTTER—Elgin creamery, 20@22c; choice Ohio brands, 18@20c; fair to choice dairy rolls, 13@15c.

CHEESE—New York, new, 11@11½c; Ohio, fall make, 11@11½c; Wisconsin Swiss, 16@18c; Ohio Swiss, 15½@16c; imported Swiss, 26@27c; limburger, 13@14c.

CIDER—New sweet, $5 50@6 00 per barrel; sand refined, $6 50@7 00; crab, $7 50@8 00.

DRIED FRUIT—Evaporated apricots, in bags 16¼@18c, in boxes 17@19c; raspberries, in barrels 22½@23c, in boxes 26@26½c; California peaches, in bags 12@13c, in boxes 13½@14c; pitted cherries, 16@17c; apples, rings, 9¼@10c.

EGGS—Strictly fresh nearby stock, 15½@16c; southern and western, 14@14½c; duck eggs, 20c; goose eggs, 35c.

POTATOES—New Rose, $4 00@4 50 per barrel; Peerless, $3 00@3 50; Chili and Triumph, $3 50@3 75; on track, per bushel, 95c@1 00; western potatoes, Hebron and Rose burbanks, 90@95c; from store, $1 00@1 10; Bermuda, $6 00.

POULTRY—Live chickens, 75@80c per pair, according to size; spring chickens, 75@90c; live turkeys, 12@13c; ducks, 50@65c; geese, $1 00@1 25; dressed chickens, 15@17c; dressed turkeys, 21@22c.

TROPICAL FRUITS — Oranges, California, $3 00@3 50; Florida, $3 50@4 00 as to size per box; lemons, $3 25@3 50 per box; cocoanuts, $4 50 per 100, 55@65c per dozen; bananas, $1 25@2 50 per bunch; pineapples, $10 00@12 00 per 100, according to size.

ONION SETS—Southern onions, $4 00@4 50 per barrel; Bermuda onions, $1 75@1 85 per box.

VEGETABLES—New cabbage, per crate, $2 25@2 50; blue, $1 75@2 00; egg plant, 75c@$1 00 per bushel; celery, 35@50c.

EARLY GARDEN TRUCK—New beets, 40@50c per dozen bunches; radishes, 10@20c; lettuce, 40@50c per dozen heads; tomatoes, $2 50@3 00 per 6-basket crate; Mississippi, 4-basket crate, $2 25@2 50; kale, $1 25 per barrel; spinach, $1 50; cucumbers, 50@60c per dozen; onions, 15@20c; cauliflower, $2 25@2 50 per dozen; rhubarb, 10@15c per dozen; green beans, $1 00@1 25 per bushel; asparagus, 15@20c per bunch; peas, $1 00@1 50 per bushel.

MISCELLANEOUS—Maple syrup, 80@90c per gallon; popcorn, 3@3½c per lb; country lard, 11@12c; hominy, $3 00@3 25 per barrel; pickles, $7 00@8 60; tallow, 4¼@5c per lb; feathers, choice geese, 60@65c per lb; do. mixed, 40@50c; beeswax, good to choice yellow, 30@35c; medium and dark, 25@28c. Peanuts, green, 5½@6½c; do. roasted, $1 30@1 50 per bushel.

Groceries.

SUGARS—Standard cubes, 5.62c; powdered, 5.69c; standard granulated, 5.31c; granulated in bags, 5.31c; confectioners' A, 5.19c; soft A, 5⅛@5¼c; yellow, 4.75@4.88c.

ROASTED COFFEE—Standard packages, per 100 lb, $23 27; fancy packages, per 100 lb, $23 50@23 75. Loose—Choice Mocha, 33½@34c; Java, 35½@36c; Maracaibo, 28@29c; Santos, 21@27½c; Rio, 21½@27½c.

GREEN COFFEE—Choice Mocha, 31@31½c; Java, 32½@33c; Rio, 19@20c; Maracaibo, 24½@25½c; Santos, 22@22½c.

RICE—Fancy head Carolina, 6@6½c; prime to choice, 5¼@5⅝c; Louisiana, 5½@6c; crystal, 3⅜@3½c; Japan, 5¼@5⅝c.

SYRUP—Best, 29c; choice to fancy sugar, 26@28c; common to fair, 22@23c; black strap, 12@13c.

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES—Fancy new crop, 38c; choice, 37c; centrifugals, 28c.

OILS—Refined, 110°, 5¾c per gallon; Ohio test, 6¼c; headlight, 150°, 6½c; water white, 6¾c; elaine, 13½c; carnadine, 10½c; miners' winter white, 60@63c.

FRUIT—Valencia raisins, 5¾c per lb; Ondara, 7½c; California seedless, 6¼c; California muscatels, 80-lb bags, 5¼@5½c; London layers, $1 75 per box; Imperial cleaned sultanas, 11½c per lb; currants, in bbls, 3¾@4c; California prunes, in boxes, 10½@12½c; citron, 13@14c; lemon peel, 9½@10c; orange peel, 12¼@13¼c.

CANNED GOODS—Standard peaches, $1 75@2 00; extra peaches, $2 30@2 50; seconds, $1 50@1 60; pie peaches, $1 00@1 10; finest corn, $1 20@1 40; Harford county corn, $1 00@1 10; lima beans, 75c@$1 80; cherries, Newark, 2-lb, $1 80; 2½-lb, $2 45; mushrooms, $1 90@2 75c; pears, $1 25@2 15; peas, soaked, 65c; marrowfat, $1 00@1 25; early June, $1 20@1 50; French, 100 cans in case, $16 50@18 50, or $2 10@2 25 per dozen; pineapples, $1 50@2 50; plums, 2½-lb, $1 80; pumpkin, 3-lb, 70c; raspberries, 2-lb, $1 10; strawberries, 2-lb, $1 15; succotash, 2-lb, $1 40; tomatoes, $1 30@1 35; lobsters, $1 90@2 05; mackerel, 1-lb, $1 00@$1 25; oysters, 65c@$1 75; salmon, $1 25@1 95; sardines, imported, 100 cans in case, $1 45@2 50; domestic, 85@90c; chipped beef, $1 50@2 25; corned beef, 14-lb, $13 00; 2-lb, $1 80; deviled ham, $1 25@1 80; roast beef, 2-lb, $1 85; sausage, $1 20@1 50; English potted meats, chicken, turkey, duck, ham, tongue, anchovy, bloater, sardine, fois-gras, each per dozen, $1 65; canned soups, Franco-American, $3 40@3 65; Van Camp's Royal, $2 50 per dozen.

FISH—Mackerel, No. 2, large barrels, $19 75; halves, $10 67; quarters, $5 20; kits, $1 80; herring, barrels, $5 25; halves, $3 00; Alaska red salmon, barrels, $15 00; halves, $8 00; Holland herring, $7 00; white hoop, barrels, $7 50; do. keg, 60c. Fresh water, lake herring, one-half barrels, $3 50; one-fourth barrels, $1 95; pails, 65@95c; white fish, one-half barrels, $5 45; one-fourth barrels, $2 90; pails, $1 25; boneless herring, $1 35 per dozen.

Grain, Feed and Flour.

Receipts bulletined: Via P., Ft. W. & C.—10 cars hay, 7 cars oats, 3 cars corn, 2 cars middling; P., C., C. & St. L.—3 cars corn, 2 cars hay; P. & L. E.—1 car corn, 2 cars hay, 1 car oats, 3 cars flour; B. & O.—4 cars hay, 1 car corn.

RANGE OF THE LOCAL MARKET.

[Note—The following prices are for carlots on track; dealers charge an advance for small lots from store.]

WHEAT—No. 1 red, 74@75c; No. 2 red, 72@73c; No. 3, 67@68c.

CORN—No. 2 yellow shelled, 48@49c; high mixed do., 47@48c; mixed do., 46@47c; No. 2 yellow ear, 52½@53c; high mixed, 50@51½c.

OATS—No. 1 white, 39½@40c; No. 2 white, 38@38½c; extra No. 3 white, 37@37½c; mixed, 35@36c.

RYE—New No. 1, 69@70c; No. 2 western, 66@67c.

FLOUR—Fancy winter patents, $4 50@4 75; fancy spring patents, $4 50@4 75; fancy straight winter wheat, $3 75@4 00; clear winter, $3 60@3 75; straight XXX bakers', $3 25@3 50. Rye flour, $3 50@3 75.

MILLFEED—Bran, winter wheat in bulk, $15 00@15 50 per ton; No. 1 white middlings, $16 50@17 00; No. 2 do., $15 50@16 00; brown middlings, $15 50@16 00; fancy sacked white middlings, $17 00@18 00.

HAY—Choice timothy, $15 50@16 00; No. 1 do., $14 55@15 00; No. 2 do., $13 00@14 00; clover hay, $13 00@13 50; mixed clover and timothy, $13 00@14 00; loose from country wagons, $17 00@20 00; No. 1 feeding prairie hay, $8 50@9 00; packing, $7 50@8 00.

STRAW—Oats, $7 50@8 00; wheat, $6 50@7 00; rye, $7 50@8 00.

Provisions.

SMOKED MEATS—Hams, large, 14¼c; do., medium, 14½c; do., small, 14¾c; trimmed hams, 15⅝c; extra family breakfast bacon, 16c; breakfast bacon, 14½c; shoulders, sugar cured, 11½c; dried beef in sets, 12c; dried beef, rounds and knuckles, 15c; dried beef flats, 11c; California hams, 11¾c; bacon shoulders, 11¼c; clear bellies, 13c.

DRY SALT MEATS—Shoulders, 10¼c; bellies, 12½c.

PICKLED MEATS—Heavy mess pork, per barrel, $22 00; light, $23 00.

LARD—Pure lard, tierces, 340 lb, 12c; half barrels, 120 lb, 12⅛c; tubs, 60 lb, 12⅜c; buckets, 20 lb, 12⅝c; 50-lb tin cans, 2 in a case, 12¼c; 10-lb tin pails, 6 in a case, 12¾c; 5-lb tin pails, 12 in a case, 12⅞c; 3-lb tin pails, 20 in a case, 13c; tierces, kettle, for bakers' use, 12c. (Western compound)—Tierces, 330 lb, 8¼c; half-barrels, 8⅜c; tubs, 8⅜c; buckets, 8⅝c; 50-lb tin cans, 2 in a rack, 8½c; 10-lb tin cans, 6 in a case, 9c; 5-lb tin pails, 12 in a case, 9⅛c; 3-lb tin pails, 20 in a case, 9¼c.

GENERAL MARKETS.

Prices of Produce Fresh From Principal Trading Centers.

NEW YORK—JUNE 7.—Flour—Receipts, 28,311 packages; exports, 8,889 barrels, 15,578 sacks; sales, 6,650 packages; market dull and about steady. Cornmeal steady. Rye dull and easier; western, 56@60c. Barley malt dull and steady; western, 60@82c. Wheat—Receipts, 401,575 bushels; exports, 141,470 bushels; sales, 4,125,000 bushels futures, 162,000 bushels spot; spot market less active and lower, closing steady; No. 2 red in store and elevator 71¼@71¾c, afloat 72¼@72½c, f. o. b. 71¾@72½c; ungraded red, 70¼@72c; No. 1 northern, 72¼@72⅝c; No. 1 hard, 78⅞@79c; No. 2 northern, 70½@70¾c; options opened firm on bullish crop reports from Kansas and firmer cables, fell ⅜@1c with the West and local realizing, advanced ⅛@⅜c on covering, fell ⅛@⅜c, and closed steady at ⅝@⅞c under yesterday; speculation less active; No. 2 red July, 72 11-16@73⅛c, closing at 72⅞c; August, 74⅜@75⅜c, closing at 74⅞c; September, 76⅝@77¼c, closing at 76⅝c; December, 81@82c, closing at 81⅛c. Corn—Receipts, 76,400 bushels; exports, 18,334 bushels; sales, 510,000 bushels futures, 74,000 bushels spot; spots dull and steady; No. 2, 47c in elevator, 46¾@47c afloat; ungraded mixed, 47@50c; options were dull and ⅛@⅝c lower, as influenced by wheat and on local realizing, closing steady; June, 46⅝@46⅝c, closing at 46⅝c; July, 46½@47⅛c, closing at 47c; August, 47½@48⅛c, closing at 47⅞c; September, 47⅞@48⅜c, closing at 47⅞c. Oats—Receipts, 112,350 bushels; sales, 105,000 bushels futures, 252,000 bushels spot; spots firmer for mixed, fairly active for exports; options firmer and quiet; July, 34½@35c, closing at 34⅞c; September, 31⅞@32½c, closing at 31⅞c; No. 2 white, 39⅛c; No. 2 Chicago, 36½@37c; No. 3, 36c; No. 3 white, 38c; mixed western, 36½@38c; white do., 38@46c. Hops firm and quiet. Hides quiet and nominal. Cutmeats dull but steady; pickled shoulders, 8½@9c; pickled hams, 12½@13c; middles slow but steady; short clear, 10½c. Lard quiet and steady; western steam closed at $10 15@10 20; sales none; option sales none; June closed at $10 20 nominal; July closed at $10 30 nominal; September closed at $10 80 nominal. Pork in more demand and steady; extra prime nominal. Butter firmer and in fair demand; Elgins, 20@20½c. Cheese in better demand and steadier. Eggs—Liberal receipts and easy; receipts, 14,000 packages; western fresh, 16@16½c. Tallow steady and quiet. Cottonseed oil firm. Rosin quiet and steady. Turpentine dull and steady. Rice quiet and steady. Molasses—New Orleans open kettle, good to choice, quiet and steady.

PHILADELPHIA — JUNE 7. — Flour weak under general pressure to sell. Wheat weak and lower; rejected red in grain depot, 55@60c; No. 2 red June, 69@69½c; July, 70@70½c; August, 71½@71¾c; September, 73@73½c. Corn—Options depressed by free offerings in the West and indifference of shippers; carlots dull, excepting No. 2 yellow, which ruled firm; No. 2 yellow in grain depot, 50c; No. 2 mixed June, 46@46½c; July, 46¼@46¾c; August, 46¾@47¼c; September, 47¼@47¾c. Oats—Carlots firm; futures neglected and nominal; No. 3 white, 39c; ungraded white, 39½c; No. 2 white, 41c; No. 3 white June, 38¾@39½c; July, 38¼@39c; August, 36½@37½c; September, 36½@37½c. Butter firm and advancing; Pennsylvania creamery, extra, 20c; do. print, extra, 20@21c. Eggs dull and easy; Pennsylvania firsts, 16@16½c.

ST. LOUIS — JUNE 7. — Flour unchanged but in better demand. Wheat nervous, unsettled and uncertain, closing ⅛c below yesterday; No. 2 red cash higher at 63⅝c; July, 64⅝@65⅛c, closing at 65⅛@65⅜c; August, 66⅝@67⅛c, closing at 67⅛c; September, 68⅝@69⅛c, closing at 69⅛@69¼c. Corn opened ⅛c lower on fine weather, advanced on demand, closing higher; No. 2 mixed cash and June, 35⅝c; July, 37¼@38c, closing at 37⅝@37⅞c; September, 38⅞@38⅞c. Oats dull but steady; No. 2 cash, 28⅛c; July, 27¼@27¼c; August, 24⅛c; September, 25c. Rye—No. 2, 48c bid. Bran lower; east track, 59½c. Butter lower; choice creamery, 16@17c; do. dairy, 15c. Eggs unchanged. Lead weak; $3 60 asked. Spelter steady at $4 05. Cornmeal steady and unchanged. Whisky, $1 12.

MINNEAPOLIS — JUNE 7.—There was quite a stir in the pit to-day when wheat began to be offered freely and at prices hitherto unheard of in this market or any other on this continent. There was quite fair buying toward the close; the cash market was lower; No. 1 northern sold at 57c and No. 2 northern at 55c. Receipts, 213 cars here and 109 cars at Duluth and Superior. Close: June, 56½c; July opened and highest, 59⅝c; lowest, 57½c; closed, 57⅛c; September opening and highest, 63¼c; lowest, 63½c; closed, 62¾c; on track, No. 1 hard, 59c; No. 1 northern, 75c; No. 2 northern, 55c.

DULUTH—JUNE 7.—Wheat opened very weak and later the market became a little firmer and prices became stronger. Close: No. 1 hard cash and June, 62½c; July, 65½c; September, 70c; No. 1 northern cash and June, 59c; July, 62⅛c; September, 66⅝c; No. 2 northern cash, 56c; No. 3, 53½c; rejected, 56½c; No. 2 northern, 56½c; rejected, 45c.

CINCINNATI—JUNE 7.—Flour quiet; Wheat easy; No. 2 red, 63½c. Corn weaker; No. 2 mixed, 40½c. Oats firm; No. 2 mixed, 31@31½c. Rye dull; No. 2, 58c. Pork dull and nominal at $20 25. Lard firm at $9 50. Bulkmeats easier at $9 62½. Bacon easy at $11 37½. Whisky steady, sales, 535 barrels at $1 12. Butter quiet. Eggs strong at 13½c. Cheese firm.

MILWAUKEE — JUNE 7. — Flour quiet. Wheat quiet; July, 63½c; No. 2 spring, 63c; No. 1 northern, 64c. Corn quiet; No. 3, 35½c. Oats steady; No. 2 white, 32@32½c; No. 3 white, 29½@30½c. Barley quiet; No. 2, 58c; sample, 32@42c. Rye quiet; No. 2, 52c. Provisions quiet. Pork—July, $20 20. Lard—July, $10 02½.

BALTIMORE—JUNE 7.—Wheat unsettled; No. 2 red spot, 69½c; July, 71c. Corn dull; mixed spot, 47c; July, 46⅜c. Oats in better inquiry; No. 2 white western, 42½c. Rye dull; No. 2, 60c sales. Butter quiet; creamery fancy, 19c. Eggs steady at 16c. Coffee steady; Rio No. 7, 17c.

TOLEDO—JUNE 7.—Wheat active and steady; cash, 65⅝c; July, 68c; August, 70c; September, 72c. Corn dull; cash, 39c; No. 3, 38c. Oats quiet; cash, 30½c. Rye dull; cash, 54c. Cloverseed dull; cash, $7 50; October, $6 10.

LIVE STOCK.

East Liberty.

The cattle market this morning was not very lively and stock moved out slowly, particularly some grades. The supply was fairly liberal, 80 cars being on sale. The demand was light and the market opened slow with prices ranging 10@20c lower than last week. Prices as follows: Prime, 1,400 to 1,600 lb, $5 50@5 75; good 1,200 to 1,300 lb, $5 00@5 20; good butchers', 1,000 to 1,200 lb, $4 20@4 70; rough fat, 1,000 to 1,300 lb, $3 90@4 50; fair light steers, 900 to 950 lb, $3 50@3 60; fat cows and heifers, 3½@4c; bulls, stags and bologna cows, 2@3½c; fresh cows and springers, $20 00@40 00.

The receipts of hogs amounted to 18 double-deck loads, and the market was as slow as cattle. The demand was chiefly for light hogs, and heavy stock was in poor demand. Prices ranged as follows: Best medium and heavy Philadelphias, $7 40@7 50; good mixed, $7 35@7 40; best light to heavy Yorkers, $7 30@7 35; common to fair Yorkers, $7 20@7 25; pigs, $7 00@7 20; roughs, 5@6½c; heavy Philadelphias, $7 20@7 30.

The supply of sheep was liberal, 25 cars being on sale. The demand was light and prices ranged 10@15c lower as against last week's close as follows: Extra, 95 to 100 lb, $5 25@5 30; good, 85 to 90 lb, $4 50@4 90; fair, 70 to 80 lb, $3 40@3 90; common, 1½@3c; good to prime yearlings, $5 50@6 20; common to fair yearlings, $3 70@5 20; veal calves, $5 50@6 25; heavy and thin calves, 3@4c; spring lambs, 5@7½c.

Herrs Island.

CATTLE—The shipments of cattle were light and the market strong. Prices were as follows: Strictly prime cornfed cattle, retail, $6 15@6 25; prime heavy, 1,500 to 1,600 lb, $5 75@6 00; prime, 1,300 to 1,400 lb, $5 25@5 50; medium, 1,000 to 1,200 lb, $4 75@5 20; common, $4 15@4 65; bulls, $3 00@3 65; dry fat cows, $3 00@4 25; fresh cows, $25 to $50 per head.

HOGS—Shipments of hogs were light and the market fair. Prices ranged as follows: Select fancy and Ohio hogs, retail, $7 75@7 85; do. 200 lb up, $7 50@7 65; common, $6 50@7 25; rough, $6 25@6 75.

SHEEP—Shipments of sheep were light and the market was fair. Prices ranged as follows: Choice Ohio and Pennsylvania sheep, retail, $5 25@5 50; good do., $4 75@5 00; medium do., $3 75@4 00; common, $2 00@3 30.

LAMBS—The shipments of lambs were light and the market was fair. Prices ranged as follows: Choice Ohio and Pennsylvania lambs, retail, $5 50@6 00; clipped do., $5 00@5 50; spring lambs, $6 00@8 00; common do., $3 50@5 00.

CALVES—Shipments light and market strong. Prices ranged as follows: Veal, $5 75@6 35; common veal, $4 00@5 00; heavy veal, $3 00@4 50.

On sale, 30 cars; through, 60 cars.

NEW YORK—JUNE 7.—Receipts of beeves, 2,042 head; market dull and slow, with further decline on all grades of 10c; poorest to best native corn and meal fed steers, $4 75@5 55; Texans and Colorados, $4 35@4 85; bulls and dry cows, $2 00@4 00; dressed beef dull at 7½@9c. Shipments, 335 beeves; to-morrow, 185 beeves and 60 sheep.

Calves—Receipts, 6,606 head; market very @7 00; mixed bunches, $4 00@5 00; butdull for all sorts and ½c lower; veals, $5 00termilk calves, $4 00@5 00.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 12,752 head; sheep slow and steady.

KANSAS CITY—JUNE 7.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,400 head; market strong to higher; Texas steers, $2 75@4 40; Texas cows, $2 40@3 40; native cows, $4 00@4 25; butchers' stocks, $3 90@4 60; stockers and feeders, $2 10@4 50; bulls and mixed, $2 75@3 35.

Hogs—Receipts, 3,600 head; market active and 5@10c higher; bulk of sales, $6 25@6 35; heavies, $6 25@6 45; packers, $6 25@6 35; mixed, $6 20@6 35; light, $6 15@6 30; Yorkers, $6 35@6 40.

Sheep—Receipts, 2,400 head; shipments, 100 head; market strong.

BUFFALO—JUNE 7.—Cattle—Receipts, 124 loads through, 7 cars sale; steady with no very good cattle here; Texas steers, $4 00; light thin southwesterns, $3 25.

Hogs—Receipts, 23 cars through, 15 cars sale; stronger; Yorkers, $7 25; pigs, $7 25.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 13 cars through, 9 cars sale; market steady for sheep; lower for lambs. Sales—Extra export wethers, $5 60; yearling lambs, choice, $6 00.

CINCINNATI — JUNE 7.—Hogs firm and higher at $6 00@7 35; receipts, 3,500 head; shipments, 1,600 head.

Cattle steady at $2 50@5 50; receipts, 205 head; shipments, 250 head.

Sheep—Receipts, 5,600 head; shipments, 5,100 head; lambs easier at $4 75@7 60.

The development of the key chain.—*Funny Folks.*

RUSSIAN TREATY.

The Articles as Agreed Upon Have at Last Been Published.

AN ATTEMPT ON THE CZAR'S LIFE

Is Now Made a Crime For Which Extradition Is Possible.

POLITICAL SINS PROVIDED FOR.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The Russian extradition treaty, which has been the subject of negotiation for more than six years, which has been amended again and again and which was threatened with defeat in its final stages, has at last been formally proclaimed and will thenceforth be the law of the land until it is superseded by another. The ratifications were exchanged in St. Petersburg nearly two months ago, but because it was necessary to observe extraordinary precautions to secure the safe transmission of the document to the United States the treaty was not received at the department until a late day last week.

The treaty was in the French language, and it was necessary to translate it into English and make careful comparison between the translation and the original. This work was completed yesterday, and to-day the President saw it for the first time when Secretary Gresham carried it to the cabinet meeting. All that remained to be done was to make the official proclamation, and that was done this afternoon. The proclamation itself was dated yesterday and simply recited the provisions of the treaty, with the announcement that it would go into effect 20 days from date, that is to say, on June 24.

IMPORTANT SECTIONS.

Interest centered in the sections making attempts upon the heads of governments and accessoryship to such attempts extraditable. These sections in the treaty as officially promulgated are precisely identical in language with the sections published in Washington dispatches to the Associated Press of April 22 last.

In spite of all that has been said about the treaty it is similar in scope to all the extradition treaties negotiated by the United States in recent years, although in practice it may be that the administration of the articles will have a different result in view of essential difference between the judicial systems of the two countries, which in this case are supposed to be more than usually divergent. The treaty is as follows:

Article 1. The high contracting parties reciprocally agree to surrender to each other upon mutual requisitions and according to their respective regulations and procedure persons, who being charged with or convicted of the commission in the territory of contracting parties, of any of the crimes and offenses specified in the following articles, shall seek an asylum or be found within the territory of the other. Provided that this shall only be done upon such evidence of criminality as, according to the laws of the place where the fugitive or person so charged shall be found, would justify his or her apprehension and commitment for trial if the crime or offense had been there committed.

EXTRADITABLE CRIMES.

Article 2—Persons convicted of or charged with any of the following crimes as well as attempts to commit, of participation in the same, as an accessory before the fact, provided such attempt or participation is punishable by the laws of both countries, shall be delivered up in virtue of the provisions of this convention: 1. Murder and manslaughter, when voluntary. 2. Rape, abortion. 3. Arson. 4. Burglary, to be defined by the act of breaking and entering by night into the dwelling house of another with intent to commit felony; robbery, defined to be the act of feloniously and forcibly taking from the person of another money or goods by violence or by putting him in fear; larceny when the value of the property stolen shall exceed $200 or 300 roubles. 5. Forgery and the utterance of forged papers, including government acts. 6. The fabrication of counterfeit money, either coin or paper, or of counterfeit public bonds, coupons of the public debt, bank notes, obligations or in general of any counterfeit title or instrument of credit; the counterfeiting of seals and dies, impressions, stamps and marks of state and public administrations and the utterance thereof. 7. The embezzlement of public moneys by public officers or depositaries. 8. Embezzlement by any person or persons hired when the value of property so taken shall exceed $200 or 300 roubles. 9. Piracy or mutiny on shipboard, whenever the crew or part thereof shall have taken possession of the vessel by fraud or by violence against the commander. 10. Wilful destruction or obstruction of railroads which endangers human life.

POLITICAL CRIMES.

Article 3. If it be made to appear that extradition is sought with a view to try or punish the person demanded for an offense of a political character, surrender shall not take place; nor shall any person surrendered be tried or punished for any political offense committed previously to his extradition, nor for any offense other than that for which the extradition was granted; nor shall the surrender of any person be demanded for an offense committed prior to the date at which this convention shall take effect. An attempt against the life of the head of either government or against that of any member of his family when such attempt comprises the act either of murder, of assassination or of poisoning or of accessaryship thereto, shall not be considered a political offense or an act connected with such an offense.

Article 4. The contracting parties shall not be required to deliver up their own citizens or subjects in virtue of the stipulations of the present convention.

Article 5. If the person demanded be held for trial in the country to which the demand is made, it shall be optional with the latter to grant extradition or to proceed with the trial; provided, that unless the trial shall be for the crime for which the fugitive is claimed, the delay shall not prevent ultimate extradition.

HOW TO APPLY.

Article 6—Requisitions for the surrender of fugitives from justice, accused or convicted of the crimes or offenses hereinbefore mentioned shall be made by the diplomatic agent of the demanding government. In case of absence of such agent either from the country or from the seat of government such requisitions may be made by the superior consular officer. When the person whose surrender is requested shall already have been convicted of the crime or offense for which extradition is demanded the demand therefor shall be accompanied by a copy of the judgment of the court that pronounced the sentence, bearing the seal of said court. The signature of the judge thereof shall be authenticated by the proper executive officer of the demanding government whose official character shall in turn be attested by the diplomatic agent or superior consular officer of the government on which the demand is made. When the person whose surrender is asked shall be merely charged with the commission of an extraditable crime or offense the application for extradition shall be accompanied by an authenticated judicial document issued by a judge or a magistrate duly authorized to do so; and likewise by authenticated copies of the depositions or declarations made before such judge or magistrate, and setting forth the acts with which the fugitive is charged.

A CHANCE FOR THE ACCUSED.

Article 7. It shall be lawful for any competent judicial authority of the United States upon production of a certificate by the secretary of state stating that request has been made by the imperial government of Russia for the provisional arrest of a person convicted or accused of the commission therein of a crime extraditable under this convention and upon complaint duly made that such crime or offense has been so committed, to issue his warrant for the apprehension of such person. But if the formal requisition for surrender, with the formal proofs hereinbefore mentioned, be not made as aforesaid by the diplomatic agent of the demanding government, or, in his absence, by the competant consular officers, within 40 days from the date of the commitment of the fugitive, the prisoner shall be discharged from custody, and the imperial Russian government will, upon request of the government of the United States transmitted through the diplomatic agent of the United States or in his absence through the competent consular officer, secure the provisional arrest of persons accused or convicted of the commission therein of crimes or offenses extraditable under this convention. But if the formal requisition for surrender with the formal proofs hereinbefore mentioned be not made as aforesaid by the diplomatic agent of the demanding government, or in his absence by the competent consular officer, within 50 days from the date of the arrest of the fugitive, the prisoner shall be discharged from custody.

INCRIMINATING ARTICLES.

Article 8. Articles in the possession of the fugitive that have aided the commission of the crime or offense, and any article or property which was obtained through the commission of the crime or offense charged, and also any other article that may serve to convict shall, if the demand for extradition be granted, be delivered to the authorities of the demanding government, even where owing to the death or escape of the fugitive extradition cannot take place. Such delivery shall also include articles of the character above mentioned which the fugitive may have concealed or deposited in the country of refuge, and which may subsequently be found there. The rights of third parties to the above-mentioned articles shall, nevertheless, be duly respected, and they shall be returned to the owners free of expense after the conclusion of the case. The right of the government on which the demand for extradition is made to temporarily retain such articles when they may be necessary for the institution of criminal proceedings occasioned by the same act that has given rise to the demand for extradition, or by any other act, is admitted.

FIRST COME, FIRST SERVED.

Article 9. In case the person whose extradition is demanded under the present convention is also claimed by another government, preference shall be given to the government whose demand shall be earlier in point of time, provided the government from which extradition is sought is not bound by treaty to give preference otherwise.

Article 10. The expense occasioned by the arrest, detention and transportation of persons whose extradition is requested, shall be borne by the government making the application.

Article 11. The present convention shall be ratified and the ratifications shall be exchanged at St. Petersburg as soon as possible. It shall take effect on the 20th day after its promulgation in the manner prescribed by the laws in force in the territories of the contracting parties. It shall remain in force for six months after notice of its termination shall have been given by either of the contracting parties.

CONNECTICUT BLUE LAWS.

A False Idea as to What They Really Were.

Tryon Edwards writing in the Detroit *Free Press* says: Thousands and tens of thousands really believe that what are known as the "blue laws" of Connecticut were the regularly enacted laws of the New Haven colony, and that they contained such absurd statements as that no husband should kiss his wife, or no mother her children, on Sunday, or on Fast day; that a beer barrel should be whipped if the beer in it worked on Sunday; that on that day no one should cook food, make beds, sweep house, cut hair, or shave himself, and that every male in the colony should have his hair cut round by a cap, or, if a cap was wanting, then by the scooped-out shell of a half-pumpkin!

The true origin of the "blue laws" is that they were written by the Rev. (?) Samuel A. Peters, a renegade Tory, who was driven from the colony, and who, in anger and spite published these laws in 1781. According to the historian Trumbull he was known as the greatest falsifier in the colony, telling such incredibly absurd stories as that of the "Windham frogs," and of those unearthly and fearful quadrupeds, the "Cuba," and the "Whapperknocker," and that the Rev. Thomas Hooker of Hartford spread the poison of smallpox on the leaves of bibles which he sent to the Indians, and so swept away the great sachem Connecticote (an imaginary person) and his warriors, and so laid waste their kingdom; and, climax of all, that the Connecticut river at Bellows falls is so consolidated and hardened by the pressure of the narrow and rocky gorge through which it rushes that it is harder than marble, and a crowbar of iron cannot be forced into it, but, of course, would float on its surface like a chip or a feather!

BUT LITTLE TELEGRAPH.

Four Countries Which Do Not Appreciate Rapid Communication.

Hartford Courant.

The four countries in the world which possess the smallest telegraph facilities are Peru, Paraguay, Uruguay and Persia. In the first named there are only 36 telegraph offices in the whole country and but 1600 miles of wire. In the territory of Paraguay there are only 510 miles of wire in operation, and the entire telegraphic service of that country requires the services of but 28 persons. One line of 360 miles, owned and operated by the government, runs from Asuncion to Paso de Patria, the limit of Paraguayan territory, and the other 150 miles by the railroad from Asuncion to Pirapo. Owing to high water and campfires in that country the line is often interrupted for days at a time. At Paso de Patria the line breaks, there being no cable over the Alto Parana river, which is three miles wide. Communication is therefore by canoe, which takes messages in the morning to the Argentine side and returns to the Paraguayan side at night. An important telegram is often delayed 10 or 15 hours.

Rocked on the Crest of the Wave.

The landsman, tourist or commercial traveler speedily begins, and not only begins, but continues, to feel the extreme of human misery during his transit across the tempestuous Atlantic. But if, with wise prescience, he has provided himself with a supply of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, his pangs are promptly mitigated, and then cease ere the good ship again drops her anchor. This is worth knowing, and thousands of our yachtsmen, summer voyagers, tourists and business men do know it.

EDWIN BOOTH DEAD

The Tragedian Breathed His Last About One O'clock This Morning.

THE END CAME AS EXPECTED.

Unconscious Nearly the Whole of His Last Day.

EVENTS IN HIS GREAT CAREER.

NEW YORK, June 7.—Edwin Booth, the actor, died at 1:15 o'clock this morning, surrounded by his family and friends.

Since Tuesday afternoon it was known that he could not live through the night, and the end was not unexpected. At 10:30 o'clock last night Dr. Smith issued a bulletin saying that the actor was dying, and that members of his family had been summoned.

During the day Mr. Booth suffered intensely with paroxysms of coughing. He was unconscious during the greater part of the day.

At 10 o'clock the nurse noticed a serious change for the worse, and immediately summoned the members of the family and telephoned for Dr. Smith, who arrived at 10:30 o'clock. In the room when the actor died were his daughter, Mrs. Crossman, and her husband: Mr. Magonigle, Mr. Booth's brother-in-law; William Bispham, an intimate friend, and Mr. Charles Farryll.

Edwin Booth was born near Baltimore on May 13, 1833. Junius Brutus Booth, his father, was one of the greatest actors the country has known, and Edwin inherited his genius. Edwin Booth went on the stage in 1849. Three years later he went with his father to California, and when he returned to the East in 1856 he was a finished actor. His talent was speedily recognized and his popularity became unbounded. In 1860 he visited England, where he spent two years. From 1863 to 1867 he was manager of the Winter Garden theater in New York. It was then "Hamlet" had the famous run of 100 nights. In 1869 he opened Booth's theater in New York, which he managed for five years. It was an artistic but hardly a financial success. Then he resumed his tours through the country. His characters were: *Hamlet*, *Macbeth*, *Lear*, *Othello*, *Iago*, *Richard II.*, *Richard III.*, *Shylock*, *Cardinal Wolsey*, *Benedick*, *Petruchio*, *Richelieu*, *Lucius Brutus*, *Bertuccio*, *Ruy Blas*, and *Don Cæsar de Bazan*. To these he occasionally added *Marcus Brutus*, *Antony*, *Cassius*, *Claude*, *Melnotte* and *The Stranger*.

About 12 years ago he appeared in London with Henry Irving. He also made a tour of Europe, meeting with great success. On his return to America he formed an alliance with Lawrence Barrett which continued till the latter's death in 1891. Before that he had starred a season with Modjeska. Mr. Booth's last appearance on the stage occurred in Brooklyn, N. Y., a few weeks after the death of Mr. Barrett. Since that time his health gradually but steadily failed.

While fulfilling an engagement in Richmond in 1858, under the management of Joseph Jefferson, Mr. Booth met for the first time Miss Mary Devlin, the gentle and beautiful woman who a little later became his wife. His first love embodied all that is gracious and refined in womanhood, but death all too soon put a period to their happy union. During his first visit to England, in 1861, his daughter, Edwina, now Mrs. Crossman of Boston was born. On his return to America he established his home at Dorchester, Mass., where his wife died suddenly in 1863, while the husband was fulfilling an engagement in New York.

After the assassination of Lincoln by Wilkes Booth Edwin resolved to leave the stage, but was prevailed upon to change his mind. His marriage to Mary McVicker a few years ago was not a happy one, yet his later years were brightened by his daughter, Edwina and her children.

Edwin Booth was a man whose taciturnity has caused many to consider him haughty and unsociable. And yet he was quite the reverse by nature, or rather in his inner nature. No one enjoyed more than he the companionship of congenial friends, and in his early days he was always surrounded by boon companions, and as he used to declare in later years, he could crack a joke or tell a story as well as any of them. The death of his wife in 1863 completely changed him in his outward nature, and from that time he was a living embodiment of *Hamlet* in his melancholy and isolation.

Both had returned from an engagement in London when William Stuart decided to "take him up." In the famous run of 100 nights of "Hamlet" the house was "papered" and for a long time the business was not remunerative. The run, however, established Booth as a popular tragedian, as Stuart had foreseen that it would. Up to this time it had been customary for managers to make a great deal of initial and adjectives, but Mr. Stuart simply announced "Booth as *Hamlet*." Edwin remonstrated, saying, "There are three of us." "Yes," responded Stuart, "but you will be the only one recognized by the public when you have played *Hamlet* 100 nights."

It is said that after the burning of the theater Stuart and Booth never met again. Stuart always claimed that he inspired Booth to make a new study of "Hamlet," but Booth declared that since youth a grand production of the play had been his dream. It is but fair to say, however, that Booth always recognized Stuart's scholastic assistance in the production. While sitting on the porch of Stuart's villa on the sands at New London, one summer Mr. Booth planned a grand production of Byron's "Manfred," and perhaps if the fire had not destroyed the theater and sundered their partnership the play would have been done in the royal style of "Hamlet," "Richelieu" and "Othello."

It was at the Winter Garden, November 25, 1864, when an incendiary attempt was made by rebel sympathizers to burn all the hotels in this city, that the three brothers, Edwin, Junius Brutus and John Wilkes, appeared as the famous triumvirate in "Julius Cæsar," for the benefit of the Shakespeare monument fund—Junius Brutus playing *Cassius*, Edwin *Brutus* and *John Wilkes*, *Marc Antony*. Stuart had arranged a reception for Mr. Booth in his little parlor over the stage—the place of so many symposiums and notable gaterings—but he neglected to invite the brothers to participate. Edwin knew that Junius Brutus would leave immediately in order to escort their mother home, and when he learned that Stuart had not extended an invitation to the younger brother he sent his "dresser" to his room to request his attendance upstairs. John Wilkes, however, chagrined and piqued at what in his characteristic irascibility he considered an intentional slight, had left the theater.

The brothers never met again, and John probably treasured sentiments of animosity toward his brother for this apparent neglect that were not deserved. To those who recognize the depth of Mr. Booth's feelings and his family pride, which manifested itself on every occasion, the terrible sorrow consequent on the awful crime committed by John Wilkes can be readily appreciated. He announced his intention at the time of retiring from the stage, but a few years later was induced to reappear. I have never heard any of his most intimate friends say that he ever alluded to the assassination. But two incidents which showed his deep feeling on the subject I shall never forget.

Booth never cared to be about the theater, always coming late and leaving early. While punctilious and careful in regard to his stage business he disliked rehearsals and never attended any which he could avoid. The great bond between him and Lawrence Barrett was the fact that the latter assumed the stage management and directed the rehersals. Outside of his own part and scenes Booth was carelessly indifferent to the other players and scenes. He always declared acting was a drudgery. He liked to read history and travels, but never stage literature.

Though Mr. Booth left the theater bearing his name a bankrupt, paying 6 cents on the dollar, he made a large fortune with Mr. Barrett. The season before they terminated their engagement in consequence of Mr. Barrett's death their gross receipts amounted to nearly $460,000.

It has been said that the idea of the Players' club was suggested to Mr. Booth, but it was originated by him and he has liberally endowed it. It is well known that there had been some alienation between him and Edwina in consequence of her marriage, and Mr. Barrett proposed a pleasant surprise for him on the dedication night of the clubhouse by securing from his daughter a conciliatory dispatch.

He has had few intimates in his profession, but the most cordial friendship has always existed between him and Mr. Joseph Jefferson. His purse has always been open to worthy charities and he took much interest in the actors' fund. Like Edgar A. Poe and many others of the poetical and artistic temperament, he was easily affected by liquor, but of late years has drank beer rather than strong liquor. For years he has been an inveterate smoker, and much of his trouble has been ascribed to his excessive use of tobacco. He smoked cigarettes in the morning and cigars in the evening.

Those about him have noticed a steady decline in Mr. Booth ever since Mr. Barrett's death. He had become accustomed to lean upon and rely on Mr. Barrett, who was more self-assertive and worldly. When they were associated together he depended entirely on Mr. Barrett, leaving everything to him. Mr. Barrett loved him like a brother and studied his every whim. He could not be drawn into a flirtation from the stage. He never had social aspirations and believed that the profession should affiliate rather than go out into the world. Both of his wives were actresses. It was long Edwina's ambition to go upon the stage, but he would not listen to the proposition. It was rumored several years ago that Mr. Booth might marry again—this time that sterling actress, Miss Ida Vernon, a lifelong friend. But the rumor was without foundation.

Of late years Mr. Booth has been conspicuous in the street for the carelessness of his attire, in such marked contrast to the care which formerly characterized him in this regard.

A Vegetarian Society Splits.

New York Tribune.

A French vegetarian society, like ancient Gaul, has become divided into three parts. One wing calls itself cerealite, to indicate that it believes only in eating cereals; another will be known as frutarian, because it thinks fruit the only proper food, and another has been dubbed tuberile, because it believes in eating roots. Each wing thinks that the happiness and stability of the human race depend on the adoption of its views.

Lack of vitality and color-matter in the bulbs causes the hair to fall out and turn gray. We recommend Hall's Hair Renewer to prevent baldness and grayness.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Wm. Connally	Brownsville
Bernice M. Mahan	Allegheny
James Robinson	Brushton
Mary S. Scott	Pittsburgh
Harry C. Gow	Allegheny
Lizzie G. Steele	Allegheny
William Waugh	Pittsburgh
Mary Porter	Pittsburgh
Thomas Stack	Pittsburgh
Ellen McCarthy	Pittsburgh
Wm. H. Mueller	Allegheny
Elizabeth Brethauer	Pittsburgh
Joseph Patterson	Pittsburgh
Lizzie Douglass	Pittsburgh
James McClure	Uniontown
Lettia Wilson	Uniontown
Marks Harrison	Pittsburgh
Sarah Mathies	Pittsburgh
Maurice Silverstein	Pittsburgh
Jennie Samuels	Pittsburgh
Thomas A. Taylor	Allegheny
Irene B. Coleman	Allegheny
George H. Frank	Pittsburgh
Cora M. Davis	Pittsburgh
Frank J. Kron	Allegheny
Laura M. Oller	Allegheny
Joseph A. Martin	Pittsburgh
Mary G. Coulon	Pittsburgh
Bartley McCoy	Pittsburgh
Agnes Knabe	Pittsburgh
George Jones	McKees Rocks
Eva M. McKee	McKees Rocks
John A. Sarena	McKeesport
Eva Porter	McKeesport
Henry W. Fulton	Pittsburgh
Sadie P. Krebs	Pittsburgh
Clinton Cochran	Pittsburgh
Maggie McCluskie	Toronto, O
Richard W. Parr	Pittsburgh
Margaret E. Hire	Pittsburgh
Major Smith	Pittsburgh
Gertrude Jones	Pittsburgh
John D. Willis	Pittsburgh
Matilda Ruckow	Pittsburgh
George Johnston	Beaver county
Annie Sherry	Beaver county
Thomas Payne	Pittsburgh
Hannah Carlin	Pittsburgh
Anton Linley	Pittsburgh
Annie Rueger	Reserve township
George C. Pardick	Allegheny
Bella D. Simpson	Allegheny
Delbert Gray	Moon township
Edith Pennell	Moon township
John Yulin	Apollo
Emma Skylloerg	McKeesport
Frederick Ertman	Pittsburgh
Paulina Beyfusz	Pittsburgh
Joseph Mauka	Mansfield
Miktorya Majocha	Mansfield
Joseph Lesac	Allegheny
Theressa Stayduiar	Allegheny
Berardino Gizzi	Rankin, Pa
Magdalena Damico	Rankin, Pa
Elmer E. Everett	McKeesport
Ollie M. Dixon	McKeesport
George J. Stimer	Mifflin township
Annie C. Ackerman	Mifflin township
Wm. Hoegel	Pittsburgh
Friedericke Enderlin	Pittsburgh
Wm. Thomas	Pittsburgh
Karie Durkin	Pittsburgh
Joseph Norman	Lower St. Clair township
Mary Wright	Lower St. Clair township
John A. Westbrook	Allegheny
Mary McCullough	Allegheny
Carl Koehler	Duquesne
Regina Winkelvoss	McKeesport
Max B. Puhlman	Pittsburgh
Emily Jones	Pittsburgh
Joseph Spirke	Mt. Pleasant
Mary Thumm	Mt. Pleasant
Patrick Ragan	Pittsburgh
Catharine Burley	Pittsburgh
Gothfried Schaefer	Pittsburgh
Emelia Dies	Pittsburgh
Kenneth McS. Lean	Pittsburgh
Grace Johnston	Buffalo, N. Y.
Henry Mueller	Pittsburgh
Eleonora Weigand	Allegheny
Michael Frank	Braddock
Annie Paulsky	Braddock
Joseph Golly	Pittsburgh
Hedwick Woehler	Pittsburgh
Albert V. Simon	Pittsburgh
Della Oberron	Pittsburgh
Conrad Wagner	Wilkinsburg
Lillie Verlohr	Wilkinsburg
Conrad Holzer	Pittsburgh
Tillie Z. Daub	Scott township
Thomas A. Elliott	Buena Vista
Katie J. Watkins	Buena Vista
Harry E. Nelson	Swissvale
Fannie J. Collander	Pittsburgh
Lewis F. Hepler	Pittsburgh
Mary J. Greenwood	Pittsburgh
Charles M. Addiser	Pittsburgh
Rosa A. Zell	Pittsburgh
John W. Bohman	Allegheny
Annie Reese	Allegheny
Thomas W. Henderson	Pittsburgh
Sarah J. Sankey	Pittsburgh
Henry W. Harmeier	Pittsburgh
Freda Wagner	Pittsburgh
G. M. Corl	McKeesport
Ruth Penny	Port Vue
John Wigans	McKeesport
Maggie J. Mechlin	McKeesport
Edward Wallis	McKeesport
Mary Elinore	McKeesport
John H. Taylor	Pittsburgh
Blanche Hepler	Pittsburgh
Francis McCratton	Etna
Mary Collins	Sharpsburg
George W. Smith	Warren county
Lavina B. Walters	Butler county
John Hudson	Allegheny
Jane E. Grace	Allegheny
Charles E. Zimmerman	Duquesne
Ella Hickey	Duquesne
Wm. H. Miller	Elliot borough
Annie C. Schaum	Elliot borough
Thos. H. Seezler	Reynoldton
Maggie E. Storer	Reynoldton
Thos. L. McHugh	Pittsburgh
Mamie Shaughnessy	Pittsburgh
George R. Downing	Allegheny
Elizabeth Harris	Avalon
Wm. J. Hutchinson	Pittsburgh
Mary Smith	Pittsburgh
Christ. Geyer	Allegheny
Celia Schwartz	Allegheny
George Schrempf	Pittsburgh
Gertrude Smith	Pittsburgh
Martin Tonner	Hampton township
Mary O'Donnell	Pittsburgh
Owen Mackin	Pittsburgh
Mary A. McFadden	Pittsburgh
Rose L. Williams	Braddock
Annie J. Jones	Braddock
Michael Cooney	McKeesport
Mary P. McCracken	McKeesport
George C. Timmerman	Homestead
Mary Parson	Homestead
Henry Ludwig	Allegheny
Emma Ankley	Allegheny
Oliver B. Deemer	Greensburg
Jannie Blewitt	Banksville
Wm. Mathews	Collier township
Amelia Sweinberg	Collier township
Walter Jones	Pittsburgh
Stella Wilson	Pittsburgh
Walter Foster	Pittsburgh
Minnie Heckler	Pittsburgh
Richard Hermes	Wilmerding
Katie Thomas	Allegheny
Charles Scheible	Allegheny
Lena Berg	Allegheny
Frank White	Allegheny
Mary E. Backner	Allegheny
George Hoover	McKees Rocks
Eva Tonner	McKees Rocks

"How good digestion wait on appetite, And health on both."

To assure both the above ends, good, wholesome, palatable food is demanded. It is next to impossible to present a sufficient variety of appetizing bills of fare for our meals without a liberal allowance of pastry and other food in which shortening is required. How to make crisp, healthful, digestible pastry has puzzled the cooks. A difficulty in all good cooking in the past has been lard. Always fickle, never uniform, most unwholesome—lard has always been the bane of the cook and the obstacle to "good digestion."

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comes now into popular favor as the new shortening—better than even the best of lard with none of lard's objectionable qualities. And

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DIED.

GORMAN—On Friday May 26, 1893, at the residence of his son-in-law Charles T. Farrar, St. Louis, Mo., JOSEPH E. GORMAN, in the 84th year of his age, formerly of Pittsburgh.

HAY—On Wednesday, May 31, at 8 A. M., at Dixmont, CAROLINE A., wife of Captain Chas. A. Hay, of Haysville, Pa.

WEAVER—On Tuesday morning, May 30, 1893, JOHN S., beloved husband of Mary E. Weaver.

CAREY—On Wednesday, May 31, 1893, at 7:15 P. M., at No. 99 Mulberry alley, MARGARET, widow of Michael Carey, aged 40 years.

DAVIS—On Wednesday, May 31, 1893, at 2:30 o'clock, Mrs. MARY GOODWIN DAVIS, wife of Rees Davis, in the 66th year of her age.

GARDNER—O. K. GARDNER, JR., at 1:30 P. M. Wednesday, May 31, 1893, of typhoid fever, son of O. K. and Beulah W. Gardner, aged 12 years 3 months.

HOPE—On Thursday, June 1, 1893, at 1 o'clock A. M., ANN FREDERICK, wife of R. A. Hope.

MAHER—On Tuesday, May 30, 1893, at Roanoke, Va., PATRICK MAHER, in the 77th year of his age.

SHEEHAN—On Wednesday, May 31, 1893, at 11:35 A. M., Mrs. ELIZABETH H. SHEEHAN, nee McLaughlin.

STROUP—At the residence of his father, No. 422 Camp avenue, Braddock, on Wednesday, May 31, 1893, at 1:30 P. M., JAMES STROUP, JR., son of James and Mary E. Stroup, aged 2 years.

ALLCOTT—On Thursday, June 1, 1893, at 4:30 P. M., SAMUEL ALLCOTT, in his 65th year.

BRENNON—On Thursday, June 1, 1893, at 1:30 A. M., THOMAS BRENNON, aged 32 years.

DICKEY—On Thursday, June 1, 1893, at 9 P. M., ROBERT DICKEY, in the 84th year of his age.

GARDNER—O. K. GARDNER, Jr., at 1:30 P. M., Wednesday, May 31, 1893, of typhoid fever, son of O. K. and Beulah W. Gardner, aged 12 years and 3 months.

MORAN—On Thursday, June 1, 1893, MARY GERTRUDE, beloved daughter of Michael and Gertrude Moran, aged 3 years and 21 days.

POPP—On Wednesday, May 31, 1893, at 1:30 P. M., CLEMENT A., youngest son of Andrew and Catherine Popp, aged 21 years 8 months 16 days.

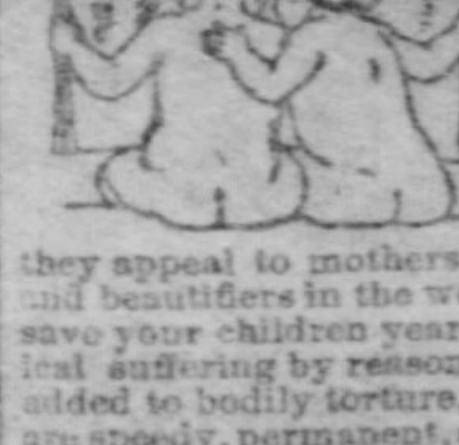
PATTERSON—On Thursday afternoon, June 1, 1893, at 2 o'clock, FRANK B. PATTERSON, youngest son of the late Andrew C. and Sarah Henry Patterson, in the 28th year of his age.

SHERRY—On Thursday morning, June 1, 1893, Mrs. SARAH SHERRY, widow of John Sherry, in the 75th year of her age.

SMITH—On Thursday, June 1, 1893, at 3:20 P. M., RICHARD, son of the late Richard and Bridget Smith, aged 18 years.

STIEGLER—Mrs. CAROLINE STIEGLER, at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. L. Altenbaugh, No. 226 Ella street, Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh, Pa., at 3:55 A. M., Friday, June 2, 1893, aged 81 years 2 months and 1 day.

BAYLOR—On Thursday morning, June 1, 1893, at 11:40 o'clock, MARTHA, daughter of William and Annie Baylor, aged 7 years and 5 months.



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Everything that is cleansing, purifying, and beautifying for the Skin, Scalp, and Hair of Infants and Children, the CUTICURA REMEDIES will do. They speedily cure itching and burning eczemas, and other painful and disfiguring skin and scalp diseases, cleanse the scalp of scaly humors, and restore the hair. Absolutely pure, agreeable, and unfailing, they appeal to mothers as the best skin purifiers and beautifiers in the world. Parents, think of this, save your children years of mental as well as physical suffering by reason of personal disfigurement added to bodily torture. Cures made in childhood are speedy, permanent, and economical. Sold everywhere. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Boston.

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And which of the Pittsburgh papers are the best advertising mediums? Last year we made this test but many things change in a year. The papers which headed the list last year may have lost ground, and others may have loomed to the front. To test this matter thoroughly we offer for a few days

12½

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On all purchases (except those mentioned below), provided the purchaser brings with him at time of purchase the newspaper containing this advertisement. *We positively will not allow this discount unless the paper is handed to us.* Remember,

NO PAPER---NO DISCOUNT.

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Her Majesty's, P. D., W. B., R. & G., Dr. Warner's, Dr. Ball's, Thomson's Glove Fitting, Sonnette, Madame Warren's, Ferris's Waists, W. C. C. Corsets.

-:- SUNDRIES. -:-

Clark's O. N. T. Spool Cotton, Coon Brand Linen Collars and Cuffs, Arrow Brand Linen Collars and Cuffs.

FLEISHMAN & CO., 504, 506 and 508 MARKET STREET.

MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

PITTSBURGH POST.

BROOKES—At his late residence, East Liverpool, O., at 1:20 P. M., Saturday, June 3, 1893, JASON BROOKES, SR., aged 72 years.

BOLTZMAN—On Sunday, June 4, 1893, at 3 A. M., EMMA J., wife of Charles E. Boltzman, aged 28 years.

KUNTZ—On Sunday, June 4, 1893, at 6 A. M., GEORGE W. KUNTZ, in his 73th year.

LIGHTNER—On Sunday, June 4, 1893, at 4:55 P. M., JACOB LIGHTNER, in his 64th year.

MORGAN—On Saturday, June 3, 1893, at 11:30 P. M., PATRICK MORGAN, in his 20th year.

McCLELLAND—On Sunday, June 4, 1893, at 5 A. M., THOMAS McCLELLAND, in his 38th year.

RYAN—On Saturday, June 3, 1893, at 6:45 P. M., JOHN RYAN, aged 56 years, at his residence, 74 Seventh avenue.

WARNER—On Sunday, June 4, 1893, at 8 A. M., JAMES H. WARNER, in his 15th year, second son of the late Henry Warner.

WHITED—On Thursday, June 1, 1893, at 10:30 P. M., JOHN R. WHITED, aged 49 years.

SIBERT—On Friday, June 2, 1893, at 12 o'clock (noon), Mrs. ELIZABETH, wife of John Sibert, of Moon township, in her 71st year.

SCANLON—On Friday, June 2, 1893, at 8:40 P. M., ALICE, wife of Dennis Scanlon, aged 46 years.

NOLAN—Suddenly, on Thursday, June 1, 1893, at 3 P. M., THOMAS NOLAN, aged 23 years.

McCORMICK—On Friday morning, June 2, at 1:15 o'clock, at his residence, 274 Bedford avenue, city, PATRICK McCORMICK aged 52 years.

GRAY—On Friday June 2, 1893, at 9 A. M., MARTIN C. GRAY, in the 60th year of his age.

FRITZ—On Friday morning, June 2, 1893, JORDAN FRITZ, aged 82 years.

DAVIS—On Friday, June 2, 1893, at 8:10 P. M., DAVID DAVIS, aged 26 years 5 months and 10 days.

BOTHWELL—On Friday, June 2, 1893, at 12:20 A. M., JOHN BOTHWELL, in his 73d year.

BOWERS—CHARLES SAMUEL, son of Charles and Sadie Bowers, in his second year, Saturday, June 3, 1893, at 8 A. M., at his parents' residence, 249 Arch st., Allegheny.

ALSTON—On Saturday, June 3, 1893, at 5:30 P. M., HARRY L. ALSTON, in his 19th year.

O'BRIEN—CHARLES O'BRIEN, husband of Emma Sanders.

GREEVES—At the family residence, 5215 Penn avenue, at 6:30 P. M., Saturday, June 3, 1893, SARAH SALINA, infant daughter of D. N. and Margaret B. Greeves.

KAUFFELD—On Friday, June 2, 1893, at 8:20 P. M., DR. ALFRED E. R. KAUFFELD, in the 24th year of his age.

LOTTER—On Saturday evening, June 3, 1893, MICHAEL LOTTER, in his 77th year.

MOORHEAD—Suddenly, on Friday, June 2, 1893, at 5:30 A. M., HENRY MOORHEAD, at his residence, No. 192 Market street, Allegheny.

REED—On Sunday, June 4, 1893, at 3 P. M., MARGARET, eldest daughter of S. G. Reed, in her 21st year.

RIETHMILLER—On Saturday, June 3, 1893, at 4 A. M., CONRAD RIETHMILLER, JR., aged 29 years 7 months 1 day.

SINNOTT—Saturday evening, June 3, 1893, at 8:20 o'clock, at 238 Forty-fifth street, CHARLES SINNOTT, son of Michael and Maria Sinnott.

SLOAN—At the residence of her son, No. 178 Adams street, Allegheny, on Saturday, June 3, 1893, at 2 A. M., MARY J. SLOAN, in her 92d year.

YOUNG—On Saturday, June 3, 1893, at 8:30 A. M., LEONARD YOUNG, only son of Osker and Tilley Young, aged 1 year and 5 months.

B. & B.

WASH FABRICS for Ladies' and Children's Dresses.

New Navy Blue Batistes with white figures, 33 inches wide, 10c.

40-inch Figured Irish Lawns, white grounds, neat figures, 10c.

Fine Imported Dimities, 32 inches wide, white grounds, neat figures, 20c.

Linen Lawns (all linen), white grounds, neat figures, 25 inches wide, 20c.

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ALLEGHENY, PA.

DR. WHITTIER,
814 PENN AVENUE, PITTSBURGH, PA.,

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THE PITTSBURGH WEEKLY POST.

A LIBERAL'S VIEW.

Sensational Sermon by Dr. Bolles on Results of the Briggs Trial.

IT WILL MAKE MORE INFIDELS.

Tone of the Press, the Thermometer of Public Opinion.

THE DEATH OF COLONEL SHEPARD.

NEW YORK, June 7.—Rev. Dr. Edwin C. Bolles preached Sunday on the Briggs trial to a large congregation at the Church of the Eternal Hope. The subject of the pastor's discourse was "How Heresy Trials Appear to a Liberal."

He began by stating that he did not propose to abuse the Presbyterian church, for their action was logical and from their point of view right. He said: "The teeth of persecution have been drawn by time; in olden days Dr. Briggs might have seen the way to the scaffold or the prison. The plain sense of the Westminster confession seemed to candid people just as the presbytery had decided it. Yet Dr. Briggs was perfectly right. The only trouble was that Dr. Briggs was the right man in the wrong place. He can regard his condemnation, as every man who has been ahead of his time could have done, as a compliment, although perhaps an embarrassing one. In the first place the whole matter may be regarded as a great waste of time, energy and enthusiasm. There is something better for the church to do than trying to settle points which will not be settled and entering on a debate which is only wearying and endless. The only reason for the existence of a church, Bible or creed at all is to make men better, and a heresy trial makes them forget the spirit of God and neglect the golden rule about their duty to their fellow-men.

"It seems to me that such a heresy trial is a manufacturer of infidels. It adds to the scandals which make a great many men and women despise the church, which has more danger to fear from the conclusions of the world that she preserves only the letter and not the spirit of her Master's gospel than from any attacks which can be made upon her from the outside.

"The tone of the great thermometer of public opinion, the press, indicates this feeling, and no one could have read the many sharp and able editorials of the last week without feeling that the Presbyterian church has done much to alienate public sentiment from its respect toward Christianity.

"This heresy trial may be looked upon hopefully as indicating the power of the evolution of the world toward liberal ideas in religion. Dr. Briggs has tried to make the Westminster confession elastic, as if made of rubber; the assembly has decided that it is rigid, of cast iron. But the expansive force of reason and common sense is cracking, since it cannot stretch, its ancient shell. The assembly had drawn the lines, but it has not got the power to put the butterfly back into the chrysalis or the singing bird into its old shell.

"One thing is certain. It seems there is more need than ever of a clear, vigorous and devout statement of the principles of the liberal church. It must be made clear that men may see that religion is not necessarily a fossil from prehistoric ages, nor a dangerous compromise between conservatism and progress. It must be vigorous, that the world may know that there are views of good and of religion and of human destiny where faith is grounded on reason and where the lesson of God's eternal love is the beginning and end of a church creed."

Dr. Bolles, when seen after the service, was enthusiastic on the subject. "I have been a close student of this struggle," he said, "ever since Elliott F. Shepard wrote that bitter attack calling upon the presbytery to expel Dr. Briggs, and abjuring people not to send their sons to Union seminary. Dr. Briggs was defeated by a number of country bigots who have learned nothing of the advance of theology during the last quarter of a century. Why, I assure you, sir, that the leading Presbyterian clergy of this city are anxious to receive Unitarians or Universalists or any other people of respectability into their churches. According to the Presbyterian notion of the infallibility of the entire Bible, they would revere as saints a lot of men who could not be classed even with the men of Tammany hall and Wall street. Who cares whether when a man dies he is at once made as good as possible in the next world or only attains perfection by degrees, as Dr. Briggs teaches. These questions are only fit for the middle ages. I can tell you, sir, that the great masses of the thoughtful people of this country are with Dr. Briggs. Let those bigots who are so fond of holding out examples of divine judgments ponder a while over what has happened since the first tirade was published against the doctor—not that I believe in such nonsense, but they can profitably take a lesson from their own dogmas."

ONE IMPORTANT SECESSION.

Dr. Ecob of Albany Leaves the Presbyterian Church.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 7.—Rev. Dr. James Ecob, of the Second Presbyterian church of this city, in his morning sermon Sunday renounced his allegiance to the Presbyterian denomination because of the decision in the Briggs case. Dr. Ecob's church is one of the most influential in the city and his congregation is made up of the most intellectual men in the city. After reviewing the action of the general assembly and arraigning it for its bigotry, he said: "I leave the Presbyterian church because it has taken on a garment that has lain buried in the grave for more than two centuries. It smells of the earth and of death." He then, with a dramatic gesture, said, "I brush it off forever."

He characterized the general assembly as "the most intolerant, bigoted and reactionary body of all religious denominations." He advised that the liberal element in the Presbyterian church unite with the Congregationalists, the Cumberland Presbyterians, the Free Will Baptists and the broad wing of the Episcopal church to form the great "free church of America."

At the close of his service Dr. Ecob was surrounded by his congregation, the great majority of whom expressed sympathy with his views. Dr. Ecob is an eloquent divine, and has been pastor of the Second Presbyterian church for over 12 years. It is probable that the church will support his action and leave the denomination with him.

OTHER CHURCHES OPEN.

A Methodist Indicates He Would Welcome Dr. Briggs.

NEW YORK, June 7.—The Rev. Dr. Millard preached Sunday at the Washington Square M. E. church on the recent suspension of Dr. Briggs. He said: "Thursday, June 1, 1893, will long remain a marked day in the annals of American Presbyterianism. On that day Dr. Charles A. Briggs was suspended from the office of minister in the Presbyterian church. It is not contended that he was surpassed by any of the court that tried him in scholarship, love of the holy Savior or Christian character. He simply held and taught some opinions which were not in harmony with those held and urged by the majority of those who composed the court. For this he is under censure until he repents. Meanwhile he has lost nothing in Christian standing. He is still a member of the Presbyterian church, and should he desire to change his church relations he would probably be welcomed cordially in either one of two or three churches."

DEMOCRATIC SOCIETIES.

Arranging For the Annual General Assembly in September.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

PHILADELPHIA, June 7.—Major John D. Worman, secretary of the Democratic Society of Pennsylvania, was in Allentown yesterday to meet the state chairman and citizens to arrange for the annual meet of the general assembly of the organization in the latter part of September.

Democratic clubs and societies are now reporting the names of the officers and the address of each to the secretary at Harrisburg.

President Chauncey F. Black will, after the Democratic State committee meets and fixes the date for the Democratic State convention, issue a call for the meeting of the executive committee of the Democratic societies.

FORAKERITES BOB UP.

CLAIM THEY WILL CONTROL THE OHIO CONVENTION.

The Old Republican Ticket Will Likely Be Nominated.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

COLUMBUS, O., June 7.—Foraker Republicans claim they will control the State convention here next Thursday, and will have 13 of the 21 members of the new State central committee. The Sherman newspapers have in the last two weeks been in a very conciliatory mood. The cry has gone up in unison that the fight on Foraker must cease, and that cultivation of harmony must take the place of the senseless fighting of the last three years.

The program of the convention, just published, has been arranged with more judgment than is usually apparent. The delegates are to meet first by congressional districts at 10 A. M. on Wednesday. In these meetings members of the central committee, vice presidents of the convention and members of the convention committees will be selected. At 2 P. M. the convention proper will meet in the Grand opera house and effect the temporary organization. General C. H. Grosvenor of Athens will preside. On Thursday the ticket will probably be nominated and the convention ready to adjourn by 1 P. M. The ticket nominated will no doubt be the following: For governor, William McKinley; for lieutenant governor, Andrew L. Harris; for supreme judge, J. P. Bradbury; for attorney general, John K. Richards; for State treasurer, William T. Cope; for member board of public works, Frank T. McCullough; for dairy and food commissioner, W. F. McNeal.

The report that a movement to make ex-Governor Charles Foster the Republican candidate for governor was on foot, and the ex-governor himself was actively promoting the scheme, is undoubtedly a canard. Mr. Foster will have more than he can do in the coming two years to disentangle his affairs and repair his fortune. Besides he is under obligations to Governor McKinley in more ways than one, so that such an act would be ingratitude indeed.

MYSTIFIED HIM.

The Russian Thought the Man Talked Too Fast.

Chicago Evening Post.

Dimitry Iwanoff, the head and front of the imperial Russian troupe of singers and dancers from St. Petersburg, now at the Trocadero, is a man of irrepressible spirit and exceedingly adaptable in temperament. When he arrived in Chicago he had been only two days in America, yet he was already engaged in a hand-to-hand, or rather word-to-word, encounter with the English language. Like all Russians, Iwanoff looked on the learning of the languages as a mere bagatelle and before his first week in Chicago was over he felt that the English tongue had been taken captive by him—phrase, idiom and syllable. One evening he was standing in the rear part of the Trocadero auditorium talking to Dr. Ziegfeld in the same little group with Mr. Robinson of the Trocadero board of directors and Kirke La Shelle, press representative. Presently Dr. Ziegfeld was called away for a moment and Mr. Robinson, feeling that somebody was due to say something, turned to Iwanoff and inquired:

"Getting so you understand English pretty well?"

Iwanoff caught the word "understand" and "English" and replied with lofty superiority and a magnificent flourish:

"Blenty! Blenty!"

Whereupon La Shelle took him by the arm confidentially and said:

"Do you believe the nebular hypothesis reducible to ordinary apprehension by means of the differential calculus?"

"Eh?" said Iwanoff, somewhat staggered.

The question was repeated.

"Oh," said Iwanoff, smiling blandly, perfectly satisfied with this explanation, "you spik quick!"

A NOBLEMAN BY NATURE.

He Missed His Train by Helping the Old Woman.

New York Herald.

Don't tell me now, after what I saw the other day, that men are callous and selfish when the woman is an old one, for I won't believe it.

We were hurrying to catch the elevated train when a poor old Irish woman stopped, and directly in the way of all other would-be passengers, endeavored to readjust a strap that had slipped from the package she was carrying.

Her hands were cold, and she seemed unable to unloosen the buckle, when a good-looking man came up and, seeing her difficulty, laid his own packages down on the platform while he asked:

"Can't you manage it? Here, let me do it for you."

Of course, "time and tide" and elevated trains wait for no man, and we rolled away from the station just as he had completed his self-imposed task.

We saw him pick up his bundles and walk toward the waiting room to get warm—for the wind was cold—never seeming to regret the train he had missed through doing a kindness for "some one's mother!"

I found myself hoping that his wife, if he had one, would not scold him for coming home late.

Oh, the world is full of charity if we only stop and look for it!

Substitute For Gutta Percha.

The steady diminution of the gutta percha supply is giving prominence to every possible substitute. A new compound of great tenacity has been brought forward by an English inventor, who prepares this substance in the following manner: Ten parts of paraffine and one of tar are kept at a temperature of 200 degrees to 250 degrees till they are intimately mixed. The temperature is then allowed to fall to 100 degrees and two parts of caoutchouc are added, the temperature being kept up till a homogeneous mixture is obtained.

FEW TURNED OUT.

Second Open Sunday at the World's Fair Not a Success.

CHICAGO, June 4.—It rained hard nearly all afternoon, and to-night the total number of paid admissions was less than 60,000. The day dawned clear but uncomfortably warm. The railways and the steamboat lines brought out their entire service in anticipation of an immense business. Up to 1 o'clock they carried upward of 35,000 people. About that hour clouds arose in the west, and in less than an hour the rain was falling in torrents. The wind blew a gale and there was heavy thunder and lightning.

The visitors to-day were largely of the working class and inhabitants of Chicago. There were thousands of laboring men out with their families, and nearly all of them had brought their lunches with them. At noon the benches and seats scattered throughout the grounds reminded one of a basket picnic. About the only people who came out to-day were those who could not attend during the week. The pay shows on the Midway Plaisance were not well patronized and the rolling chairs were scarcely used at all. It was a crowd made up of people who had to work for a living and could afford few of the luxuries. The machinery hall was crowded pretty much all day; so, too, was the fine arts building and the manufactures building. The gondoliers had little to do, and the electric launches less.

Nearly all the Eastern State buildings were closed to the public, while the majority of the buildings erected by the Western and Middle States were open.

The open air concerts in the pavilion on Administration plaza were well patronized, especially toward noon, when the people thronged thither and ate their lunch and listened to the music at the same time.

Krupp's big guns were handled in the pavilion on the lake front at 1 o'clock exactly as they would be handled in service, except that they were not fired. The steel monsters will be put through their paces to-morrow at 12 o'clock, and every forenoon and afternoon thereafter. Each exhibition will occupy at least half an hour. The big gun is only mounted for the proving ground, but the smaller guns on either side are mounted in coast defense turrets. The guns are handled entirely by compressed air. Two men can do the necessary work, though of course in service a much larger detail would be assigned to each gun. The big gun is operated by hand on its present mounting, but the visitor can see just how it would be handled by watching the operation of the smaller guns.

According to the registers found in nearly every State building Western people are coming to the fair in much greater numbers, as a general thing, than those living in the older Eastern commonwealths. The result of an investigation shows the following number of people registered at the different State buildings: Montana, 3,000; Nebraska, 2,500; Minnesota, 2,600; Virginia, 2,400; Connecticut, 2,000; Maryland, 550; West Virginia, 1,300; Kansas, 1,000; Maine, 1,200; New Jersey, 1,200; Arkansas, 84; Arizona, 65; New Mexico, 50; Utah, 300; Idaho, 250; Delaware, 300; Rhode Island, 800; New Hampshire, 400; Vermont, 900; Massachusetts, 2,400; New York, 2,100; Missouri, 1,850; Louisiana, 1,175; Ohio, 3,000; Washington, 1,000; Wisconsin, 3,000; North Dakota, 400; Pennsylvania, 4,000; Michigan, 9,000.

MONTHLY OIL SUMMARY.

Pennsylvania and Ohio Show an Increase While Indiana Lags.

There were 195 wells completed in the various oil producing sections of New York, Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Southeastern Ohio during the month of May, 41 of the number being dry and the new production was 8,131 barrels. Compared with the report for April, there is an increase of 48 completed wells, 13 dry holes and 1,169 barrels production. In April 147 wells were completed, the new production was 6,962 barrels and 28 of the entire number proved dusters. March completed 140 wells; 33 of them dry and the new production was 7,650 barrels.

The work under way at the close of May consisted of 145 rigs and 293 wells drilling, a decline of 11 in rigs and an increase of 25 in drilling wells, as compared with the April record. This is a net increase of 14. April showed an increase of 88 in rigs and drilling wells over the report for March 31. On April 30 there were 156 rigs and 268 drilling wells in the region, against 206 drilling wells and 130 rigs on the 31st of March.

On May 1, prices were again advanced for Buckeye oil, and the North Lima product now commands 49 and the South Lima 46½ cents a barrel. The Northwestern Ohio fields completed 128 wells in May, with 6,858 barrels production. Compared with April there were seven fewer wells completed, accompanied by an increase of 1,376 barrels in the new production. The Ohio fields showed an increase of 29 drilling wells and 35 rigs, a net increase of 64 over the report for April.

Indiana completed six more wells in May than in April, but the production was 1,180 barrels less. Last month's production was 1,330 barrels greater than that of March. In April 39 wells were completed, eight of them dry holes. In May 45 wells were completed, 14 being dry holes, and the new production was but 2,955 barrels, 1,180 barrels less than the preceding month. The new work under way is only slightly in advance of what it was 30 days ago.

MAX JUDD ALL RIGHT.

The Austrian Government Has Raised No Objection to Him.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—It appears from a recent dispatch received at the department of state from Colonel Grant, United States minister at Vienna, written with reference to published reports alleging the unwillingness of the Austro-Hungarian government to recognize Max Judd as consul general of the United States at Vienna, that such statements are wholly unauthorized. As a matter of fact the minister has been given to understand that no objection will be raised to Mr. Judd on account of his being of Austrian birth and of the Hebrew race. The application for his recognition is simply passing through the usual routine, and the legation at Vienna has no reason to suppose that the final action of the foreign office will be unfavorable, unless it shall be found that charges exist against him for acts prior to emigration.

An Improved Plan.

From Puck.

Charlie's appetite for cigarettes became so ravenous that one cigarette at a time failed to satisfy his cravings. Happening to think of a fife he had, he put it to use in the above manner.

BRIGGS IS FIRED.

The Great Professor Suspended From the Presbyterian Church.

HE IS PROBABLY OUT PERMANENTLY.

Spurned a Request to Recant His Liberal Teachings.

TWO SEMINARIES CAST OUT.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—Having decided by a vote of 383 to 116 that they had a heretic on their hands in the person of Dr. Briggs, the first thing for the Presbyterian general assembly to do when it met this morning was to consider what should be done with him. Accordingly a committee was appointed to bring in a verdict, and its members were requested to get to work at once. After a long session the committee brought in this recommendation, "Suspension from the ministry," and the assembly adopted the report.

During the session of the committee a motion was made by Dr. Stewart to adopt a resolution admonishing Dr. Briggs for his delivery of the inaugural and requesting him to refrain from the further spread of his teachings, against which the church has spoken. It was suggested, however, by another member that possibly admonition would be of no avail, and it was decided that a sub-committee should wait upon Dr. Briggs and ascertain what position he would take in that case.

BRIGGS WOULD NOT RETRACT.

As they had expected from his speeches, they found that Dr. Briggs was not disposed to take back or modify anything which he had said. Upon making this report to the full committee it was decided that the only other thing to do was to suspend him from the further practice of the offices of a Presbyterian minister, and this was agreed to by a unanimous vote.

Dr. Briggs is suspended indefinitely and can only be reinstated on his recantation of the matter in his speeches and writings to which objection has been made. It is unlikely that he will ever do that.

Prof. Briggs was not in his seat when the closing scene took place; all the commissioners who have given him their support and counsel had gone, with the exception of Prof. Francis Brown, who waited to hear the verdict and then left the church. Drs. Birch and Lamb, the members of the committee on prosecution, were also absent, Colonel McCook being the only member in his seat. The gallery pew which had been occupied by Mrs. Briggs and her friends was conspicuously vacant for the first time since the assembly met.

The committee appointed to decide "what to do with him" was composed as follows: Rev. Dr. Thomas A. Hoyt of Philadelphia, chairman; Revs. H. W. Congdon of New York, James H. Brookes of Missouri, Calvin W. Stewart of Nebraska, W. W. Harsha of Nebraska, J. J. Lucas of India, George D. Baker of Pennsylvania, E. P. Whallon of Indiana and Thomas D. Ewing of Iowa; Elders John Randolph of Baltimore, Thomas McDougall of Ohio, David Jacks of California, Edward T. Green of New Jersey, James A. Curry of Kentucky and E. D. Warfield of Pennsylvania.

LANE AND UNION SEMINARIES.

While the committee was out Rev. John Dickson presented the report of the committee on theological seminaries. In regard to Lane theological seminary at Cincinnati the committee was of opinion that the board of trustees acted improperly in not accepting the resignation of Dr. Henry P. Smith after he had been suspended from the ministry, and recommended that the assembly withhold its approval and commendation of Lane seminary until the board has reconsidered its action in this respect and remedied the error.

In regard to Union theological seminary the committee reported: "For 21 years the most cordial relations existed between Union theological seminary and the general assembly. In the discharge of what seemed its plain but painful duty the general assembly at Detroit declared its disapproval of the appointment of Prof. Briggs to the chair of biblical theology. The board of directors, instead of removing Dr. Briggs, or at least requiring him to desist from teaching until the settlement of the difficulty between the assembly and seminary had been decided, resolved to continue Dr. Briggs in the chair, which the assembly had declared he ought not to occupy. This action was the more questionable because the assembly appointed a committee to confer with the directors of the Union theological seminary in regard to the relations of the said seminary to the general assembly. This conference resulted in practical failure to remove the misunderstanding, and it was so reported to the assembly of 1892, meeting in Portland. That assembly appointed five arbitrators to meet a like number selected by the directors of Union seminary, with power to select five others to determine the interpretation of the compact, as to the transfer of a professor. The stated clerk of the assembly notified the directors of the seminary on July 16, 1892, that the assembly had appointed such a committee of arbitration. On August 4 Dr. T. Ralston, chairman of the committee, addressed a similar communication to the directors. To this letter the recorder of the board responded that the board could not take any action before the middle of October. On October 15 the board of directors met and resolved to terminate the compact.

UNION SEMINARY CAST OUT.

"This action was taken nearly three months after the board had been officially informed of the appointment of a committee of arbitration, and before an opportunity was given to the committee of the general assembly to present their case. This extraordinary action of the board of directors is inexplicable to the assembly. The high character of the gentlemen composing the board fully warranted the expectation that so fair a proposition as that of arbitration would not be treated in such a way. Because, then, of this strange and unwarranted action of the directors in retaining Dr. Briggs after his appointment had been disapproved by the assembly, and because of the refusal by the directors to arbitrate the single point in dispute between the assembly and the board, and because of the attempt by the board and on its own motion and against the expressed desire of the assembly to abrogate the compact of 1870, the assembly disavows all responsibility for the teaching of Union seminary and declines to receive any report from its board until satisfactory relations are established. The assembly, however, cherishes the hope and will cordially welcome any effort to bring Union seminary into such a relationship with itself as will enable the assembly to commend the institution again to students and ministry. Your committee would further commend that the board of education be enjoined to give aid to such students only as may be in attendance upon seminaries approved by the assembly. Your committee would also recommend that the re-election of the Rev. Dr. Charles A. Briggs by the presbytery of Newark as a director of the German theological seminary at Bloomfield, N. J., be disapproved by this assembly."

After a short debate the report was adopted. The report of the committee on the inspiration of the bible, published some days ago, was adopted against 60 negative votes. Dr. Herrick Johnson gave notice of a protest.

LETTER FROM DR. BRIGGS.

At the afternoon session the Briggs committee reported. The following letter from Dr. Briggs was read:

"In accordance with your request I hereby state that your committee called upon me and asked me if I had anything to say to them respecting the disposition of the case. I thereupon said that I adhered to all the positions taken before the general assembly and had nothing further to say, save that the appellee reserves all rights and that the general assembly should take the exclusive responsibility for any further action."

The report of the committee, after reciting the proceedings in the case, said:

"This judicatory finds that said final judgment of the presbytery of New York is erroneous and should be and is hereby reversed; and this general assembly, sitting as a judicatory in said cause, coming now to enter judgment on said amended charges, finds the appellee, Charles A. Briggs, has uttered, taught and propagated views, doctrines and teachings as set forth in said charges contrary to the essential doctrine of holy scriptures and the standards of said Presbyterian church in the United States of America, and in violation of the ordination vow of said appellee, which said erroneous views and doctrines strike at the vitals of religion and have been industriously spread; wherefore, this general assembly of the Presbyterian church, sitting as a judicatory in this cause on appeal, do and hereby suspend Charles A. Briggs, the said appellee, from the office of a minister in the Presbyterian church until such time as he shall give satisfactory evidence of repentance to the general assembly of the Presbyterian church of the violation by him of the said ordination vow as herein and heretofore found."

The report of the committee was adopted. Rev. Dr. Sprague filed a protest against the finding of the assembly, as being too severe a sentence for the offense, as tending to restrict the liberty heretofore enjoyed by office bearers in the Presbyterian church, and as discouraging the study of the bible.

DETERMINED TO PULL OUT.

Relating to the Columbian exposition exhibit, the committee on finance presented the following resolution, which was adopted:

"Resolved, that the stated clerk be authorized and instructed to audit the accounts of the Columbian exhibit committee, and in the event of a deficiency in the accounts by reason of the withdrawal of the exhibit, he is authorized to pay such deficiency to the extent of $1,500."

The answer to the protest against the action of the assembly on the subject of the inspiration of the Bible was read and adopted. It declares, "We believe these present scriptures to be the very word of God," and "immediately inspired by God," "kept pure in all ages," and "one only infallible rule of faith and practice," while if errors were found in the original autographs they could not have proceeded from "God, who is truth itself, the author thereof."

Saratoga was chosen as the place of the meeting of the assembly of 1894.

THE WORK FINISHED.

This evening the general assembly finished its work. The records of the various synods were reported and approved, except those of Pennsylvania for incompleteness, and of South Dakota for holding business sessions on Sunday. The record of Wisconsin was approved with 14 exceptions. The final call of the roll was had, nearly 400 commissioners responding to their names.

In eloquent phrase Dr. Craig made the closing speech, and at 9:59 P. M. the one hundred and fifth general assembly of the Presbyterian church was declared dissolved.

The protest against the action of the assembly in the case of Prof. Briggs received the signatures of 63 commissioners, and that against the action upon the inspiration of the Bible about 100.

EFFECTS OF HASHEESH.

It Leads Persons to Suicide or Commit Grave Crimes.

New York Advertiser.

Hasheesh is chiefly composed of the husks of the innocent hempseed, but after its preparation loses its innocence and becomes one of the greatest curses of the east. One report states that hasheesh disturbs the functions of the systems of digestion and circulation; that it injures the senses and motive powers; that it disturbs the cerebral functions. The phantoms seen by and the tendencies manifested in those who are intoxicated with hasheesh generally indicate the usual habits of thought and moral character of the intoxicated person or the thoughts and passions by which the man was possessed on the day that he became intoxicated or at the moment in which the symptoms of poisoning began to make themselves manifest. Persons given to the use of hasheesh who become maniacs are apt to commit all sorts of acts of violence and murder.

Sometimes the intoxication of hasheesh impels the person under its influence to suicide or the commission of acts forbidden by morality. All authors are unanimous, basing their opinion on numerous observations among eastern peoples, that the long use of hasheesh weakens the body and causes atrophy, dulls the mind and creates hypochondria, idiocy and mania. Those who indulge in hasheesh have a fixed look, without expression, and an idiotic appearance. According to statistical information obtained from the lunatic asylums of Cairo and Bengal, the majority of the maniacs and idiots became such from abuse of hasheesh. In most eastern countries the importation, cultivation and sale of hasheesh is forbidden, but it is used in large quantities nevertheless.

Ten Minutes in Ten Years.

Warren Ledger.

It can be truthfully said that the most important feature of the session was the scant attention given to public matters, and the hard and earnest work devoted to private measures tending to fill the pocketbooks of the representatives. This feature of Pennsylvania's legislative sessions is becoming more and more open and bold, and is so disgusting that a majority of the people would actually rejoice if the body could meet only once in 10 years and limit their time to 10 minutes.

Sympathy, With a Point.

From Puck.

Penelope (sighing)—Poor fellow!

Ten Broke—Well, if you sympathize with me, why don't you accept me?

Penelope—Because you are such a poor fellow.

THE END AT LAST.

The Harrisburg Lawmakers Rest Finally From Their Labors.

MANY OF THE SENATE BILLS LOST.

The Legislation Which the Bosses Most Wanted Was Killed.

HOW THE CLOSING HOURS PASSED.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

HARRISBURG, June 1.—About 100 senate bills found sepulture in the house graveyard to-day. It was not a decorous burial. Indeed, the stranger, looking upon the wildly turbulent scene in the house after midnight, might have mistaken the affair for a Fourth of July celebration. Large firecrackers frequently exploded in the aisles and beneath the desks of members, and there was nothing to indicate the sadness inseparable from the interment of so many fond hopes and pet schemes. The ghost of the rapid transit bill stalked through the noisy chamber, and jostled the traction measures and other propositions which had been responsible for its undoing. Its presence was felt, and from midnight until the final dissolution of the legislature the uncanny visitor played a part in the proceedings.

Among the bills which were swamped in the legislative ground swell were the amendments to the banking department act, which was favored by C. L. Magee, Secretary Harrity, Senator Flinn and other leaders of both parties. State Superintendent Krumbhaar fought hard for the measure, but it was no use, and down it went. This bill, beside extending the supervision of the department, provided for the appointment of a deputy superintendent, clerks, stenographer and examiners. It could easily have been reached had the house consented to work yesterday and last night, but the filibusters were after the electric trolley bills, and everything had to suffer in consequence.

Another measure which lies under the wreckage is Senator Porter's bill to allow the electric light trust in Philadelphia to make a five-year contract. Good and bad legislation fared alike. In that awful whirlpool there was no salvation for anything. The passage of the bill repealing the special Allegheny county Sunday law was only accomplished through a truce with the able filibusterers, who laid low the schemes of the bosses. In the light of subsequent events it is surprising that the bill got through, but beneath the surface there was a strong sentiment in favor of the repeal. It was regarded as a simple act of fairness.

The bill regulating the manner of electing members of the State board of agriculture, which has been a bone of contention between the grangers and members of the board of agriculture, is also in the legislative junk pile. It will not be mourned by the members of the board as at present constituted. Those who favored it argued that it would give more fair representation in the organization.

It will also be observed in looking over the obituary list, otherwise the defunct calendar, that the Smiley road bill, the bill to define the values of life insurance policies, and the Pittsburgh boulevard bill have also been laid away. The three important electric railway bills, against which the fight was made, and which were not reached, conferred upon passenger railway companies the power to carry mail and packages, permitted cars of one company to be run upon and over the tracks of another, and the third granted the right of eminent domain with some restrictions. This latter proposition was most bitterly opposed by the Gettysburg battle field monument association.

The features of the amended Baker ballot bill are as follows: The group markings are abolished, and instead one mark in a large circle at the top of the ticket will vote the whole ticket. The section so objectionably amended in regard to assistance for incapable voters now reads: "If any voter declares to the judge of election that, by reason of any disability, he desires assistance in the preparation of his ballot, he shall be permitted by the judge of election to select a qualified voter of the election district to aid him." The other amendments are those which have been popularly demanded, changing the time for filing objections, certifying official ballots, reducing the expense of printing and distributing tickets and decreasing the percentage of votes to entitle minority parties to a party column on the ticket. If a voter misrepresents his ability to make up his ticket a penalty of 90 days in jail and $100 fine is fixed.

Mr. Marshall, chairman of the house committee on appropriations, sat with the committee at dinner in the Commonwealth hotel this afternoon, and when the feast was ended Mr. Fow of Philadelphia, for his associates, presented the popular chairman with a handsome silver service in an ornate oaken casket. Mr. Marshall happily responded. This committee has done such good work as to receive Governor Pattison's commendation.

Two years ago the committee had referred to it 234 bills, involving an expenditure of $26,480,523 26. Of these 66 were negatived and the committee granted a total sum of $20,341,641 29, reducing the demands $6,138,881 97. This session Chairman Marshall's committee received 282 bills and 84 were negatived. The original total was $36,921,732 15, but the committee scaled this down to $22,146,733 46, a cut of $14,774,998 69. As it stands now, with the additional appropriation to the schools, the estimate of the committee has not been exceeded more than $100,000.

It is the governor's intention to dispose of the bills sent to him as rapidly as possible. He has already acted upon a hundred and more bills. Up to the hour of final adjournment he had received 467 bills, a few more than were sent to him two years ago.

Most of the members of the legislature have already left the city, and the scene on Capitol hill to-night is as peaceful as last night it was turbulent and exciting. A few lawmakers linger to arrange their legislative perquisites, and these will all have sought their homes before the end of the week.

Since adjournment the sole topic of discussion has been the successful fight against Magee, Flinn, Porter, Durham, Leech, Reeder and the other big and little bosses in the closing hours. For five months they had their innings, but the roundup was disastrous and in many respects remarkable. Even those who fought them to the last ditch and forced them to surrender can hardly explain how it was done. It was a great victory, and is largely due to the young men, led by Merrick of Tioga and Mattox of Venango, who were tired of the arbitrary course of the bosses during the session. It was a sudden insurrection, and the defeated are still dazed.

THE SPECIAL SUNDAY LAW.

How the Repeal Bill Was Finally Passed.

HARRISBURG, June 8.—The bill repealing the special Sunday law in Allegheny county was passed by 119 yeas to 40 nays. It was reached only after the most persistent efforts of its friends, aided by Magee and senators Flinn and Lyon. Doubtful of Butler opposed it, and Kearns and Cotton of Allegheny urged its passage. Mr. Wherry had read a batch of telegrams addressed to the speaker from ministers and church people of Pittsburgh and Allegheny against the repeal of this law.

The friends of the measure counteracted the effect of these telegrams by presenting petitions signed by over 100,000 citizens of these two cities, urging the repeal of the law. Mr. Kearns explained to the house that 400,000 out of the 500,000 residents of the twin cities were opposed to the law, and that if necessary they would sign a petition urging its repeal. Cessna and Hewitt voted against the repeal of the law, but did not speak against it. The friends of the measure are enthusiastic over their victory, and feel confident that the governor will give it his approval.

THOSE WHO GOT PRESENTS.

A Distribution of Silverware, Gold, Diamonds and Kind Words.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

HARRISBURG, June 1.—Among the presentations made to-day were the following: To Speaker Thompson a set of silver knives, forks and spoons; to Chief Clerk Voorhees, a set of silverware; to Chief Clerk Payne, a diamond stud; to Resident Clerk Petteroff, Reading Clerk Rex and Journal Clerk Fleitz, purses of gold; to Speaker's Clerk Hahn, a purse of money; to Senator Gobin a silver service and a gavel. Resolutions of thanks, "no hard feelings" speeches and complimentary references were distributed with reckless prodigality; but they won't deceive anybody outside of Harrisburg and probably nobody here.

WILL GLADSTONE LAST?

REPORT THAT THE OLD PREMIER IS WEAKENING.

He Is Fighting For Home Rule to the End.

LONDON, June 4.—Reassembling this week after the holidays the commons leaves an extremely grim impression of Gladstone. For the first time he seems to acknowledge his age and to bow before the impending shears. The old man, always courtesy itself, seems to have taken on transfiguration garments. He is as subtle and dexterous as of yore, but etherealized and deprecatory, rising with a warning figure like an ancient sibyl to rebuke his unruly opponents, who shrink before his apparition as from a ghost, and grow silent when he rises in the stormiest moments of the house, and with weird aspect cows the bitterest of his enemies. But it is purely personal, and stays no movement of the general obstruction. Conversely to the saying spread of old that the beloved apostle should not die, rumor whispers among the Gladstonian disciples that the old man is going, and an awe-struck hush falls upon the turbulent assembly whenever he rises.

Enemies treat him as if each speech might be his last, and deferentially listen to a voice that fails now and then, but is eked out with a gracious gesture. Nobody dreams of complaining that he cannot hear, while strangers in the gallery look on appalled at the dumb show, and reporters compare notes to collate each syllable. There is murmuring that Gladstone's speech gets harder and harder to take. With extraordinary tenacity he refuses to allow Morley, Harcourt or anyone else to steer the bill, and remains till midnight fighting, fencing and rapiering as if in his prime. On Thursday he remained after all his colleagues to put through some trivial statute law and revision bill blocked by the Tories, just to enable a cheap revised volume of statutes to be published. His Irish sympathies daily find more marked expression, and he turns continuously toward the applauding Irish quarters as if mutual reparations were being exchanged. The story goes that he fears he will not last to witness the third reading, and regards as a sacred charge the duty of piloting the bill as far as he can during his lifetime.

Meanwhile every effort of his genius is smothered by the stupidity of Chairman Mellor, who is now spoken of openly as a curse. Mellor tolerates bogus speeches and amendments amid Gladstone's visible writhings. The Irish are openly revolting against his incapacity, but he refuses closure and allows twaddle ad infinitum. Gladstone's antique courtliness is averse to adopting guillotine methods, knowing, moreover, that it would afford a pretext to the peers for rejecting the bill; perhaps after his own personal momentum is stilled forever in Westminster. He talks and thinks of nothing except carrying the bill, wishing chiefly to be remembered in connection with it. Returning home in the small hours of Wednesday morning, after a specially weary night, he remarked: "I can never go through the hot nights of July." His sayings are now being treasured up by his followers as if his hour were come. One of them quoted to me is touching enough in remonstrance of factionism.

"I hope the Irish will unite after my death."

These premonitions, however, contrast strangely at times with the supernatural energy and vim of the old man, who blazes like a furnace whenever Orangemen offer insult to their countrymen, and springs at them lithe as a panther. The Liberals, however, are balanced and perplexed between considerations affecting the leader's age, the chairman's bungling, the Unionist ferocity. They stand meditative and anxious at the close of the week, hoping soon for some issue out of the parliamentary *impasse*.

According to the Rule.

From Judge.

Husband—That new cook gets everything too salty. It's terrible.

Wife—Well, she can't help that, poor thing. It isn't her fault that her hands are so big.

Husband—What earthly difference can that make?

Wife—That shows how much you know about housekeeping. The cook-book always measures salt by the pinch.

WRITTEN FOR THE POST.

JOE BROWN.

Did someone say they remembered
  Joe Brown what run th' express
Across on th' North Pacific?
  Me knowed him? I rather guess,
'N' doggone my buttons, stranger,
  Would anyone ever think
I'd meet Joe's friend in these diggin's?
  Step up, an' let's have a drink.
An' so you tell me you knowed Joe;
  And—(yes, let's have licker straight,)
Why, darn it, I fired the engine
  When he run on number eight,
I think it was in th' fifties,
  'Bout as near as I can guess,
That I first started to railroad
  With Joe an' the ol' express.
I wouldn't a-went on an engine
  If it warn't for Joe, you see;
And him—well, he wouldn't a-run her
  With anybody but me.
Th' last run we made together,
  The time of the prairie fire,
We was a-comin' thro' Loueville
  About sixty mile an hour.
We made a curve, an', my God, pard,
  On th' track a rod or two
I saw the perty'st baby,
  An' Joe saw the baby, too.
His face blanched white in a second,
  An quick as a flash can be,
He grabbed a rope an' he threw her
  Around th' trunk of a tree.
Did he ditch her? Well, I reckon.
  She was splintered, smashed an' gored
And, stranger, he saved the baby,
  But killed everyone on board,
'Cept me an' Joe an' the newsboy,
  Who jumped w'en we saw her head;
An' after they cleared the wreckage
  There was just two hundred dead.
That's railroaden' purty reckless,
  But they couldn't keep Joe down.
What's this you're tryin' to tell me?
  Go way, you are not Joe Brown?
Well, Joe, I am glad to see you,
  You're looken' nat'ral, I see.
Shake hands an' let's licker up, pard,
  You're a bigger liar than me.

—*Harry Bernard McMeal.*

MINDS CHANGING.

Members of Congress Have Seen a Light on the Subject of Silver.

MAY REPEAL THE SHERMAN LAW.

The House Pretty Sure, but the Senate a Little Doubtful.

WAY TO BE OPENED FOR NEW LAWS.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Speaking of the conflicting reports which are in circulation as to the time when the extra session of congress will be called to assemble, Representative William L. Wilson said there was nothing to be wondered at in this for the reason that the President had never fixed a definite date for the opening of the session. As he understood it the President had, in a general way, decided to call the session for some time in September. The exact date was left to be decided according to future developments. It might be early in the month or it might not be until the end or even the 1st of October. The probabilities were it would not be later than the middle of September.

Mr. Wilson said that as far as he had learned little had developed to indicate how the financial question would be settled. No doubt a strong effort would be made to repeal the Sherman law, and to bring this about some substitute measure would have to be devised that would give the country the increase in the volume of currency which business required. Mr. Wilson did not think the program with regard to this matter had been marked out with any definiteness, as to members of congress as well as the executive officers of the government had not yet had time to consider it except in the most general way.

DOWN TO $90,000,000.

The heavy shipments of gold from New York this week will probably reduce the gold holdings of the treasury to $90,000,000, or even less, and this has again started discussion as to the means that will be taken to restore the government's supply of the yellow metal. The pressure for an issue of bonds still continues, but as far as can be learned Secretary Carlisle is as firmly opposed to taking this course now as he has been at any previous time. It is believed that if the gold shipments continue next week, as there seems every reason to believe they will, the secretary will try to restore the treasury gold holdings by making renewed offers to the banks of legal tender notes in exchange for gold. He hopes the banks will again come to the aid of the treasury, but it is not believed they will be as ready to do so as they have been heretofore. The banks are growing less and less disposed to part with their gold, as they fear it will weaken their position and [illegible] public confidence in them. Moreover, banks generally would like to see an issue of bonds, as they believe these bonds would be eagerly taken in Europe and that we would get back some of the gold which we have shipped abroad in the last six months, and no further shipments would take place for some time to come.

THE HOUSE WILL REPEAL.

The *Star* has this: "Information coming from silver sources makes it a safe prediction that there will be comparatively little trouble to pass a bill through the house to repeal the Sherman silver law soon after congress meets. How the thing will stand in the senate is another story, but it will probably be found that the finance committee, at the head of which is Senator Voorhees, which has been regarded as strongly favoring silver, will have a majority for the repeal of the present law. It appears that a number of members of the house who voted against any action during the last congress have seen a light since and expect to vote the other way when they get at work again.

"The reason given by some of those who will drop from the ranks of the radical silver men is that, in the light of the present financial situation, 'many of their people,' without yielding their convictions on the silver question, are willing that the Sherman law should be repealed at once, leaving the question of future coinage of silver open. How far this is the result of the judicious distribution or withholding of patronage by Mr. Cleveland may be left for inference. But it is certain that Mr. Cleveland has not lost sight of this issue in dealing with statesmen who have been making pilgrimages to the White House."

The total net gold in the treasury at the close of business to-day was $91,489,271. This does not take into account the gold engaged to-day at New York for shipment to-morrow. No advices as to how much was engaged has been received at the treasury at the close of business. Because of the heavy shipments of gold from New York Secretary Carlisle has ordered gold shipped from three other sub-treasuries to New York to keep up the supply there, and this gold is now on the way to New York.

Stirred Up a Gale.

From Judge.

Tom—Charlie said that he would try and "raise the wind" to-day. How did he succeed?

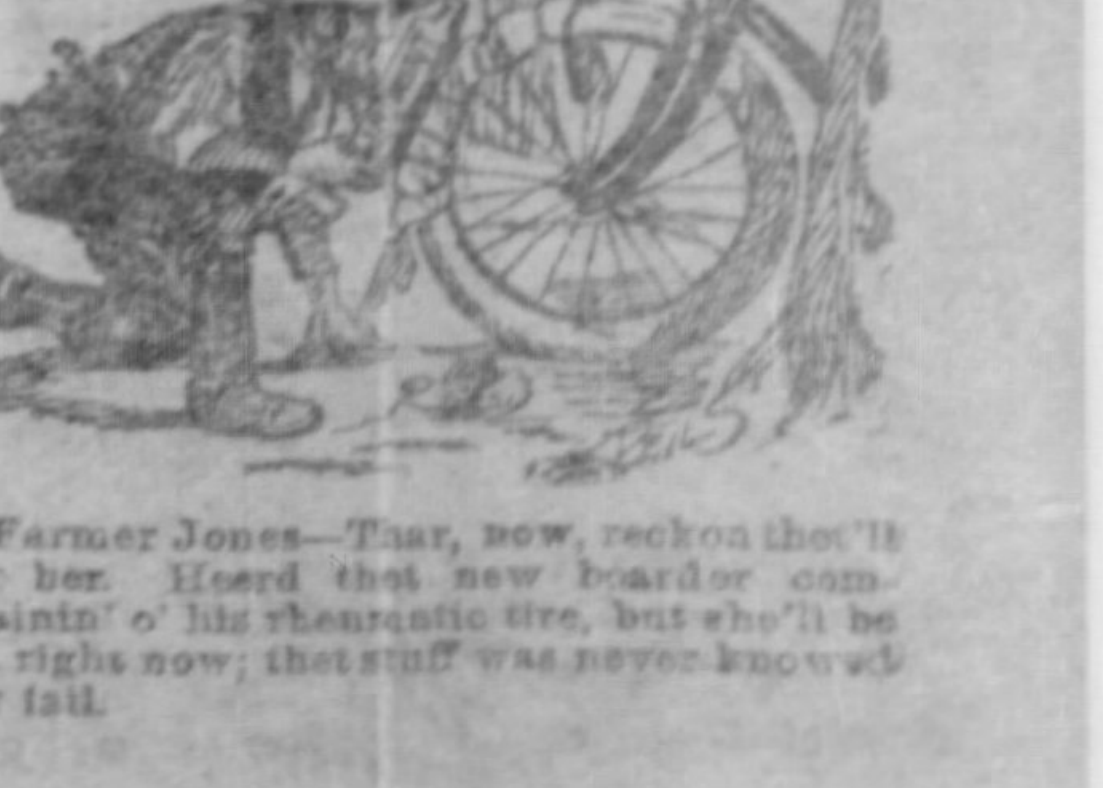
Jack—Admirably. I never heard anyone get such a "blowing up" as his father gave him to-day.

Out of the Same Bottle.

The bottle from which Sherman and Johnson took a drink together after the latter general's surrender is in the possession of a woman at Raleigh, N. C.

Cure For Rheumatism.

From Judge.



Farmer Jones—Thar, now, reckon thet'll fix her. Heerd that new boarder complainin' o' his rheumatic tire, but she'll be all right now; that stuff was never knowed ter fail.

ETHICS OF POVERTY

Not Enough Attention Paid to the Study in the School or the Home.

SOME OF THE CAUSES AND THE CURE.

Direct Taxation and the Enfranchisement of Women Needed.

DIFFERENT TRAINING OF BOYS.

WRITTEN FOR THE POST.

If you consult a medical thesaurus you will not find poverty classed among diseases. You never read of the bacteria of poverty or see patent medicines with labels advertising it "no cure no pay." There are works on the "Road to Wealth" and books of maxims prefaced "Lay by For a Rainy Day," but they never seriously affect the production of wealth beyond increasing the debit accounts of their publisher. Those dusty tomes on the upper shelves treat of social and political economy in the same way a student learns anatomy in the dissecting room. They are in the economical world what a study of the ancient battering ram is in the military—histories of extinct conditions.

The loan system started in Venice long since is not our loan system. Representative government flourished under theirs; it will wither under ours. The debts of the governments of the world have been piling up at the rate of nearly $540,000,000 each year since 1850. What a rich patrimony is this to bequeath to posterity! This is the Hesperian apple our beautiful tree of civilization will drop, mellow and ripe, into the lap of futurity. Science, in multiplying destructive agencies, has silenced the thunders of Gettysburg and of Waterloo, but she has not weakened the voracious appetites of monarchies, empires and republics.

THE WAR OF WEALTH.

A war more insidious and specious than that which gave Germany to Frederick the Great is being waged today throughout the world. It is a war that offers friendship in the grasp of the right hand and the dagger and death covertly in the left. Where is the spirit of that cynosure of eloquence which drew the highest representatives of kings, of beauty, of art and of erudition to listen to the impeachment of one who had robbed the coffers of a few eastern princes? Is robbery more just when its sphere of action is transferred from India to Egypt, or does integrity bear such a relative character that what is unjust for the East India Company to do becomes laudable justice when performed by an English or a French government.

The people of Egypt to-day feel that the pounds of Britain and the francs of France are like leeches placed upon their vital organs, nor will the active traffic of the Arabs or the rich harvests of the Nile cure the financial wounds of this pernicious loan system or save the country from the rapine of usurers or their government from total disintegration. Upon the weaker governments of the world the loan system is falling like the early morning knell which summons the condemned prisoner to death. One-half the governments of Europe are so enfeebled by it that their arteries of financial exchange beat like the pulse of a consumptive when the fever of decay takes a transitory but illusive respite.

MORE POWERFUL THAN BATTLE.

Awed by the history of bloodshed and of battle, the genius of Aggrandizement perceived in the momentum of gold and silver a power more irresistible and secure than bayonet and ball, and disguising herself as the handmaid of mercy went out to *generously* offer assistance to those nations distressed by nature's sterility or by feeble government, or by both. The stimulus they received reads in their later-day history like the "Confessions of an Opium Eater." The people, incognizant of the treachery of their rulers, are swept without warning into the Charybdis of ruin, and hearts that had the courage to repeat the history of Bunker Hill rather than lose their freedom find their all ensnared by the cupidity of their rulers and the theft guarded by the rights of international law.

The time was when civil liberty was bought with the loan; the time is when civil liberty is being lost through it. It is separating the identity of interest of governors and governed. Direct taxation alone is in harmony with the spirit of representative government. All other taxations are but the death cap drawn over the heads of the people to shut out from their view the scaffolds of their expiring freedom. That sweating system of legislation which enabled Cæsar in a single campaign to pay off a dissolute debt of over a million dollars contains the germ of the disease which has made this half of the nineteenth century notorious for its exaltation of individualism with its consequent corrupt loans. That the people of the world permit their governors' expression of the fatal principle, "it is semblances, not realities of power the masses need to keep them satisfied," evinces a want of education in the people which should direct the attention of parents and of teachers to a careful survey and revision of our present home and school systems.

WHY ALMSHOUSES ARE NEEDED.

Our systems of education at home and at school make the almshouse a necessity. The hey-day of our life is so full that no time seems left for those subtle inquiries and nice distinctions among our social and economical disorders we find in books on geology, botany and chemistry. We study abundantly in our public schools and our colleges by what probable process the earth was formed, and how held in bonds of constancy; how its phenomena of plant life changes from the gay coloring of springtime to the yellows and ambers and browns of autumn, yet there is no practical inquiry made into the first problems which meet everyone on the threshold of active life: "How am I to get food and clothing? How am I to become a useful and active member of the society of the sons of men?"

Impracticalities, abstractions and incompetencies lie through the whole process of our education from the alphabet to the dimly significant degree. Mysterious process which sends the young man out of our college with his degree of perfection written upon sheepskin in a dead tongue, the very grammar of which he is ignorant of; which bids the young attorney rob the obscurities of past ages to elucidate the plain wishes of a deed or a contract, and which instructs the full-fledged physician to electrify the curiosity of his patient with a symbolism as obscure to the uninitiated as the language of a gas meter.

The fruits of this system of education we see in the steady growth of public opinion that a higher education unfits our girls and our boys to become leaders in those activities which bring wealth, honor and influence. We have endowed chairs of philosophy, mathematics, physics, etc. Why not one of poverty? Though thousands die right in our midst yearly from poverty, and though the knowledge of having contracted it kills many more; though we have almshouses and houses of mercy and weekly sermons upon it, yet we have no lucid, reliable therapeutics of poverty. Governments, schools, homes are so busily engaged grinding out its symptoms they have no time left to study its cause, propagation or cure.

ARBITRARY GOVERNMENT AT HOME.

If we consider the home we shall see in it sufficient evidence why some seem born to achieve greatness, and why others it may be, endowed with superior mental excellency, plod wearily through life, leaving footprints no one would examine with the desire to follow. A child is a bundle of tendencies with a leader. At a very early age he begins to perceive the difference between himself and what is not himself, and by the exercise either of generosity or of selfishness, as his nature prompts, he strives to rise superior to the objective. The organism of the highest development of society lies dream-like and hazy in his little chart of life. The refined despotism of home lays hand on this chart and draws lines on it which compel the child to become intimate with a nerveless dependence before he has known how sweet and precious is liberty.

Should the child show the germ of a will it is directly passed through the scolding forge and then hammered out like a piece of steel into a something or a nothing, to suit the whims of a parent who had cut his teeth of discipline on the cant maxim, "Spare the rod and spoil the child." He is a good boy now and does your bidding without a murmur. He is this putty and oil fellow because he has submitted his will to your caprice; not from choice, but by compulsion. Do parents think that in dealing thus arbitrarily with their children they are teaching them slavery, that they are drilling them to a form of government others will exercise, in the years to come, with the same vigor but without its splenetic moods of kindness?

NOT MONEY ENOUGH.

Your lad is 18. You are proud of him, yet you would like to see him more of the man. There is a dissatisfying apronstring air in his conduct which makes you almost wish he would do something terrible to your vaunted law and order. Produce his will power, then; give it back to him, made strong by repeated personal effort! He gave it into your keeping long ago when you decided that he had no right to any will but your own. Where is it? Your boy is going out into life, and must have it or be a play-toy in the hands of those who have them stronger a thousand times than the iron bars of our prison.

You have raised your boy to be an honest fellow, with obedience for a rule of conduct, but it is doubtful, very doubtful, if he can ever purchase the God-given freedom you took away from him—he is a slave. You may heap parting blessings on his head, and punctuate them with advice, but the story of his home life will live on in that young heart and furnish a preface to his life work, and soon you will be watching his ineffectual strugglings, his failings and his despondencies for some sign of regeneration, but you will most likely watch in vain. You were his master once; the world has taken your place, and will grind the last bit of manhood out of him, caring as little as the wind that whistles through the fallen glories of spring.

FAVORABLE TO VICE.

Ill success begets a condition of mind and of society favorable to vice. He loses soon what pride he took with him from home, and then the drifting from post to pillar commences. He begins to feel that he is lost, for he has floated up upon the lifeless shore of inactivity, where scarcely the dusts of business life take lodging. This condition of home training gives the first great impetus to poverty and renders possible that political finessing which sacrifices the economical interests of the many to enrich the cupidity of the few.

Poverty has been stimulated by the illiteracy of our women. The restrictions placed upon the privileges of education enjoyed by women has retarded the progress of civilization perhaps more than any other single cause, and we should stimulate her every effort for emancipation from those conventions which made her companionable more through the industry of her hands than by the activity of her brain. It is as impossible for nations to realize more than the shadow of an ideal civilization while women remain conversant with little more than the first principles of knowledge as it is to produce music without sound, light without molecular motion or heat without some form of combustion. She is in the family what the glacier of the Alps is to the River Rhone; what warmth is to vegetation; what the ideal is to the actual. She is the fragrance which makes youth's bouquet so charming; the music which makes "Home, Sweet Home," the song of every heart; the type which holds the heart amid the perils and crises of life true to itself and to the beautiful and good. Her past situation in life has given her opportunities to cultivate the qualties of the heart, and she has shown us a proficiency in this department which has given us the friendships of society, the courtesies of business life and the amenities of nations.

WOMAN CAN GOVERN.

Queen Catharine of Russia, Maria Theresa of Austria and Elizabeth and Victoria of England have proven the capacity of women to govern in a wider sphere than home. If women were versed in political economy and the science of government we should soon perceive the youth of our republic as attentive to the proceedings of our legislature as they now are to the etiquette of manner and of dress.

Let the eyes of 60,000,000 of people be directed but one hour per day to the proceedings of our legislative halls and the abuse of power will live the precarious life of the thief who dares to plunder in the open light of day. Are the processes and progresses of justice, freedom and truth worth so little that we will continue to swap them off for an hour of conviviality? The careful scrutiny of our forefathers gave us the Magna Charta, the habeas corpus, the declaration of independence. As great and greater charters than these remain to be explored by the same process. The habit of observation must be formed in the home, and woman must be the preceptor and guide. Then will the parable of the lily live in our lives and poverty will cease to mock the plenteous resources of nature.

JOHN ALEXANDER.

A DOG'S REVENGE.

Got Even With the Cur Which Had Thrashed It.

The New York *Evening Telegram* publishes the following in support of the belief that the lowest animals possess reasoning power: A lady owns a very small skye called Rags, and one day as they were taking a walk together the little beast was pounced upon and unmercifully thrashed by an overgrown mongrel cur. A butcher boy came to her assistance, the dogs were separated, and Rags fled home, leaving the mongrel grinning with malicious delight on the curbstone. The lady hastened after her pet, and to her surprise saw him go into the gate of their next door neighbor, run up to the mastiff lying on the piazza and apparently tell him the story of his woes. The huge brute rose slowly, shook himself, and marched majestically down the street, followed by Rags in a wild state of excitement and joy. The lady brought up the rear to see what would be the result, and what was her amazement when the mastiff fell upon that mongrel cur and punished him until he thought he had avenged the wrongs of Rags!

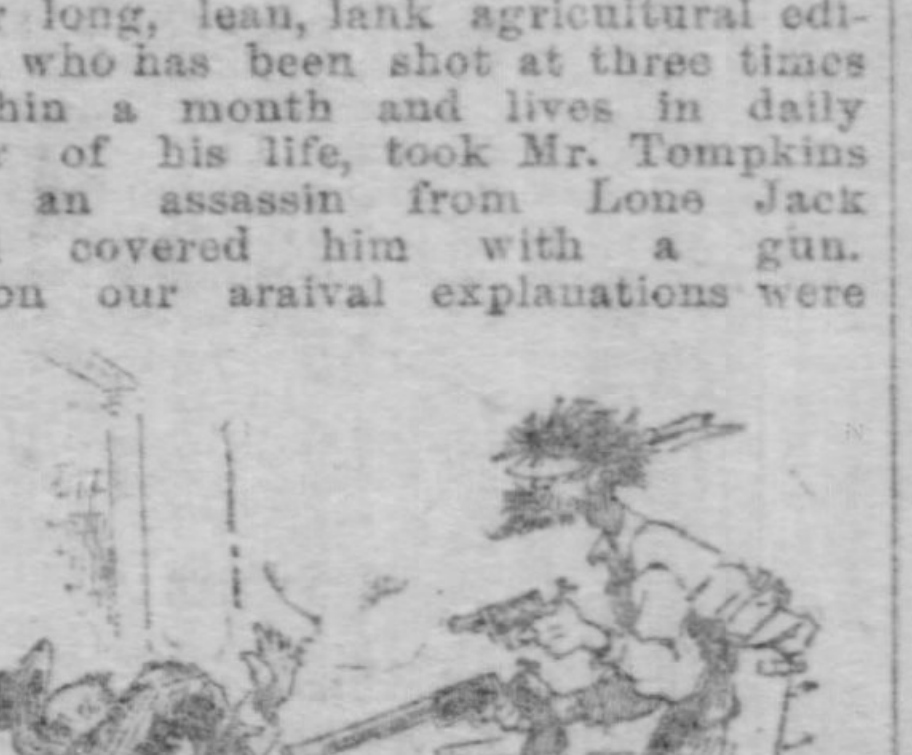
THE ARIZONA KICKER.

MISTAKE MADE BY THE AGRICULTURAL EDITOR.

Thought a Caller Might Have a Desire For Blood.

WRITTEN FOR THE POST.

AN EMBARRASSING MISTAKE.—Last Tuesday afternoon upon returning to *The Kicker* office from the city hall we found a rather embarrassing state of affairs. Mr. Tompkins, a fat, baldheaded editor from Iowa, who had arrived in town without our knowledge, called at the office in a fraternal spirit. Our long, lean, lank agricultural editor, who has been shot at three times within a month and lives in daily fear of his life, took Mr. Tompkins for an assassin from Lone Jack and covered him with a gun. Upon our arrival explanations were made, and Mr. Tompkins was received with due hospitality, but he could not be entirely mollified. We drove him out to our private graveyard, took him through all the leading poker rooms and introduced him to all our prominent citizens, but he went away saying that he was considerably disappointed in the glorious West. We are sorry as we can be, but can hold nobody to blame. Our agricultural editor only gets $7 per week and is blind in one eye, and he can't take the chances he could in New York city. It's really his duty to get the drop on all callers until he knows whether they come to subscribe to the greatest of all American weeklies or to drill holes through members of the editorial staff.



HE COVERED MR. TOMPKINS.

WANTED.—*The Kicker* desires to secure the services of some ambitious young man in the west to go to Washington and act as its regular weekly correspondent. We prefer a young man for he is more likely to pant for fame and glory, and we prefer one from the West because he will put that breeziness into his correspondence which our readers are bound to have or stop their paper. His correspondence can be run in connection with a windmill agency, an irrigating scheme, a ship canal across Arizona or most anything else. He will be permitted to slosh around Washington as it pleases him best, but we want him to be chuck-a-luck with every government official from president down. We are willing to start the right man at $7 per week, and as his breeziness increases we will softly and gradually lift him to $8, $9 and $10. We don't care for the regular proceedings of congress, nor do we want much about Eastern congressmen, but we want a correspondent to keep his eye on all Western critters and give them due praise or Hail Columbia. We see a great and glorious future here for a young man who can shoot both handed, has a nose for news and isn't afraid to speak his mind. Apply at this office in person. All candidates must be able to put five bullets out of a possible six into the bulls-eye at 15 paces and to rope a steer by the hind leg while going at full gallop.

M. QUAD.

BEAUTIFUL SHORES.

Those of Long Island Sound Claimed to Be Superior.

"The American coast has many fair spots, but its gilt edge, so to speak, is the country bordering on Long Island sound," said Captain Charles Hervey Townsend of Connecticut to a Washington *Post* writer. The captain is the projector and persistent promoter of the great breakwater now being constructed by the government at New Haven.

"It is a grand work," said he, "and will be of immense benefit to the country I have just eulogized. The breakwater will be about 2½ miles long, and will give us a roadstead of 10 square miles, in which the fleets of the world may float securely.

"At low tide there will be eight fathoms of water. About one mile of the work is finished, and to complete it will cost, according to the estimates, $2,200,000. Its great utility will be appreciated when I tell you that the value of the shipments to New York via Long Island sound are greater than the total of that which comes in by way of Sandy Hook. The commerce that finds its way into New York through this Eastern approach surpasses any other waterway traffic in America.

"Along this very sound, in the not distant future, it is within the bounds of reason to believe that 10,000,000 people will have homes."

She Beat the Pony.

One day last week a young girl of Tyler, Tex., gave a fleet pony a start of ten yards and outran it handily in a race of 300 yards on a wager.

MILLIONS TO BE REFUNDED.

Result of the Decision in the Hat Trimmings Case.

ATTORNEY GENERAL MILLER'S MISTAKE.

Rejected an Offer of the Importers to Compromise.

SOME OTHER SIMILAR CASES RECALLED

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE POST.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—It would have been a good many millions of dollars in the pocket of Uncle Sam if Attorney General Miller and President Harrison had not rejected the propositions of the importers to compromise the pending suits for refund under the celebrated "hat-trimmings" paragraph of the tariff law of 1883. It was only last February that Secretary Foster came to an agreement with the attorneys for the importers to pay them a comparatively small percentage of their claims on the dismissal of the suits. The amount which Secretary Foster is said to have offered them and which they had agreed to accept was $3,000,000. Now the supreme court has decided the last of the "hat-trimmings" cases in favor of the plaintiff's and the treasury department will have to pay back customs duties aggregating something between $11,500,000 and $30,000,000. The amount can only be estimated.

In a letter to Secretary Carlisle two months ago, when the suits were pending, Supervising Special Agent Tingle of the treasury department said that the amount still to be paid if the decision of the supreme court was adverse was about $11,500,000. But Special Agent Hanlon, writing to the solicitor general, says: "Estimating that the decision of January 14 last would have taken 90 cents for the treasury to settle $1 of claims, and this it undoubtedly would have taken if it had gone into effect, the amount required to settle these claims would be at least $30,000,000."

EXPERTS DISAGREE.

Thus experts disagree. But Mr. Comstock, chief of the customs division of the treasury department, tells me that there is no doubt that the amount will exceed $10,000,000. Thus it would appear that by refusing to compromise the suits the government lost at least $7,000,000. The reason of President Harrison for instructing Secretary Foster to cancel the agreement with the importers was that the attorney general believed that the government had a good case.

These "hat trimmings" cases have been pending a long time. A number of them have come to the supreme court; but each involved a different material and each one affected a different class of cases. The three cases just decided by the supreme court practically closes the litigation. They covered goods technically known as silk ribbons (in the suit of John Wanamaker), silk and metal ornaments (suit of J. H. Walker & Co) and chinas and marcelines (suit of Meyer & Dickinson). Mr. Comstock says that this "sweeps in about everything" about which there was a dispute. Under decisions affecting the duty on other materials the government has already refunded, including refunds on reliquidation in the custom houses, some $5,000,000. The amount involved in suits now pending in New York is $33,092,000. As these claims include everything in the invoices of the importers (on the drag-net principle) there will have to be a sifting out; and it remains to be seen whether Mr. Tingle's estimate of $11,000,000 or Mr. Hanlon's of $30,000,000 is correct.

NOT AN UNCOMMON THING.

These suits for the refund of duties are not at all uncommon. One hundred million dollars would probably not cover the amount which Uncle Sam has had to return to the importers of foreign goods. Most of these suits for refund are based on flaws in the tariff laws. Most of these are discovered not by the importers, but by sharp attorneys who are always watching to see what they can make out of the carelessness of congress. After the importers have gone on perhaps for years paying the duty prescribed by congress an attorney discovers that by a flaw in the phrasing of the paragraph a different interpretation can be given to the words of congress. The plain intent of congress as expressed in debate, both in committee and on the floor of the house and senate has been carried out by the secretary of the treasury. But if congress has said black where it meant white the courts will hold that the law calls for black.

The sharp attorney goes to the importers, lays his case before them and proposes to prosecute suits on a contingent fee, usually agreeing to bear all of the expense. It costs the importer nothing. So he gives the attorney authority to go ahead and furnishes the material for the suit. The case is carried through the courts. Where many suits are involved, the case is an agreed test between the plaintiff and the defendant. If the attorney loses, he has risked only his time and a small amount of money for costs in the case. If he wins, he often wins hundreds of thousands of dollars. Usually, if he is very shrewd, he goes among the importers interested and obtains a great many cases before bringing suit—all the suits of that class if he can.

FORTUNES FOR ATTORNEYS.

Some attorneys have made handsome fortunes out of refund cases. Meantime the importer has paid for his goods and sold them on a basis of the duty demanded and paid to the treasury department. Presumably he has made a fair profit. The duty has been paid by the consumer (if you are to believe what the Democratic party teaches)—by the foreign producer (if you are a good Republican). Whoever pays it it has been paid and the money honestly belongs to the government. To take it from the treasury on a technicality is to divert it from its legitimate channel.

Sometimes the fault in the law can be traced to the clerks who copy the bill after it has passed house and senate and is ready for the President. An instance of this which cost the government nearly a million dollars was the mistake in a paragraph of the tariff law of 1872. One of the provisions of the law as it passed congress was that "fruit-plants, tropical and semi-tropical, for the purposes of propagation" should be admitted free of duty. Copying the bill the clerks put a comma instead of a hyphen between "fruit" and "plants." The result was that the law, as it was signed by the officers of the two houses and by the President, provided that "fruit, plants, etc.," should be admitted free.

TWO LUCKY LAW FIRMS.

A firm of attorneys in New York caught this mistake and, going among the importers of green fruit, obtained authority to prosecute suits against the government on the usual basis. By the time the first claim was entered this firm had got most of the fruit importers to put their cases in its hands. Only one other firm got any great share of the business. These two fortunate firms were Webster & Craig and Washington & Culver. The cases never got into the courts. They were submitted to the treasury department and there decided in favor of the claimants. The language of the law bore but one construction, whatever the intention of congress might have been. The two lucky law firms divided between them nearly half a million dollars.

But the great majority of the cases in which suits are brought grows out of the carelessness of the committees of congress in framing bills. The "hat-trimmings" case is a good illustration of this. Certain silk and velvet ribbons, cheap satins and other materials which sometimes enter into the trimming of hats had been admitted at various high rates of duty, most of them under "manufactures of silk" at 50 per cent ad valorem. When congress revised the tariff laws in 1883 it threw into the paragraph relating to hat trimmings the words: "Or any other substance or material not specially enumerated or provided for in this act."

COULD HAVE BEEN PLAIN.

If this clause had read "similar material" there would have been no question about the correctness of the decision of the secretary of the treasury, which held that the material to be admitted under this clause was that which was used solely in the trimming of hats. But some attorneys thought that the paragraph could be interpreted to mean any material which was sometimes used in the trimming of hats or that could be used for that purpose. Authority was obtained from the importers and suits were brought.

The treasury department was beaten first in the Langfeld case, decided in March, 1888. Other defeats followed as one material after another was forced under the classification. The duty on hat trimmings was 20 per cent. So in a great many cases the importers or the foreign manufacturers recovered three-fifths of the duties paid. It is hardly necessary to say that the attorneys will get a good share of this—probably one-half. Among the attorneys heavily interested are A. P. Ketcham, formerly appraiser at New York; Chas. Curie, Tremaine & Tyler and a man named Holls.

AN HISTORIC CASE.

Curie made a fortune out of one of the most historic of the refund cases. It was what was known as the "charges" case. He was a custom house broker studying law when he discovered a flaw in the tariff act of 1883. The old law had provided that brokers' charges and commissions should be taken into account in judging the value of imported goods and that duty should be collected on all boxes and cartons in which goods were imported. This provision of the law was repealed by the act of 1883. Curie claimed that under the law as it read with this clause cut out duty was to be collected only on the naked goods as they would be placed on the shelves of a store. He went among the importers, laid the matter before them and obtained commissions to prosecute suits against the treasury department. The success of this litigation made him an independently wealthy man. Tremaine & Tyler and A. P. Ketcham also were interested in these suits.

Another refund case growing out of the law of 1883 was about the sugar paragraph. The law classified sugar and provided for a scale of duties according to quality. The treasury department established a polariscope test to determine the quality of the sugar imported. The courts, after some litigation, decided that the secretary of the treasury had no warrant for establishing any such test and ordered the refund of duties amounting in the aggregate to about $2,000,000.

IT COST MILLIONS.

Another case which cost the government between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000 was a suit over the classification of worsteds. The department treated them as wools, according to the plain intent of congress. The courts decided that there was a distinction between wools and worsteds under the law and compelled the government to refund a part of the duties collected.

A famous case in department history was decided only a few years ago after hanging fire in the courts for 30 years. It is known as the mousseline delaine case, and the classification of certain goods imported in 1854 was involved. The amount which the department had to refund was only a few hundred thousand dollars, but from the length of time which it took to determine the suit the greater part of this was interest on the sum originally in dispute.

GEORGE GRANTHAM BAIN.

GREEN COLORED OYSTERS.

The Color Is the Result of an Insoluble Pigment.

London Nature.

The green color in certain oysters, localized in the gills and palps, and lost under certain conditions, is known to be due to an insoluble pigment introduced by a diatom on which the oysters feed. It has been shown lately by M. Pelseneer of Ghent (*Rev. Sci.*) that a process of "phagocytosis" here occurs. The pigmentary granulations are an injurious product in the blood, and they are devoured by the blood corpuscles, which, thus charged, pass into the gills and palps, where the blood is separted from the outer water by a mere thin layer of epithelium. The corpuscles penetrate between the epithelia cells, where some are destroyed and some pass right through and escape. It is thus explained how green oysters placed in water without the diatom referred to lose their color very quickly (in 36 hours at most), the charged corpuscles being rapidly eliminated.

COWBOYS IN NEW YORK.

Plenty of Them Driving Trucks and Doing Odd Jobs.

New York Sun.

"You've no idea how many cowboys there are in New York, driving trucks and doing odd jobs like that," said an ex-ranchman, who is now in business here. "They are a restless lot, and thousands of them get East by design or accident—mostly by accident, I think. They fetch up in the towns and work into something or anything that has to do with horses. In town they are apt to be steady, and, for that matter, they are on the plains. There isn't any wild West any more. Those people who saw it ten or a dozen years ago saw a little of the wildness and they saw the last. No cowboy thinks of shooting his way through the streets of a Western town for fun in these days. He'd be arrested mighty quick if he tried it. If you want to see a cowboy go around to ——'s livery stable. There are two of them there. Both of them wear boiled shirts."

A BAGGAGE CHECK.

What Resulted From a Chance Observance of Its Being Thrown Away.

REVEALED A TERRIBLE MURDER.

The Criminal Caught Through a Passenger's Curiosity.

SUFFERED THE DEATH PENALTY.

WRITTEN FOR THE POST.

The train on which I had been a passenger for half a day was approaching a small town called Williamsburg. I had my window up and was looking at some horses galloping about in an inclosure when something fell from the sky, as it were, and landed on the bank of the railroad ditch on that side. I had time as we passed along to note that it was a brass baggage check. My first thought was that a child had thrown it from a car window, and I started up to give information, but there was no child in my car. I passed ahead into the next, but there were only two children in that car and both on the other side. I entered the second car ahead, but not a window was up on either side.

As I had caught sight of the check before it touched the ground, it must have been flung out within a car's length of where I was sitting. The ditch was full of water and 10 feet away, and the idea had probably been to throw the check in the water. There were only four people on that side of my car—one man and three women. A glance assured me that their windows were down and that two of the women were napping. About midway of car ahead was a middle-aged man in a seat by himself on the right hand side. That was the side the check had fallen from. The man seemed to be very much interested in his newspaper—too much so, I argued. Our stop was only for a minute, and there was a great deal of bustle outside. It wasn't exactly natural that he should be totally oblivious of the surroundings.

THERE WAS THE MAN.

"There's the man who threw that check away!" I said to myself after watching him a bit. "Baggage checks are not used as pocket pieces. People don't throw them away. A check means a piece of baggage. What was his object in getting rid of it? His window was down when I came in first, but has he had it open?"

Three seats behind my suspect was a man with a hard, dry cough. As I looked at him he rose up and came over to me and petulantly said:

"Some folks ought to travel in cattle cars instead of passenger coaches! I was mad enough for a minute to tackle three men of his size!"

"What's the matter?" I naturally asked.

"Why, that idiot shoved the window up and let in a rush of air and dust, and I won't get over coughing for an hour to come! If he hadn't put it down when I yelled at him I'd have been in his hair for sure!"

I found out that he had taken the train that morning at Chester. He was sure the other man had taken it there. After a while I got a good look at my suspect. I put him down at 40 years of age. There was a slight tinge of gray to his hair, and he had black eyes, heavy black eyebrows and thin, cruel lips. As I furtively watched him I saw his hand go up to his face every now and then. That signified that he had been wearing chin whiskers. In 99 cases out of 100 a man wearing chin whiskers will stroke them every two or three minutes when reading or talking. He will do the same thing with a heavy mustache. This man was clean shaven. The skin of his upper lip and chin was whiter than the rest of his face.

WHY HE OBSERVED.

Was I a detective? No. Then why concern yourself? Simply because I am of an observing turn and have a natural leaning toward causes and results. Soon after I began studying my man he seemed to fall into a doze. This was only pretense on his part, however. He adopted that method to give me a looking over and discover if I were watching him. That was the trick of a guilty man.

I went forward into the smoker and sat down beside the conductor and offered him a cigar. Inside of five minutes I found that my suspect was going through to Weston, as were the other five in his car. There were three of us in my coach also going through, making nine full fare tickets. Under pretense that I wanted a look at my trunk I entered the baggage car. The through baggage was piled separately. There were nine trunks—one for each of us. One must belong to my suspect unless some other passenger had two. You will think it queer, but I instinctively selected one of the nine trunks as belonging to him. It was an old trunk, but a large one, and it was secured with two leather straps. These straps were brand new, while the trunk looked as if it were taking its first journey for years. The number of the check was 662. When I returned to the coaches my suspect had gone into the smoker with a cigar. This left me free to work among the passengers, and I went from one to another with my own check on my palm and queried: "Excuse me, please, but does this check belong to you?"

SETTLED THE OWNERSHIP.

Every one of the seven took out his or her check to make sure they had not lost it. I thus saw the numbers of all, and none had the number above given. That settled the ownership of the trunk I had selected. It certainly belonged to my suspect. I dared not approach him on the matter of his check, as that would alarm him and destroy the case I had built up. The only thing I could do was to watch him when we arrived at Weston. There were three hotels there, but all a mile away from the depot. There were a north and south road crossing there, but we would get in at 7 o'clock, and no train would pass before midnight. I gave the man no further heed until we reached our destination. Eight of the nine trunks were sent uptown, while his was left in the baggage room. Three of us went to the same hotel. Had my suspect been intending to stop for a day or two he would have had his trunk brought up. I figured that he intended to go north or south during the night. He made no inquiries about trains, however, nor did he visit the uptown ticket office.

At 9 o'clock he went to his room, leaving no word with the clerk. That certainly looked as if he meant to stay all night, but when I had seen him off I went and told my story to the chief of police. I was laughed at of course. I had made a rope out of sand. The officer patted me on the shoulder in a fatherly way and advised me to stick to my line and let the professional detectives do the detecting. That ought to have squelched me, but it didn't. When I left the chief I started for the depot to have a good look at that trunk. It stood on end in the baggage room and was the only trunk in the room. The door was wide open, and as I reached it a dog trotted in off the platform and began sniffing and smelling at the trunk. After a minute he began to whine and paw, and as I approached he growled at me.

SOMETHING TO INVESTIGATE.

The actions of the dog would have attracted anybody's attention. I called to the baggageman, and after watching the performance for a bit he agreed with me that there was something to investigate. We drove the dog out and had a sniff at the trunk. There was a rank, unpleasant odor. One sniff satisfied me that I had made no mistake in working up my case. I had no proof that this trunk belonged to my suspect. It had come off our train, and I believed it to be his, but there might be a mistake. I returned to the chief, and though still inclined to ridicule my "case" he consented to go down and see the trunk. In about half a minute he was satisfied that there was something out of the ordinary, but could not see his way clear. We had no right to look into the trunk, and we had no proofs to warrant an arrest.

By getting hold of the train baggageman I satisfied the chief that nine trunks had come down on the train. Eight of them had been taken away. If the owner of the ninth meant to take the cross line he would of course recheck. The chief argued that my suspect would not have taken a room for the night if intending to go away, but I asked that he wait and see what might happen. At 11:30 my man came down in a hack. He had come down stairs at 11 and settled his bill, and made excuses for his change of plan. He at once stepped to the ticket office and brought a cross line ticket and then began to walk up and down, saying nothing about baggage. I kept him in sight, but took care he should not see me. At 11:45, acting under instructions, the baggageman approached him and said:

A POINTED QUESTION.

"Excuse me, but you did not give me your baggage check. Where shall I recheck to?"

"Why—I—why, I have no check—no baggage!" stammered the man as he felt in his pockets.

He was badly upset, and even the cautious chief grew suspicious. I was so willing to stake everything upon a single move that I walked straight up to the man and asked:

"If that isn't your trunk in there, how do you happen to have the key to it? It's your trunk of course. I saw you check it at Chester. Why do you deny ownership?"

He wasn't a man of nerve. He turned pale, choked and stammered, and suddenly made a break for the door. The baggageman caught him, and he redeemed himself somewhat by giving the three of us a lively tussle for a couple of minutes. The key was taken from his pocket and the trunk unlocked. You have guessed its contents, a dismembered human body, and that of a female. Next day when the doctors got to work they said it was a young woman who had been killed by repeated stabs. It was eight days before the victim was identified. When that occurred, the identity of the man was also established. Fifteen miles west of Chester, in a village called Almont, our prisoner had kept a hotel. He was a widower, and his reputation was not above reproach. His victim was his own cousin—a girl 19 years old.

HAD PLANNED FOR WEEKS.

What he did he had planned for weeks and gone over the route to make sure. He had given out that he was going to England on a visit. He murdered the girl in the cellar of his hotel and carried the remains to the barn and packed them in the trunk. He went about the thing so coolly that no trace was left to cause suspicion. He drove to Chester in the night, checked the trunk for Weston, 300 miles away, and he hoped it might be left there for several days before its contents were suspected. He threw the check away, as I have described, but retained the key. The check was found just where I saw it fall.

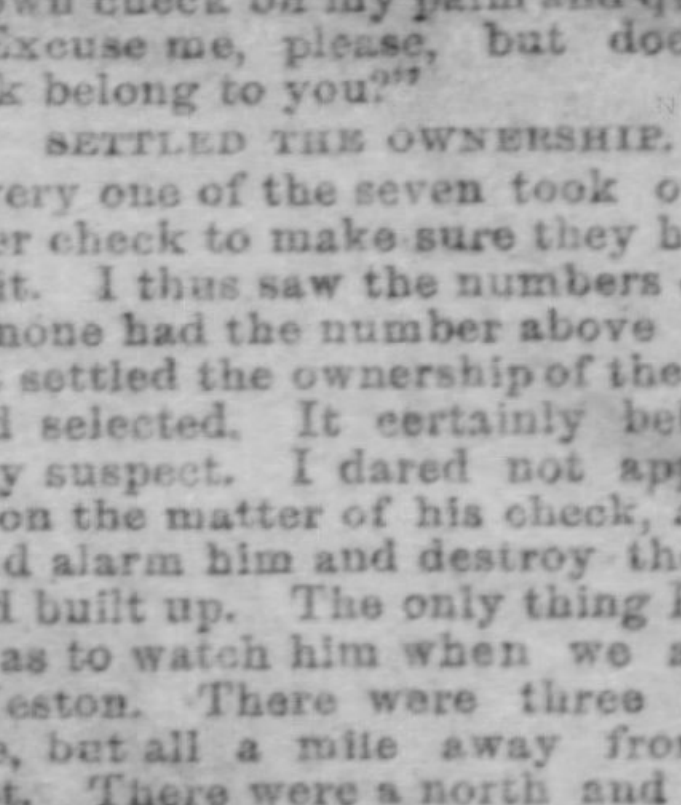
It took long weeks to convict the man, for he employed the best legal talent, but with conviction came confession and later on the gallows. His check, his trunk, the two new straps, his drive over to Chester, the buried clothing of the girl and a knife and hatchet had to be traced up and connected, but when the case was presented his doom was sealed. A detective? No. The profession is all right, but I should prefer almost any other. I simply keep my eyes open as I travel about, and when a thing happens I want to know the whys and wherefores of it.

M. QUAD.

NOVEL FRUIT PICKER.

A Swedish Device For Gathering Apples, Pears, Etc.

Among the various devices for expeditiously picking fruit from trees without the danger of bruising the Swedish arrangement shown in the cut claims attention. It consists of a pole, bag, ring and serrated plate. The plate is hinged to the ring, projections in which interlock with the teeth in the plate. In using the device the ring and plate are separated by a lever on the pole, the fruit stem is caught by the ring, and the plate is brought down by the lever gently pressing the fruit into the bag. The withdrawal of the apparatus then detaches the fruit. A heavy fall to the bottom of the bag is prevented by the contraction in the middle of the receptacle.



A Three-Em Slug.

Detroit Free Press.

Mr. Bangs—Country life is misery, melancholy and malaria.

Mr. Printer—Ah, sort of a three-m slug, so to speak.

HIS LONG TITLE.

A Joke Played on Englishmen by an American Officer.

New York Tribune.

The extraordinary title conferred on Maurice L. Muhleman, who was recently in charge of the sub-treasury, recalls the joke played on some Englishmen by J. F. Burlingame, an American naval officer, in 1864. Arriving at a fashionable London hotel he registered as follows: Hon. J. F. Burlingame, A. E. U. S. N.; O. S. D. F. T. N. D. U. S.; I. C. W. B. B. R. For a week the entire house was mystified. Men turned to their dictionaries of abbreviations in vain. There was no such title in all England, and Mr. Burlingame was the puzzle of the hour. Finally a bold Britisher asked him what the initials meant, and was put to rout when the reply came: "Acting ensign United States navy; on special duty for the navy department, United States, in connection with British blockade runners."

SHE HELPED HIM OUT.

HE TRIED TO PROPOSE BUT FOUND IT DIFFICULT.

They Reached an Understanding and Complete Bliss.

WRITTEN FOR THE POST.

It was the hour of sunset in the United States of America. In front of a picturesque log cabin situated in the State of Tennessee two people sat on a log, according to the following diagram:

They were male and female, both young and tender. Neither had ever loved before. He owned a coon dog and a mule, and she could read, write and cipher.

"Jen," he said, breaking a long silence.

"Yes, Tom."

"Any 'skeeters bit yo' yit?"

"Heaps."

The sun disappeared behind the Raccoon hills, and twilight fell. Insensibly the gal critter heaved a long, quivering, tremulous, trembling sigh. Insensibly the man critter hitched toward her on the log.

"Jen, s'posin?" he queried as he looked straight into the gathering darkness.

"S'posin what, Tom?" she answered as she thumped the life out of a mosquito which was trying to carry her off bodily.

But he stuck there, while the darkness grew deeper and the old man Shepard trotted by on his mule and an owl in the swamp gave utterance to his lonely cry. Her heart was beating wildly, but a gal critter must wait for a man critter to ask her. Insensibly, however, they hitched in unison toward the center of the log.

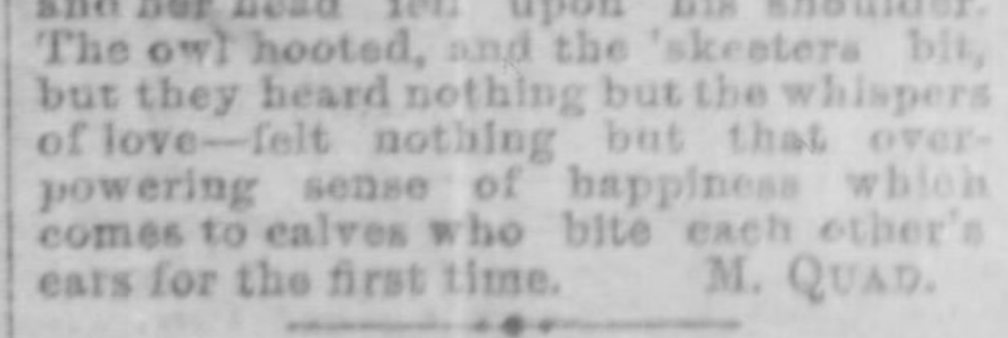
"Jen, s'posin yo'r pop was to be eat up by a ba'r?"

"Yes."

"And yer mam was to git the breakbone fever and die?"

"Yes."

He got stuck again. He picked up a chip with his naked toes and worked it about in a nervous manner, while the owl whooped it up for the next five minutes for all there was in it. She could hear his heart flip-flopping, and he knew that she was red clear back to her shoulder blades. Insensibly they drew together, as illustrated by the following diagram:



"And s'posing yo'r brother Jim should git snake bit and expire?" he continued as he dropped his voice to a whisper?

"Yes, Tom."

"And the cabin should burn down?"

"Yes."

"W-what would you do then?"

"Reckon I'd go over to yo'r house."

"What fur?"

"To ax yo'r mam if—if"——

The owl stopped his consarned hooting to listen, and Tom worked his toes under a root and queried:

"To ax my mam if what?"

"Yo' won't be mad, Tom?"

"Reckon not."

"And yo' won't git up'n run away?"

"No."

"Then I'd go over to yo'r house to ax yo'r mam if—if she reckoned I was old nuff to git married!"

His arm stole around that gal critter, and her head fell upon his shoulder. The owl hooted, and the 'skeeters bit, but they heard nothing but the whispers of love—felt nothing but that overpowering sense of happiness which comes to calves who bite each other's ears for the first time.

M. QUAD.

A QUEER NAME.

How a River in Colorado Got its Cognomen.

Philadelphia Ledger.

Miss Edith G. Moses of Denver writes to the *Public Ledger* telling how a river in Southern Colorado known as the "Picket Wire" derived its queer name: Years ago, when first the gold fever drove men wild, a party of Mexicans made their way up the stream in question in search of the precious metal. Months passed and when the little band did not return their friends mourned them as dead, and called the river "El Rio de los Animos Perdidos" (the River of the Lost Souls). Soon a French colony made its home on the banks of the stream, whose name was freely translated into "Le Purgatoire." Then came the American cowboy. He saw the river, heard its name, and, translating(?) it into his own tongue, dubbed it "Picket Wire river."

Cutting With Paper.

New York Sun.

A dealer in prints in this city says that he is incessantly cutting his fingers with paper. In drawing tough sheets or heavy mountings through the hands, in looking for certain etchings or engravings in a pile, this may easily happen and paper is apt to make a ragged and troublesome cut.

Strength of the Horse.

Chicago Journal.

A horse can draw on the worst kind of earth road about four times as much as he can carry on his back. On a good macadamized road he can pull 10 times as much; on a plank road 25 times as much, and on a street railway 58 times as much.

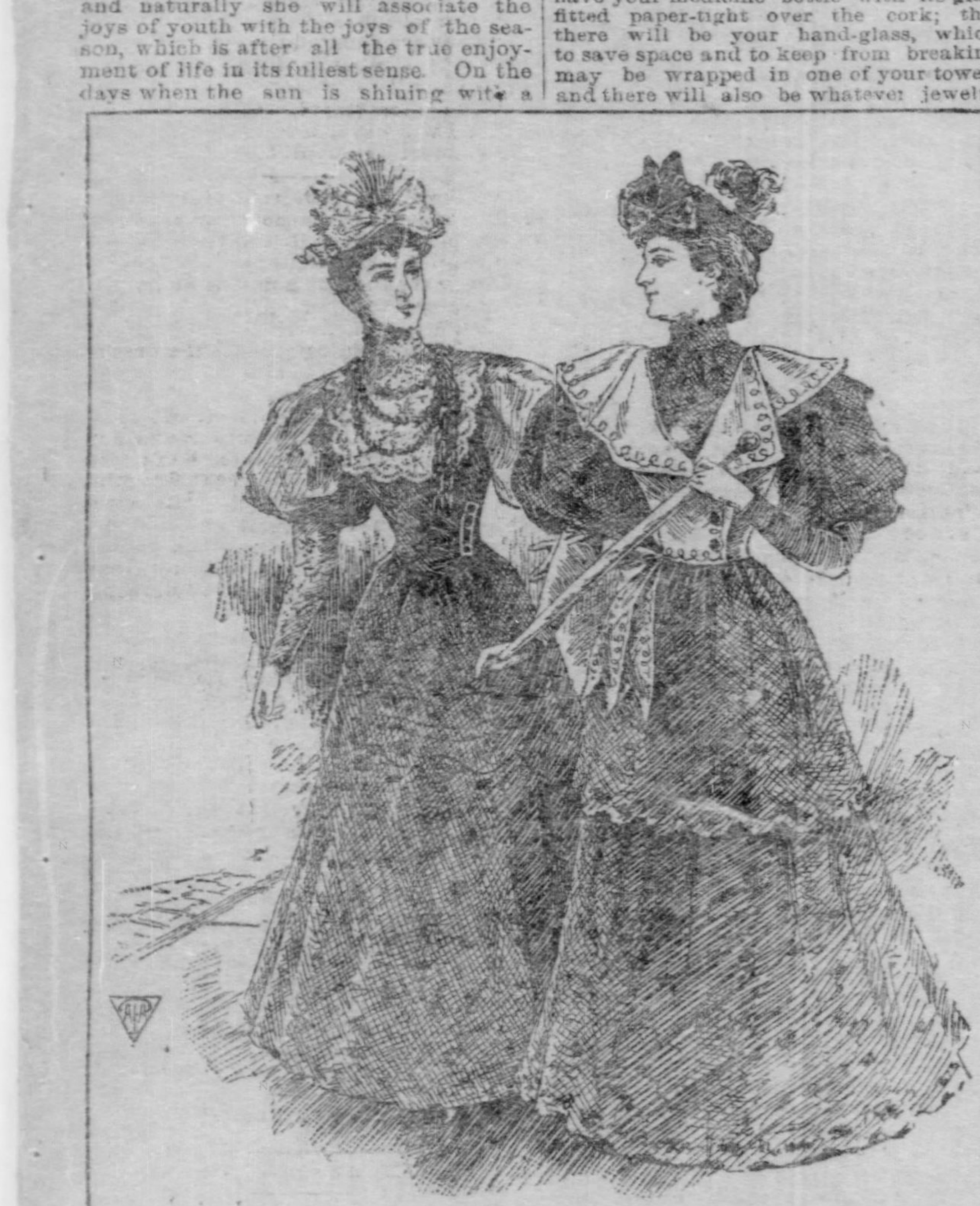
It Was a Hot Game.

"We had a hot game at the club last night."

"What were you playing?"

"Freeze out."

THE KINGDOM OF WOMAN.



HANDSOME LACE COSTUMES.

The costume on the right is of apple green satin covered with flounces of Spanish lace. The jacket is of apple green velvet. The handsome costume on the left is heliotrope silk, veiled with a deep flouncing of black silk lace. A square of cream lace falls over the front of the bodice. Puffed sleeves of heliotrope satin, with lace cuffs, complete the handsome gown.

In these bright spring days, when the first breath of summer is just making her coming perceptible the whole world seems to have put on a different air to what it wore in the winter. It is no wonder that the poet said "In the spring the young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of love." There is not a better season for the sweetness of love than when the earth seems herself to be waking from a dream of the tenderness of the heart and to be whispering it to the sky, the trees, the flowers and in fact every thing which has a heart to listen to her. Whether or not this is the reason for the weddings which come in a throng in the first few months of summer I do not know, but sure it is that the bride who loves the face of nature will choose spring for her nuptials, and thus she thinks always of the memorable day of her life, surrounded with flowers and sunshine and all the sweet accompaniments of summer life.

It seems more appropriate, too. The maiden in the springtime of life can find beauties in the fresh season of the reopening of the summer, a peculiar joy which will appear at no other time, and naturally she will associate the joys of youth with the joys of the season, which is after all the true enjoyment of life in its fullest sense. On the days when the sun is shining with a brightness which is as yet too unusual to be other than pleasant every woman has an almost irresistible impulse to put on her prettiest gown and go out to see the rest of the world, who have done just the same thing. There is a curious kind of pleasure in being in the warm sunlight, a with consciousness that it can find no flaws in the gown on which it seems to stare with such persistency. And not one woman out of ten but will strive to discover some incongruity in her neighbor's gown.

Why is there this eternal sense of rivalry between us as to dress? It seems to me that we might be satisfied with the knowledge that we are above reproach and looking our sweetest, instead of desiring to combine with that knowledge the equally soothing one that all the other women are "out of tune" with the day, and looking worse by contrast with our own sweet selves. Of course this is not all true, nor is it even half true with some women, but with the women who have nothing else to do but pose for the good (or bad) of the human kind in general there is more fact than fiction in it.

It has been said that when women cease to entertain malice toward each other the millenium will be at hand It seems to me that this is a sad thing to contemplate, when we think of the possibilities which are given to the weakest woman and of the great good which every pair of feminine hands, however small and weak, may do if they be so willed. In every life there is something to be done and something to be thought about, and surely in this beautiful season, when all nature is happy in the consciousness of duty done, when the sunshine and the flowers and the living creatures are all glowing with the knowledge of life, if we pause to think about the things for which our superior powers were given to us we will realize that we have no time to be anything but lovable and loving to everything which comes in our way.

These are the thoughts brought by the summer, and if we take them for their worth and think them out to their full meaning we will soon find our hearts in keeping with all the beauties of life, and able to appreciate all the goodness of the same.

A TRAVELING BAG.

What Should Be Taken, and What Left Behind.

"In your traveling bag," writes Ruth Ashmore in the *Ladies' Home Journal*, "are not only the little things that you will need on your journey but a sufficient number of your belongings for use in case your baggage should not arrive in time. There is your brush and comb, of course, a little lamp for curling your bang, your curling-tongs and a small bottle of alcohol. Then you may have two towels, your own soap in its box and your sponge in its rubber bag. Your tooth-brush is carefully wrapped up, and if you wear buttoned shoes your buttoner is in, but if you wear laced ones you have an extra pair of laces in case something should happen to those with which you start out. If you are delicate and in the habit of taking any medicine you will have your medicine bottle with its glass fitted paper-tight over the cork; then there will be your hand-glass, which, to save space and to keep from breaking, may be wrapped in one of your towels, and there will also be whatever jewelry you may possess put in a case and very carefully wrapped up; however, if it is very valuable you had better have a chatelaine bag and carry it about your person. And then you have the slippers, either knitted or very soft kid ones, which you will require for night wear."

BLUE-EYED PEOPLE.

The Legend of the Origin of Azure Orbs.

Harper's Young People.

Have you ever heard that nearly all the great people in the world have had blue eyes? There have been, to be sure, a great many celebrated persons who have had brown eyes or black. But the majority have been blue-eyed. All the presidents, except President Harrison, have had eyes as blue as the skies. And, besides them, there have been Milton, Lord Bacon, Benjamin Franklin, Napoleon, Bismarck and Mr. Gladstone, besides hundreds of others.

There is a legend about blue eyes that is very interesting. When the world was first made, people all had, so runs the story, eyes as dark as the duskiest night. And of all the people on the face of the earth the fairest was a maiden who lived on the banks of a great sea, and who used to sit and watch the waves roll up on the shore, and anxiously wait for her father, who was a sailor, to come home and bring the day's catch of fish. But one night the fisherman did not come home, and his daughter sat and watched for him until morning. And all next day she walked up and down the sands, still gazing at the sea and praying for her father's return. But as day after day passed and all hope of him was given up, and his empty boat was washed upon the shore, the girl lost heart and cried bitterly. All day long she sat on the beach looking into the blue water until, little by little, her eyes turned from black to blue, so the story runs, and that is how there came to be so many blue-eyed people in the world.

But when her guardian angel saw the change and noticed how the girl grieved, she whispered to her that henceforth half of all the great people of the earth should have blue eyes.

IT IS A WONDERFUL VOICE.

Ella B. Yaw's Has a Range of Twenty-Six Notes.

SHE OUTDOES NILLSON AND AJUGARI.

Only 22 Years Old and Her Powers Are Undeveloped.

GREAT THINGS ARE EXPECTED OF HER

A soprano who can sing high C and sustain the note well is supposed to have a good vocal range, but Miss Ellen Beach Yaw of this city can sing D above the high D when she feels well, says the New York *Herald*. Her voice is light, and in the upper part of the middle register it is at present unreliable, but she is only 22 years old and is working hard to develop her extraordinary powers into something like evenness. Christine Nilsson used to drive her audiences into the seventh heaven of enthusiasm by singing the high F sharp in Mozart's "Magic Flute." Miss Yaw sings F sharp without an effort, and sustains the note. The highest vocal range of a singer recorded by history was that of Lucretia Ajugari. Mozart says that in 1770 he heard this soprano range from G below the middle C to C above the high C. It was a range of 25 notes. Ajugari could execute trills on the high D. This is noted by the "Encyclopædia Britannica" as the only known instance of the kind. Miss Yaw can sing as low as Ajugari and one note higher in the upper register.

MISS ELLEN BEACH YAW.

This phenomenal voice has been heard occasionally in amateur concerts for the last three years, but it has been so uneven and in some points so thin that it attracted attention only as an object of curiosity. But lately Miss Yaw's voice has begun to improve, and those who have been watching it believe that she will develop breadth and roundness enough to make her entire range available should she choose to enter upon an operatic career later on.

The young lady was born among the hills 20 miles from Buffalo. During her childhood she could sing remarkably high notes, but as she passed into her teens her voice seemed to degenerate and it was not until four or five years ago that the unusual character of her vocal chords again began to show itself. For three years only this unique voice has been under intelligent cultivation, but there have been long interruptions, so that the process of upbuilding and controlling has not been so continuous and systematic as to afford a basis for judging the ultimate value of Miss Yaw's powers Her instructor, Mrs. Theodor Bjorksten, is profoundly interested and declares that she can see sure indications of a great voice.

One of the most singular things about Miss Yaw's singing—indeed, the thing that has attracted most attention—is that a singer who possesses such a high range should be able to sing in her lower register with almost the breadth of a contralto. A throat specialist who examined Miss Yaw's larynx recently said that her vocal cords were finer than any he had ever seen or heard of.

I was present when Miss Yaw sang Proch's "Variations" the other night. She is a tall, slender girl, with golden hair, blue eyes and features of great delicacy. Her slim neck is as graceful as a swan's. While she sang her highest cadenzas it was apparent that her voice was capable of development. The notes were of good quality. She sang the higher F sharp and held it for seven or eight seconds, then running up the scale to C. This note she did not sustain, but Mrs. Bjorksten, who was present, said that Miss Yaw could occasionally hold it in a surprising way.

The scientific explanation of this tremendous vocal altitude is that Miss Yaw's thyroarytenoid ligament or true vocal cord had made 2,048 vibrations each second.

"I feel that my voice is getting stronger and stronger," said Miss Yaw. "To-night I am tired and would rather not sing my highest D. Does it hurt me to use the extreme upper register? No, not all. Lately I have noticed that my upper and middle notes are fuller, and my friends think that the quality is very much better. The most unreliable part of my voice you have already noticed, but in that respect I am also improving. There used to be several notes in the upper part of the middle register that were not secure. I never felt sure of placing them. Thanks to Mrs. Bjorksten it is quite diffeerent now."

Mrs. Bjorksten said that she had great hopes for Miss Yaw. At first she looked upon the upper notes as the evidence of a mere freak of nature, but lately the quality of the voice had so altered that Miss Yaw was worth great care.

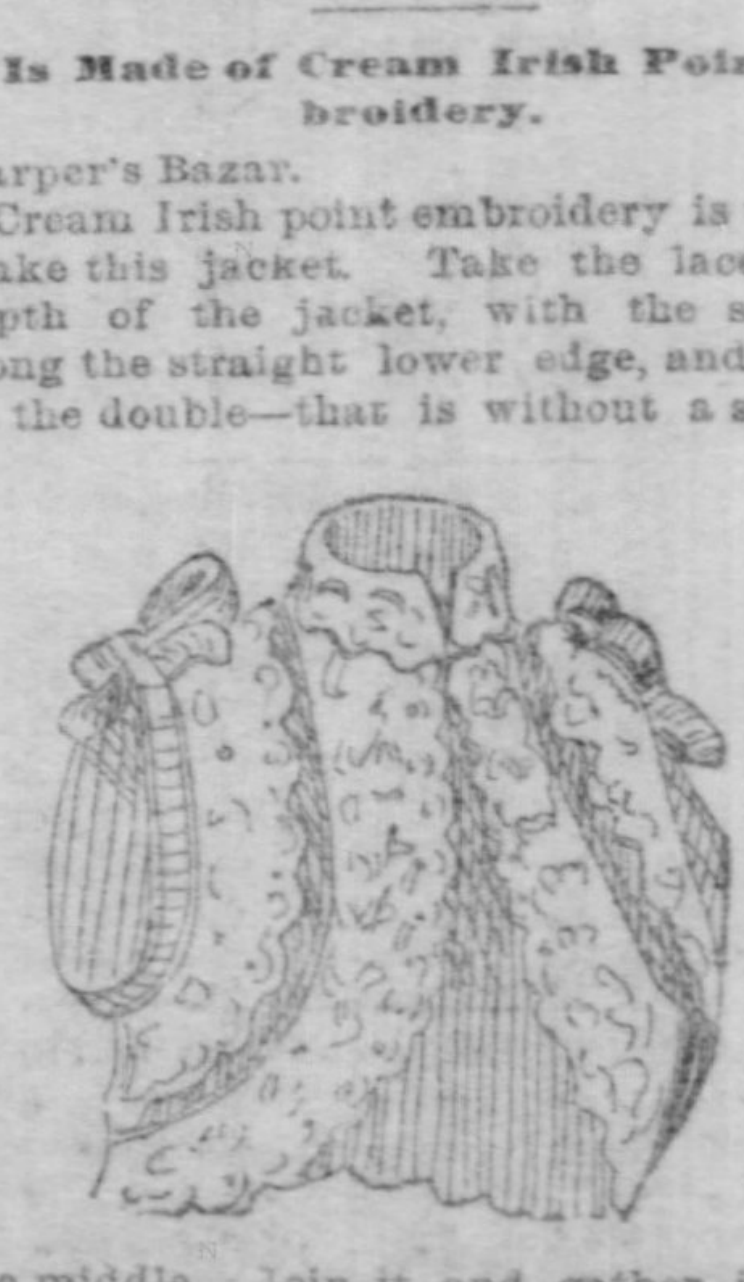
"It is likely," she remarked, "that Miss Yaw may lose one or two, or even three, of her extreme high tones. That is usually the rule in such a case, but maybe this will be an exception. It is certainly astonishing to find such a splendid, full lower register combined with such a high range."

THE SUMMER JACKET.

It Is Made of Cream Irish Point Embroidery.

Harper's Bazar.

Cream Irish point embroidery is used to make this jacket. Take the lace of the depth of the jacket, with the scallops along the straight lower edge, and cut it on the double—that is without a seam at the middle Join it, and gather it to fit the armhole especially at the front.



A frill seven-eighths of a yard long of lace four inches wide is set around the armhole, headed by a ribbon with a bow on the shoulder. The neck is finished with a standing collar.

COOK'S CULLINGS.

Bits of Advice to Use in the Kitchen Life.

Escalloped Lobster.—Select lobsters that are rather above the medium size; plunge them in boiling water for half an hour. When cool enough to handle split in two and remove the entrails. Cut the meat into dice, being careful to pick out all the meat from the claws. Prepare in a farina kettle a pint of rich gravy, made from equal parts of cream and milk, thickened with a heaping tablespoonful of flour, creamed with two tablespoonfuls of butter. Season well with salt, cayenne pepper and a tiny pinch of grated nutmeg. Add the lobster to the sauce thus made, place in a buttered baking dish, cover with bread crumbs. Place in a hot oven for 10 minutes to brown.

Short Cake.—One quart of flour, four teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one teaspoonful of salt, one heaping tablespoonful of sugar, three tablespoonfuls of butter, one or two eggs. If one egg use one large cup of milk, and if two eggs use three-quarters cup of milk. Mix the dry ingredients together and sift the flour. Put in the butter for shortening. Beat the egg until light colored and thick, add it to the milk and then add it to the flour mixture. Divide it into four parts. Roll each part into a round cake the size of a pie plate. Put one layer on the plate and spread with a little softened butter. Put on the other layer and bake in a hot oven about 20 minutes. While warm separate and spread with berries and powdered sugar.

Russian Salad.—This consists of boiled carrots, beets, turnips and parsnips cut in small pieces by means of a tin cylinder, and inch lengths of boiled string beans. All the vegetables are separately boiled in salted water only until tender, drained and then immediately plunged into cold water to set their color. After they are dried upon a soft clean cloth they will be ready to dress like any vegetable salad, with salt, pepper, oil and vinegar. This salad is excellent with any roast.

Boiled Custard.—Take a quart of milk boiled, the yolks of four eggs, a cup of sugar, a teaspoonful or more of vanilla extract. Beat the yolks well with the sugar; pour on the boiling milk, stirring briskly; place on the stove and boil four minutes. Beat together the whites of the eggs and half a cup of powdered sugar, add two teaspoonfuls or more of lemon juice. Pour the custard into a glass dish; spread over it the whites of the eggs.

Potpie Crust.—Sift together one pound of flour, one tablespoonful of salt and two heaping teaspoonfuls of any good baking powder; when the potpie is ready for the crust quickly wet the flour with enough cold water or milk to make a soft dough, about the consistency of biscuit dough, and use it as directed in the recipe for "Chicken Potpie." or make dumplings of it, as already directed.

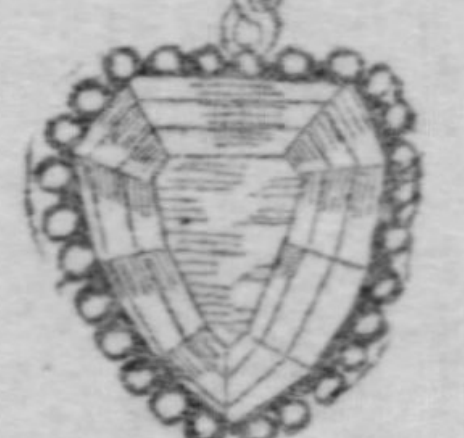
Rice Pudding.—Take 2½ tablespoonfuls of rice, a quart and a cupful of milk, a cupful of sugar, a teaspoonful of vanilla or other extract. Put the milk and the rice in a saucepan, stand on the back of the stove, and let simmer about two hours —until creamy—but do not let boil. Add the sugar and the flavoring, put in a dish, bake in the oven till brown.

Crabapple Jelly.—Slice the apples, take out the cores and seeds, as they make the jelly bitter, put them in a kettle, cover them with water, boil till quite soft, keeping it well skimmed, pour the pulp in a jelly-bag and let it drip through. To each pint of juice add 1¼ pounds of sugar; pour in the glasses while hot.

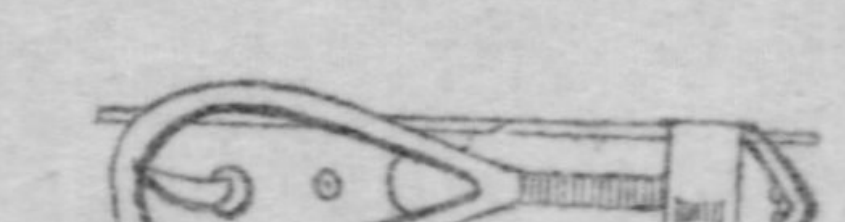
NOVELTIES IN JEWELRY.

Chrysoberyl, the New Gem, Is Coming Much Into Favor.

The chrysoberyl is the new fashionable stone in London. It is pale green in color, full of light, and harmonizes well with diamonds. It is a gem next to the sapphire in hardness. The prince of Wales gave one surrounded by diamonds and rubies in a bracelet to Lady Emily Cadogon on her marriage with Lord Lurgan.



The graceful pendant shown in the accompanying design is now fashionable in the West End of London. The center stone is usually the popular chrysoberyl, set quite transparent. The border is formed by a row of pearls. The pendant is usually made about two-thirds the size of the cut, and is worn on a fine chain, or on velvet, or suspended from a bracelet.



The belt-fastener shown in the accompanying illustration is designed to catch the eye of the feminine tennis devotee. The designer has ingeniously adapted the form of the racquet to make a graceful buckle. It is make of silver, and is intended to be worn with the loose blouse or waist.

A whistle forms an integral part of the chain bracelet shown in the annexed cut. The whistle is curved on its under side so as to easily fit the wrist. The design is patented, the inventor evidently expecting that it will catch the fancy of those of the fair sex who desire to always have at hand a call for their canine pets.

A NEW METHOD.

How to Fix the Summer Draperies Artistically.

To the woman who longs to have her home pretty and yet cannot afford to call in an upholsterer and decorator every time she wishes to drape a mantel or put up a new set of curtains, the Gobelin fixture is a great boon.

It consists of a small knob-like bit of wood with a screw in the end which fastens into the woodwork, and pretty brass loops through which the goods pass in graceful folds are set at intervals along the top of the door in the same manner to confine the overflow of plaits.

The curtains can be draped both artistically and easily, light and heavy fabrics adapting themselves with equal facility to the simple mode. For bay windows, either square or circular in form, the simple little device makes the hanging of curtains a pleasure, no measurements being necessary and the shape retained with as much precision as though an expert had undertaken the task.

Now that summer is coming on this practical little contrivance is sure to be more than appreciated by those who are busy in putting up warm weather draperies, either in their city or country homes

A LIVING FLOWER SHOW.

Dresses Appear in All the Tints of the Rainbow.

NEVER BEFORE WAS WOMAN SO ARRAYED.

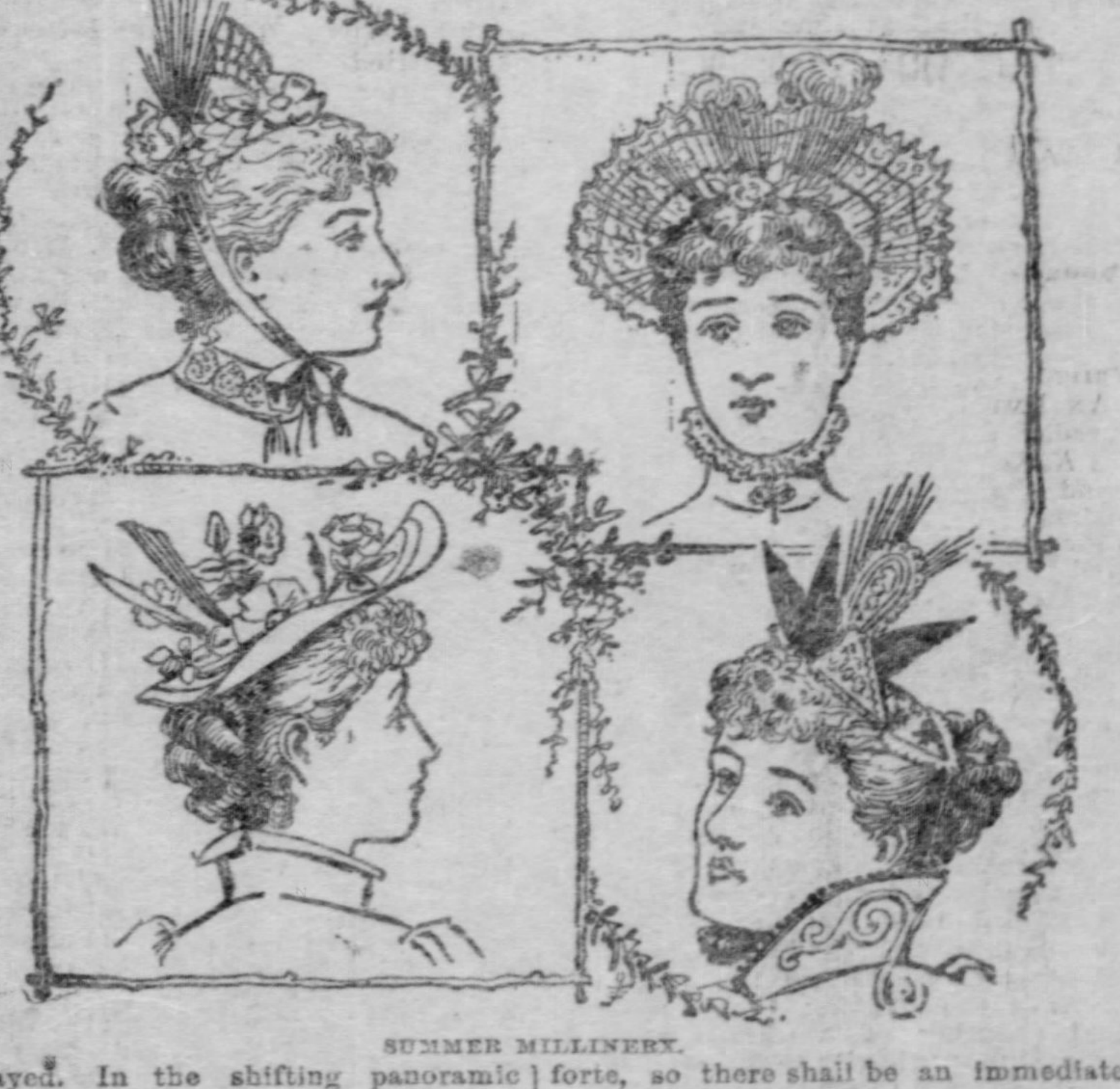
June Fancies and Special Novelties of All Kinds.

PRETTY NEW HATS, BONNETS AND GOWNS

Correspondence of The Post.

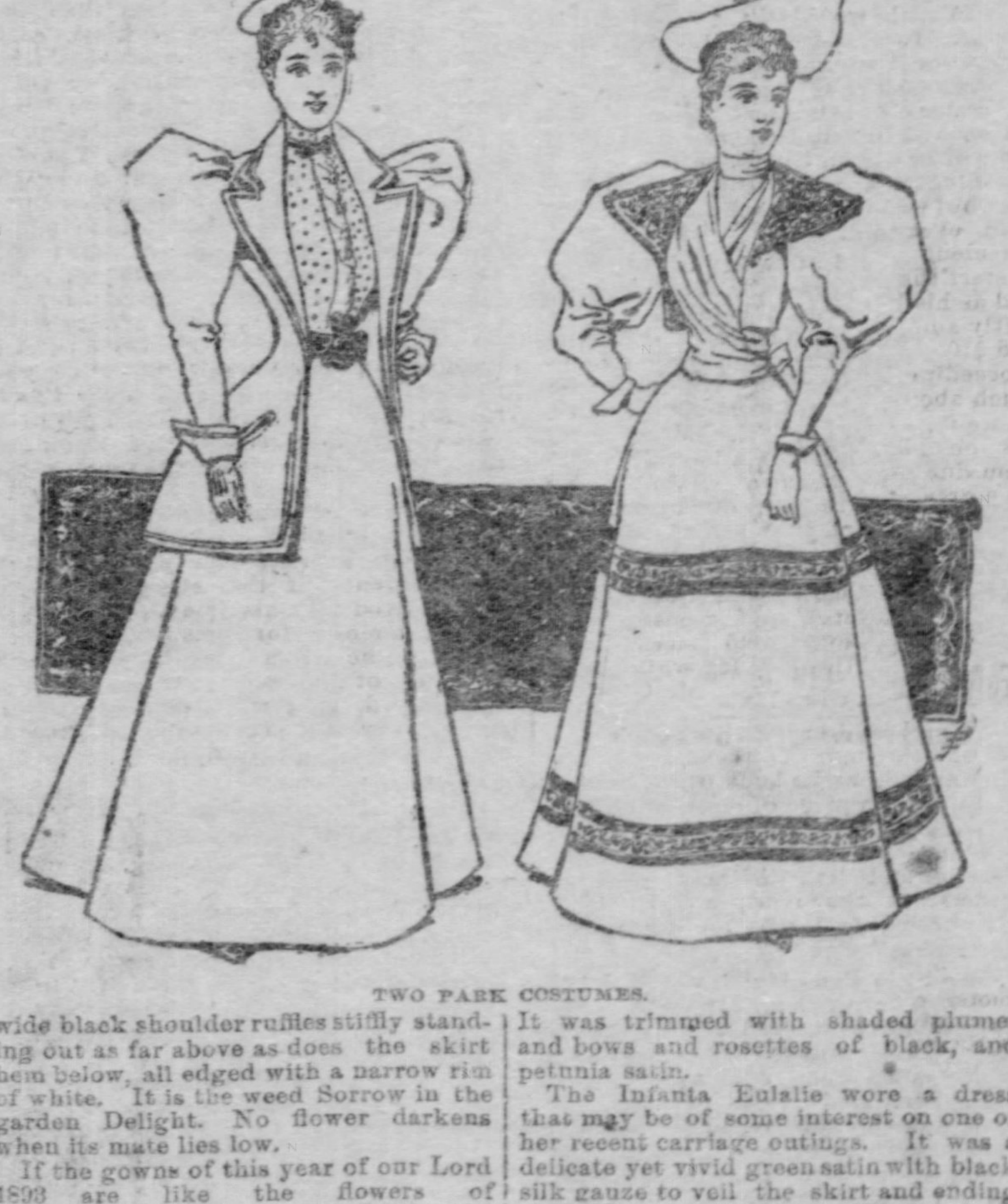
New York, May 31.—There is the flower show at Union square. That is in the early morning, and all trace of it has disappeared when the other flower show of the day begins, at whose glory a million eyes have wondered. It has no fixed location. It oversteps metes and bounds and spreads its sheen of rainbow tints and flaunts its nodding plumes wherever the soil may tempt. It is radiant, glowing, wonderful. Its like the world hath not known. It is the living flower show of women in raiment like the petals, that gleams, that glows, that pales, that flashes, that coruscates, that answers from gay shop window to gayer street in all the center of the town.

Never before, surely, were women so arrayed. In the shifting panoramic mass the eye recalls every color dear for old sake's sake. The lilac and the heliotrope have here lent their wonderful color. Here steps forth bravely into the sun a pretty maid whose Figaro jacket of dainty pink opens to disclose the spotless white bodice, for all the world like an opening sweet pea. There is the pink of the carnation and the purple of the pansy's leaf and the yellow and black of the tiger lily. There are dainty sprigged muslins, which to our great grandmother's eyes would have been "cloathes moste faire to see," not now in paniered loops and flounces and short skirts caught high above the ankle, but in full folds trailing the ground. There is even a touch of autumn in the scene. For here is a bodice of green over which falls a shimmer of glistening lace and silver ornament, like the fine spider webs spun from clover stalks, whose dew jewels glisten ere the low sun has dispelled the chill of August mornings. And here again, the most vivid note of all, is the flaming red of the cardinal flower which then will thrust up its pretty head by the brookside.



SUMMER MILLINERY.

Ah! Here at last is the discordant note—a garment all in black; black skirts crinoline in the mode of to-day, wide black shoulder ruffles stiffly standing out as far above as does the skirt hem below, all edged with a narrow rim of white. It is the weed Sorrow in the garden Delight. No flower darkens when its mate lies low.



TWO PARK COSTUMES.

If the gowns of this year of our Lord 1893 are like the flowers of the field one may liken the absurd little stuckup bonnets to the birds that hover about and perch on the nodding sprays. You shall see the blue of the jay, the gray and white of the dove, the high crest of the kingfisher; and strange tropic plumage that speaks of the bread fruit island and the seas where no winter is.

At the first Newport garden party of the advancing season held upon a lawn through whose seaward edge runs the famed "cliff walk," and from whose knolls and verandas one looks far out upon the dimpling summer sea there were hats to be looked at yesterday that were worth beholding.

One that was worn by a woman in mauve, with more shoulder ruffles than she seemed to know what to do with was of green straw, the brim underneath veiled with black chiffon, and bordered with delicate mauve roses. The crown was of jet and the trimming, which was all placed at the back, was a plaited chiffon bow, edged with lace and surmounted by flying plumes. The hat was cut open at the back so that it fitted round the coil of hair, tying underneath with green strings.

A little golden bonnet that was even more noticeable was studded with brilliants and edged with a fringe of pearls. It was turned right up in front, with a bow of green velvet, at each side of which is placed a full-blown rose and a bud and was trimmed on the crown with an erect bow of green velvet and finished off with green ribbon strings.

The broadest straw hat I ever saw, barring none, was trimmed with black and pink and finished a jaunty brown Holland frock, with lapel, collar and "fixings" of black watered silk. The folded waistcoat was of pink silk and the whole outfit mightily smart and cool.

There were some pretty gowns in the park this morning, though most were ugly enough in all conscience. One that was almost too fine for its use was of tea rose, yellow figured foulard, with two flounces to edge the skirt, and a puffed bodice with white crepe vest and green velvet collar, big and quaint looking. The sleeves were puffed to the elbow and of lace below. Only a woman with beautiful arms deserves such a frock, but preaching isn't my forte, so there shall be an immediate return to our muttons.

A simpler frock but as pretty was of black grenadine with a blurred pattern of pink roses. The bodice had a black satin collar, and a trimming of black satin ribbon, with green rosettes at intervals, went round the edge of the skirt. Large lapels of the same material as the dress, and a cream lace waistcoat fixed out the bodice and disported themselves under a huge lace and rose-trimmed parasol.

A cleverly planned dress shone at the races yesterday on a big, fair woman, who enjoyed herself hugely because she won. It was of bright petunia cloth, the skirt encircled by bands of black satin ribbon, terminating in large bows. The little coat bodice, cut short to the waist, was of black satin and had a large turned down collar and revers; it opened over a vest of white satin, finished off by a black satin collar, with applique bands of white lace, and was fastened round the waist by a plaited band of black satin, fastened by a steel buckle. The full sleeves were of the petunia canvas cloth. With this gown, which for originality and smartness would be difficult to excel, was worn a picture hat of black chip, caught down quaintly at the back with a bow of chip. It was trimmed with shaded plumes and bows and rosettes of black, and petunia satin.

The Infanta Eulalie wore a dress that may be of some interest on one of her recent carriage outings. It was a delicate yet vivid green satin with black silk gauze to veil the skirt and ending at the bottom in black ribbon edged ruffles. The bodice was of green satin also, with black gauze cape dotted with leaves in white lace applique.

With the princess rode a lady in pale mauve satin over which was draped a cape that glittered with every movement, covered as it was with a close applique of sequins, cabochous and beads.

One of the finest frocks at the ball to Eulalie was arranged in broad alternate stripes of black corded silk and cream satin, brocaded with a design of roses in soft shades melting one into another. It opened in front over a pink satin petticoat veiled with plaited chiffon and caught up with bands of lace. The bodice was of pink satin, with creamy lace zouaves, while the full elbow sleeves were of the heavy brocade.

Pale blue and old gold crepon made another pretty dancing toilet and a third was pink, accordion plaited muslin caught with pink and white roses.

A picturesque wedding came off yesterday, at which the bride wore the usual white satin, but the bridesmaids were in "Duchess of Devonshire" chiffon trimmed, silver white costumes with enormous hats of the deepest sapphire straw, trimmed with white plumes and pale blue ribbon.

SUMMER EVENING GOWNS.

The trousseau included an unusual number of black and white gowns. One was of black and white striped silk flounced up to the waist, with the bodice trimmed with cream-tinted lace tied with ivory satin ribbons, which was quite gorgeous; while another scarcely less effective gown was of black crepon with the skirt trimmed below the hips with a broad band of black satin ribbon covered with ecru lace. On the bodice of this were braces and black satin followed with the lace, and the short epaulettes which fell from the sleeves again showed the black satin and the cream lace, and they were epaulettes graduated with a convincing moderation. Then there was a gown of light gray canvas with a flounced skirt edged with white satin ribbon, and there was a black grenadine with braces of white satin.

To go back to hats a minute: Blue lisse is a favored combination, wreaths of ivy leaves. Pale rose pink chip, you see daily with pale roses or valley lilies for trimmings. Green straw is in the mode as well, with green loops and white lace quillings for decorations.

Ellen Osborn.

FOR UGLY SKINS.

One or Two Simple Rules to Improve the Complexion.

The complexion is something that from time immemorial has been the cause of more worriment to womankind than any other physical charm. A truly beautiful complexion is rare, but much can be done to improve upon one that is not faultless. Tight lacing and the wearing of insufficient clothing in winter have most disastrous effects upon the skin, a red nose, the most trying of all the evils, being frequently produced in this way. It may sound a little harsh to say that the generality of women do not wash their faces. They give them a little dab and consider the performance finished, therefore the pores of the skin become clogged up and the muddy complexion is the natural consequence. The face should be thoroughly washed with soap and warm water; this does not mean hot water that will react and cause the skin to be tender, but lukewarm soap suds are the very best beautifier for the skin that can passibly be employed. Exercise and care of the diet are the two essentials which will materially assist in giving us a skin somewhat like that which we so ardently desire.

CHICAGO-BOUND.

Advice as to the Best Baggage For the Fair.

A practical Chicago woman was heard to deliver a small lecture to divers Washington friends on the subject of the proper garments to wear in her uncomfortable city. She is thus quoted by *Kate Field's Washington*: "You don't need any 'medium' things at all, because we never have any medium weather in Chicago. You want a few thin ones, and all the wraps you own. On a hot day at the fair grounds you will wear as little clothing as conventionality permits. If you mean to get home in the middle of the afternoon you may trust the weather implicitly. If you are going to be out until 6 o'clock you want to take your sealskin coat. I have never yet found a wrap that was too heavy when the breeze blew in from the lake. Get a special pair of soft yellow shoes for the fair, and get them at least a size and a half too large. The Chicago foot is a climatic development from which the longest Southern pedigree will not protect you."

THE CLEVER WOMAN.

She Dresses to Make Her Good Points Prominent.

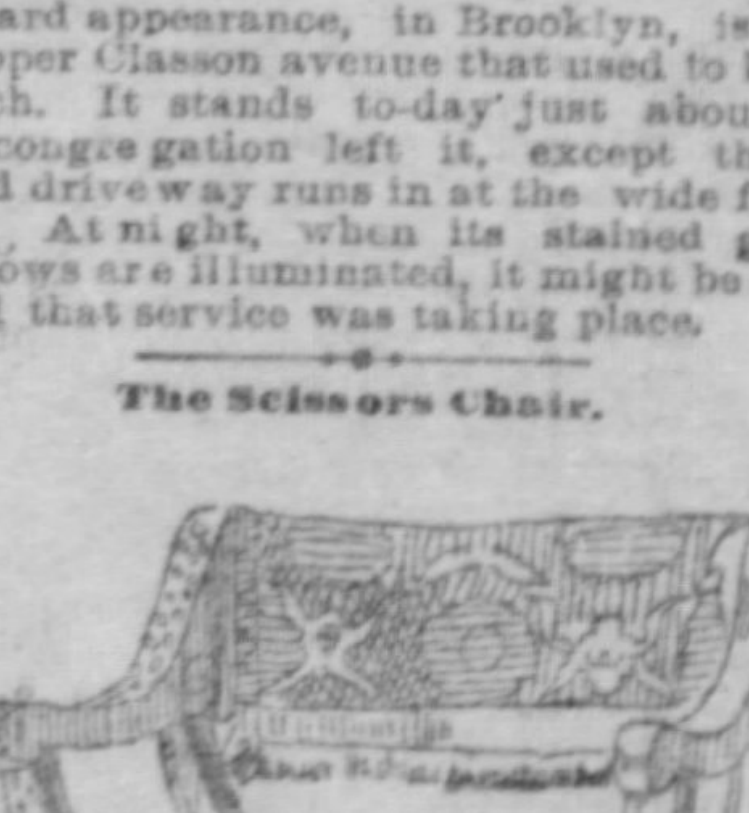
The cleverest woman in the matter of dress is the plain woman who contrives never to let you know she's plain. To be successful in this respect one must have natural good taste. It's no use to put one's self entirely in the hands of a good dressmaker. Dressmakers need directing. They can't be expected to know a customer's weak or strong points as well as she should know them herself. All women, except those with hopelessly bad figures and no throats, pay for dressing. A gown is usually becoming if it is the same color as the wearer's eyes. A bright bandeau under the brim of a hat is apt to have an improving effect. Good taste is a thing to be thankful for. Those who possess it are inclined to value it too lightly.

A Church For a Stable.

New York Sun.

Probably the most "tony" stable, in outward appearance, in Brooklyn, is one on upper Classon avenue that used to be a church. It stands to-day just about as the congregation left it, except that a paved driveway runs in at the wide front door. At night, when its stained glass windows are illuminated, it might be supposed that service was taking place.

The Scissors Chair.



A quaint and artistic form in mahogany, beautifully carved at the back and with small silken cushions on the seat. For a corner this shape is peculiarly suitable

MEXICO'S DEADLY SPIDERS.

They Are Not So Numerous as Generally Supposed.

THE SCORPIONS MOST TO BE FEARED.

Liquor Necessary to Prevent Death From the Sting.

HOW CENTIPEDES DEPOSIT THEIR VIRUS

Many believe that Old Mexico swarms with natural dangers; that venomous insects teem in the very streets of the cities and encrust the walls of the houses, fairly leaping upon their prey; that serpents rear and hiss on every hand and breed under the pillows; in short, all the plagues of Egypt abound throughout the land—whereas the plague pediculus is the only one often encountered and most to be dreaded, writes Prof. Y. N. Addis in the San Francisco *Chronicle*.

There exist in Mexico four insects whose bite or sting may be a serious matter; many, of course, whose attentions annoy—hath not Oakland the animated flea and Jersey the industrious mosquito? The tarantula, the scorpion, the vinagron and the centipede are, indeed, rather disconcerting roommates, but I have never known a death in Mexico from the wound of any save the scorpion, and from this only in certain sections.

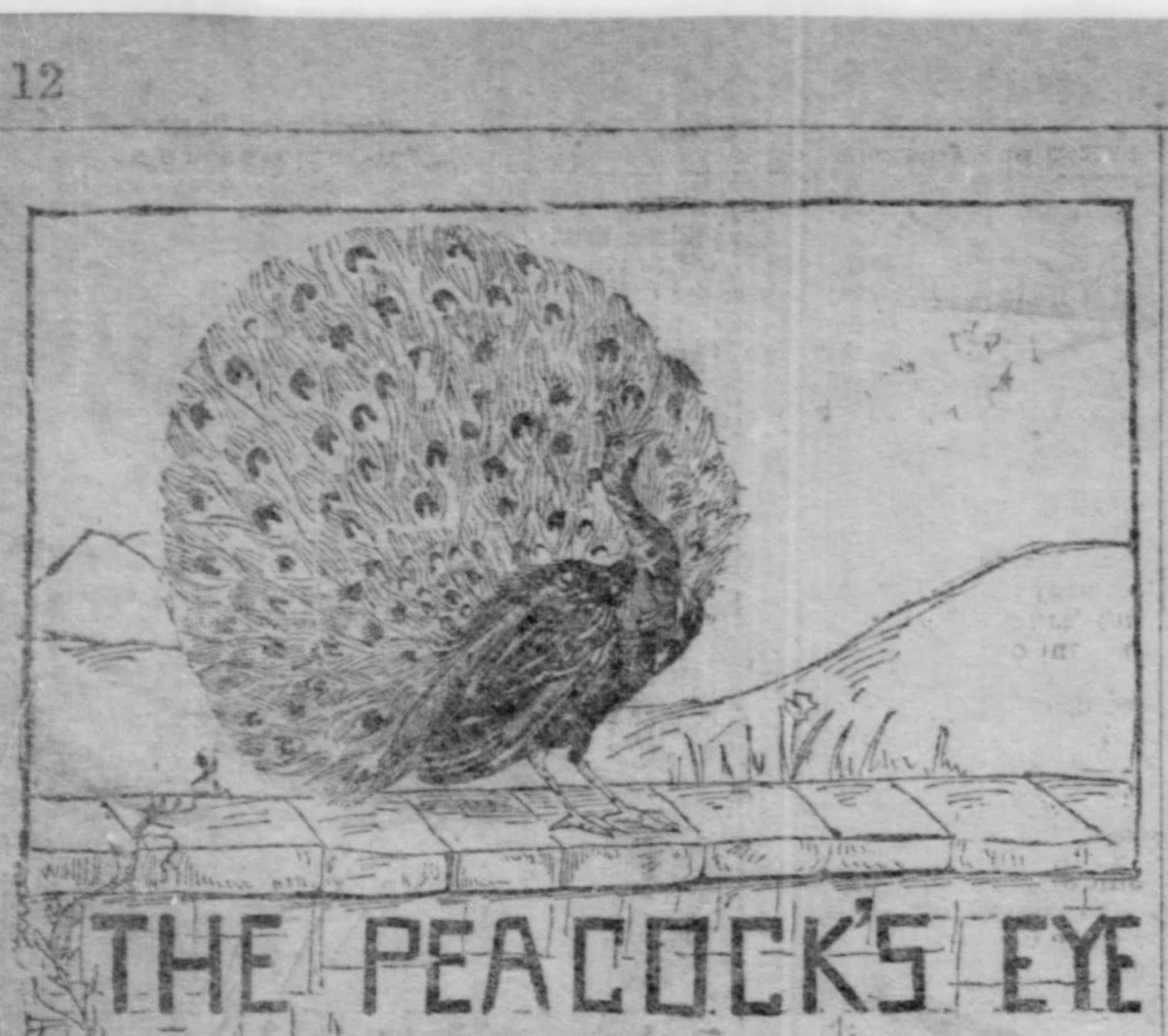
Once in a sterile part of Northwestern Coahuila the party with which I was traveling made camp on a little elevation, which, to some of us, looked "dubersome," and presently out stalked into the firelight an uncanny-looking body which proved to be a tarantula, which, being killed, was succeeded by no companions. This was the only living wolf spider I ever saw in Mexico, whereas in childhood I have dug scores out of our back-door yard, not two blocks from the then leading hotel in Los Angeles.

Mexico has truly an abundant supply of scorpions. These insects belong to the arachnida, the spider family. There are many species, ranging up to the big blackish, chunky fellows, which sometimes reach a length of six inches. These alacranes—such is there Spanish name—live under old wood or stones or in the cracks of houses, etc.; the thatched roof of tierra caliente are favorite haunts with them.

The most dangerous are those in the city of Durango, a small species, whose whitish, almost transparent color, making them inconspicuous, adds to their menace. They are so abundant and venomous that the authorities offer a bounty remarkably large—as I remember it is 6¼ cents each—for their capture, and a naturalist physician of that city reports that several million are killed and paid for yearly. Nevertheless they cause a vast number of deaths every year, especially among very young children. The people of Durango systematically examine every article of clothing they put on, as well as their beds and all other spots where scorpions might lurk and sting. Two of our family were stung, but recovered by the use of cauterization, liquor, etc. In my own case I watched the symptoms closely. They develop with great rapidity, so that many young children die within an hour after being stung.

My observations quite agree with the medicos' explanation of the physiological effect of the scorpion's sting, viz., that the venom engorges or masses the red blood corpuscles so that they cannot pass through the capillaries. Before I could reach the door the blood seemed to thicken and surge in the veins; the heart was oppressed, the head felt inflated, and the throat suffered constriction. The local pain was slight. I was liberally dosed with strong ammonia and water, and that helping little, with the fiery liquor of the country—mescal. It took an almost incredible quantity to affect me; the stinging occurred about 8 P. M. and it was at least 3 A. M. before I succumbed to the mescal that my family kept pouring down my throat by the cupful. But the effect when it did come was very thorough. I am satified that no human being was ever drunker than I was then. And to this day merely to think of mescal produces in me a violent gastric disturbance. That little experience mystified me as to how men can get drunk a second time—that is, if they have such "a head and hot coppers" as were mine for three or four days after.

I have not known of any person dying from the crawl of a centipede, though these creatures have a sad reputation in many parts of the country. "The crawl," I say, for the centipede's venomous principle is contained in the glands of the feet, and is distributed as he runs. The claims is that he makes a series of footholes as he runs, into which he injects his venom; but I think this is inaccurate. I never succeeded in finding any appearance of punctures in flesh tracked by a centipede, and instead of a double red line, such as his two lines of feet might be expected to produce, only one red trail. Therefore I think that he simply exudes or deposits an acrid fluid, which irritates and inflames the flesh. In those cases where persons have died from the centipede's attentions this was probably due to some inflammatory condition of the blood in the individual, or possibly to the transference of septicemic matter over which the insect might recently have crawled. Most people touched by a centipede experience a resultant fever and nausea, which is greatly mitigated by treatment, internal and local, with ammonia, or even by the process employed by the muleteer class, namely, rubbing the affected part with garlic. The centipede is easily detected in the dark, as it makes a phosphorescent trail, and this, by the way, tends to strengthen my theory.



WRITTEN EXCLUSIVELY FOR THE POST.

CHAPTER XX.

[CONTINUED.]

Jack did not wince when Nevada Joe pressed a heavy hand all over his head.

JACK VERNON.

“You ain't afraid of us, are you?”

Jack hesitated. Finally his natural courage and honesty shaped his answer.

“I wouldn't be if we weren't alone.”

“Bein' as we are, you're just a leetle mite dubious. Ain't that about the size of it?” Meddler asked with a leer that made the boy more apprehensive.

The men stepped out of the wagon, walked a little distance from it, keeping a close eye upon Jack, who fully realized the futility of all attempts to escape. At the end of 10 minutes they re-entered the wagon, which was driven back to the road. There another stop was made, and the big man ordered Jack to get out and accompany Meddler to a small rivulet near at hand. Jack's aversion for the man named Meddler was very great, but he dare not disobey. Meddler made him kneel, and bathed his head and face freely, removing the blood stains, and cleansing the hair.

When Jack returned to the wagon the dizzy feeling disappeared. He was refreshed, and felt and showed less alarm.

Nevada Joe said something in a low tone to Meddler, who answered aloud:

“The kid's all right. There ain't nothin' the matter with him. You do as I say—it will be the best, I'm thinkin'.”

“Unless he gets away from you.”

“I'd like to see him get away from the cave. He couldn't go very far without somebody seein' him; and if they had any idea he'd slip—well, you know how it would turn out,” said Meddler with his cruel smile.

“But I don't want that,” said Joe, impatiently. “That's just where you all put your foot in it. We don't want none of that kind of business till it's forced on us.”

“To be sure. I agree with you there, Joe. It's to be the last thing. Your head's leveler'n it was this mornin'.”

The wagon moved on again, but now Jack sat between the ruffians. Several times the wagon stopped in front of houses, around or in which Jack beheld roughly clad men hanging. Meddler invariably entered these houses, leaving his companion sitting beside Jack, and on two or three occasions they made him lie under the wagon seat where he would escape notice unless someone looked in the wagon, which did not happen once.

Meddler took parcels out of the bags lying in the wagon. Once or twice he brought them back, but as a rule he returned empty-handed. These things were noted by Jack, who although not much above the average in intelligence, was very observant for his age, and his recent experiences stimulated his faculties. He fully appreciated his peril now. Indeed, from the minute he emerged from the barrel and found himself face to face with the men he encountered in the stable he realized the truth, that he was, in some manner he could not comprehend, an obstacle in the ruffians' path; that they were desirous of getting rid of him, and that his safety for the present depended upon his silence. He fully resolved, the moment they reached any place where there was any considerable number of people or houses, to either try to leap out of the wagon or to cry out for help, and denounce the men as monsters who had tried to kill him, relying upon the sense of fair play that dominates the multitude to protect him until his story could be corroborated. He was prepared to give them Colonel Merk's and Con Reagan's address.

The constant carrying of packages from the wagon into houses, the sound of coin in Meddler's pockets and the whispered communications of the ruffians finally impressed Jack so strongly that he intuitively surmised the truth: It was quite clear to him now that the box addressed to his father was not missent; it was stolen, and if it was stolen other things might be stolen, and the bundles Meddler took out of the bags were probably all stolen as well as the things in the small dry goods box that was carried into one of the houses on the lonely wayside, around which Jack observed half a dozen men with unwashed, unshaven faces, wearing coarse flannel shirts.

When they stopped in midday before a tumble down looking frame house that had never been painted, and Jack was commanded to enter the house in curt tones, he made a mental note of the fact that they had only encountered two vehicles on the road. As he entered the uninviting door the boy thought it quite possible he might never emerge from it alive. The more he saw of his strange traveling companions, and the longer he contemplated their brutal faces, the more cause he had for dread; but with a courage extraordinary in one of his years he preserved an unmoved countenance. There were times when he thought he could not avoid crying aloud for help, or bursting into tears. It required all his fortitude to enable him to enter the door of the mean-looking house 200 or 300 yards from the road. But he succeeded in preserving his self-control by saying to himself that, so long as he did not manifest fear, the robbers—he now classed his traveling companions as such—would have less cause to murder him.

As he entered the house a woman wearing a bright red shawl met him. She was red faced and frowzy looking. Jack observed that the shawl glistened when the light fell on it. It was either satin or silk, he was sure; anyhow it seemed altogether out of place there and on her.

“Where's Nevada Joe?” the woman demanded as Meddler stood in the doorway.

Meddler inclined his head backward.

“Oh, he's there, is he?”

“Yes, and I'm starvin'. What can you toss us up for dinner?”

Joe pointed Jack to a chair—the woman had not deigned to notice him in any way. Joe and Meddler seated themselves in a way that showed they felt at home, and stared at the woman, who looked from one to the other in a brazen manner.

“If you'd telegraphed to me I might have got you up a dinner.”

“You're a dandy with that shawl, Liz,” said Meddler. “We'd ought to bring you a wardrobe to hang it in.”

“Do,” said Liz. “Most anything is welcome here. I haven't a spec of fresh meat, and you can't wait for a pullet even if I'd kill one. I can give you some bacon, or corn-beef and eggs.”

“Listen to her! The fat of the land and talkin' about telegraphin',” exclaimed Meddler.

“That'll do, jam up,” said Nevada Joe, “only hurry up with it. I want to catch the”—he checked himself.

Jack observed that Meddler looked at him meaningly as he stopped quite short.

The woman passed into a back room, from whence presently issued the sound of frying meat. She was not slow in cooking, at least. Jack thought she had scarcely more than time to prepare to cook when she re-entered the room with a flushed face, bearing a large plate covered with bacon and eggs, which she deposited upon a table. Directly this was flanked with another large plate heaped with fresh cut bread and a plate of butter. Several jars of pickles with bright colored labels, and tin boxes containing sardines, salmon and cove oysters were set out in succession, when she told them to “set up and help themselves.” Finally Liz placed a box of cigars on the table beside them.

Jack, who seated himself, at a sign made by Joe, at the table, observed peculiar looks passing between Liz and his companions every time she added a bright-labeled bottle, can or box to the edibles already spread before them. Meddler's sense of humor finally overpowered him and he laughed outright.

A momentary check was given to this hilarity when Liz suddenly condescended to notice Jack.

“Who does the kid belong to?” she asked.

“Him!” said Meddler, as he winked at her. “Oh, he is a special consignment.”

When Joe and Meddler ran from the table they passed into the back room, where Jack heard them laughing at the woman's sallies of wit. He overheard sufficient to indicate that the man of the house was at work somewhere nearby and desirous of meeting some of “the crowd” at an early day.

When the ruffians emerged from the back room Jack smelled the fumes of whisky. Liz stood at the door while Meddler entered the wagon with Jack. Nevada Joe stopped to talk to her in the doorway. Then he stepped into the wagon again and ordered his companion to “whip up smartly until they made the run.”

By this time Jack's fears of immediate danger were allayed. They were revived again presently when, after 15 or 20 minutes' rapid driving over a comparatively smooth road, the wagon stopped at the edge of a brook. Jack heard a familiar sound. There, in plain view, was an incline with coal cars descending and ascending. Looking beyond the incline he beheld a line of coal cars. He knew what that meant. They were on a siding. There was a branch railroad there.

His thoughts were interrupted by Nevada Joe, who jumped out of the wagon, and placing one hand on Jack's knee roughly said:

“Look here, youngster. I'm going to stay here a little while. You'll go along with Meddler *just as you've come from the first.* You understand?”

“Yes, sir,” Jack replied, bravely meeting the sullen black eyes that seemed to be searching his innermost thoughts.

“If you'll keep quiet, and do just as you are ordered, you won't be hurt, but if you go to blab, or make any fuss, or try to run away, now or any time until we allow you to——”

“Yes, sir,” said Jack, with a little shiver, excusable considering the scrutiny he was subjected to at this moment by Nevada Joe on one side and Meddler on the other.

“That's all,” said Joe. “Nobody will hurt you if you do as I say. Now, Meddler, you can make the cave yet to-night if you'll drive hard.”

Nevada Joe leaped a narrow place in the brook and disappeared below a clump of laurel. Meantime Meddler whirled his whip wickedly and hissed between his teeth:

“G'lang now, if ye don't want to be tickled.”

CHAPTER XXI.

THE HUMAN HYENA.

The horse bounded forward as the lash fell on its flanks, then settled into a steady trot. As the wagon clattered along the lonely clay road a breeze sighed through the forest trees. Jack heard the birds calling to each other, could see the fluttering leaves and hear the whirring of insects.

The slopes were bathed in golden radiance; the shadows looked cool and inviting. It was all so strange and beautiful to Jack, the silence and solitude, if he could only have witnessed the country accompanied by the Colonel.

But as they drove along in silence a feeling of oppression took complete possession of the boy. Meddler apparently ignored his existence. He permitted his horse to walk up the hillsides, but applied the whip the moment they reached the summit, and applied it incessantly on the bench. Jack wished he was big enough to take it from him, and apply it to Meddler's shoulders, “to see how it felt to be lashed all the time.”

Meddler doubtless divined what was passing in his companion's mind. He looked around at him once when the horse slackened his pace on a level stretch, with his cruel smile, saying:

“Now, sonny, just watch him jump,” as the lash hissed through the air: “Kind o' surprised him, didn't it? Thought he wasn't doin' so bad—but I can make him do better.”

It was the first time the ruffian had spoken since Joe left them. The boy was too angry to reply; he suddenly conceived an intense hatred for the two-legged brute. An unmistakable and well-founded dread was changed into a feeling of hatred and revenge.

Meddler leered at him in silence, and “tickled” his horse again in pure wantonness. The houses were few and far between and mostly mean-looking. Meddler made it a rule now to whip past every habitation.

On they sped over that lonesome road, where Jack observed hills and hollows approaching and receding from view; where oaks and butternut and walnut trees grew thick on friendly slopes; where cat-tails grew sparsely in hollows, and the fields all had a stunted appearance. It was all so unlike the bustle of McDonald when his father began to drill there. The birds were singing blithely, the crickets chirping; he heard the drone of the wild bees and the crows cawing as they soared from hill to hill.

There was none of the bustle that follows in the wake of the tank builder and pipe layers. This was like a new world to Jack. No rush, no whirl save the wheeling of the crows overhead. Jack had become so accustomed to the creaking of bull-wheels, the sound of escaping steam and the songs and chaff of the drillers; the hammering and shouting of workmen as they erected new “rigs,” that he seemed to be transported to another world.

The afternoon wore on and the wagon moved at the same rate of speed, seemingly. There was a change, however. The ascents were accomplished more deliberately now and with more difficulty. The jaded horse did not keep in as straight a line on the dead level. The cool evening breeze blew the gauze like clouds into filmy ribbons. Here and there Jack remarked cattle standing in the shallows in a contemplative mood. All nature gave token of approaching nightfall.

The wagon suddenly turned off the road into a place where huge bowlders seemed to be growing out of the ground, which was very rough: so uneven that the light wagon tilted now on one side, now on the other. When they descended to an opening where, looking down, Jack beheld a little dell, Meddler stopped abruptly, and sprang lightly out.

“You get out now. I guess we'll take a little rest afore it gets plum dark.”

Jack hesitated. A warning look from his companion decided him. He clambered out of the wagon and stood looking at Meddler.

“You did get out,” snarled Meddler. “For 2 cents I'd draw blood from you.”

He twirled the lash as he looked at the boy.

“A little would do you good, anyhow. I guess I'll just let you have a taste of it anyhow.”

The lash cut the air and left a mark on Jack's hand and neck. The boy quivered but made no sound.

“How d' you like it, eh?”

“It isn't what Joe promised. He said I wouldn't be hurt if I do whatever I'm told.”

“O, he did, did he? If Joe said so that goes, does it? Well, now, my chicken, I'm just goin' to show you what I say goes furder. You're deeper 'n Joe has any idea of. I've been studyin' you, sizin' you up all day; and I've come to the conclusion Joe's a fool, which I ain't. You've got too clost a mouth for a boy o' your age. An' you've been a puttin' on an' a makin' believe you don't see nothin' all day. I am just achin' to see you squirm, an' I won't go to sleep till I've paid my respects to you. You hear?”

But Jack could only look at him. He was trembling with fear. Meddler's cruel smile as he had lashed his jaded horse augured ill for the poor creature that was placed at his mercy.

“I reckon, to save afterclaps, I may as well tie you. You can howl,” Meddler added, as he bent over the wagon in quest of a piece of cord, or rope, “as loud as ye like. Nobody'll hear you. We're more'n a mile from our stopping place, and 'taint likely anybody'll hear from the road; an' if they do they can't find us. So get ready to howl now.”

The little dell lay invitingly below Jack. There was a heavy undergrowth all around them, save in the direction they came from the road. The ruffian's words made poor Jack's flesh creep. He experienced a thrill of terror until then new to him. He still retained his rare presence of mind, however. He thought quickly. If Meddler could do as he pleased he might murder him.

While Meddler's back was turned, that moment Jack ran for his life. He darted behind a huge bowlder; he was running headlong to the little dell when a bullet clipped a twig above his head as Meddler shouted, “Stop!”

The cry accelerated Jack's speed, if that were possible. He darted across a little knoll, and down into a miniature ravine on the other side of it. He ran headlong down the ravine until he found himself surrounded by huge, shelving rocks. These he surmounted with difficulty. The crackling of bushes and sound of dislodged stones crashing along the slope warned him that Meddler was in close pursuit. He was hatless—bleeding from contact with thorns, but he ran on. Liberty—life—was sweet, and it would be awful, certain death to be captured by that monster.

The boy did not pause in his flight; he did not stop to listen to the sounds made by his pursuer; he was plunging recklessly, madly on, when a hand thrust out from a dense growth intercepted and arrested his flight, and a deep, harsh voice sounded in his ear.

“I've got you now.”

Looking up Jack encountered Meddler's murderous eyes, his lips parted in a murderous smile. *The boy* felt as if the earth had dropepd quite from under his feet. If ever there was a devil in human eyes it looked out of Meddler's then.

The action was entirely in keeping with Meddler's nature. It was the most logical conclusion he could arrive at, and he had pondered over the matter all day.

In the first place the boy's discovery boded him no good; his statement might land Meddler in the penitentiary. But above and much stronger than any consideration involving self-protection, which was strong enough in itself to warrant extreme measures in Meddler's opinion (sedulously concealed from Nevada Joe) there was his consuming desire for immediate and lasting revenge.

Nevada Joe had assumed too much authority on various occasions. The murder of the boy gave Meddler a handle which he was slow to relinquish; but the boy's revival made matters level between the ruffians again, and until some other means presented themselves, Meddler told himself he would be compelled to forego the pleasure of wreaking his revenge for the attempt made upon his life by his partner.

To do the ruffians justice he had only intended a severe castigation of the boy; he would postpone further action toward “the kid” until matters shaped themselves to his convenience. Now the game was all in his own hands. The boy had attempted to escape. He had a right to dispose of him in any manner he pleased. By removing him he would regain his advantage over Nevada Joe. Liz, the only witness to the fact that the boy accompanied him after Joe separated from him, could not for various reasons be permitted to go on the witness stand even to save Nevada Joe's life. So Meddler could exercise his own will without hindrance.

“This is luck,” he said, as he pressed Jack before him until they reached the wagon. Then he proceeded to tie his legs very deliberately. That done he pressed a portion of an empty sack into Jack's mouth, to prevent an outcry. Then he got into the wagon, put one foot on Jack, who was laid under the seat, drove back to the road, and a considerable distance along it. Then the wagon turned from the road again. Now it crossed a wide glade.

The sun had disappeared, but the moon was at its full. The shadows in the glade did not deepen. Jack beheld the swaying branches of the trees distinctly. Now and then the cry of a night bird sounded through the forest.

The wagon was driven across the glade upon a traveled path or road. Jack could see that the trees had been removed there. When the wagon stopped at the end of an interval that seemed an age to Jack, Meddler lifted him out, removed the cord from his legs and again pushed him before him. Jack knew that he was going down a hillside. Then he was pushed over a waste where the charred tree trunks and dead trees held full sway.

When at last Meddler set him down roughly upon a stone the moon's bright rays were sifted through small saplings. The solemn stillness of the night was awesome, but Jack thought not of the night. His eyes, his every thought were on the monster who had him wholly in his power. Meddler looked at him coolly as he said slowly:

“Let me see! I could hang you here with a grape vine, and the birds could peck your eyes out, and like as not nobody 'd find you in a year. How do like that?”

Jack shuddered.

“Or I might cut you up inch by inch, beginning with your hands and feet, Chinese fashion, 'cordin' to the papers. But I reckon I've a better way, and one that'll send you out of the world mighty quick. If you hadn't run—there's where you jumped out of the fryin' pan into the fire. Ever heard o' nitro-glycerine? It's handy for lots o' things. You put as much as that”—Meddler held up a stone less than the end of his thumb—“on a stone, and, strike it pretty smart, and that's all there is of you. If ever anybody finds you, you'll be all broken up. It's better than hangin' or cuttin' your throat and buryin' you, because if you're hung or buried they might find you. I'm going to scatter you over five acres at least. The crows won't find enough of you to make a meal after I'm through with you. I'm going to take you right back here a little ways, where we keep enough stuff to lift this county right over onto the next. Then I'll twist a good-sized vine around you—give you a swing above a big rock over there. You'll swing right under the limb of a big tree I know as well as I know the Peacock saloon. I'll put as much nitro-glycerine on the rock as I can carry in this.”

Meddler held up a small bottle.

“This will hold enough to lift that big tree right out of the ground—and it's bigger and thicker than any man in the county. I'll tie a big stone just fair above the bottle, say eight or ten feet. I'll fasten a string—it burns slow—to the string that holds up the stone. Then I'll set the string afire. The stone'll drop and you'll be blowed half way to the moon.”

So, half led, half driven, Jack was forced farther into the woods until they came to a large flat rock. Meddler lifted one end of this. It proved to be a thin slab. Jack beheld a deep hole, and a number of long, shining tubes in it. Meddler lifted a can, removed the cover, and poured out sufficient to fill the bottle. The slab was quickly replaced, the bottle carefully corked, and Jack was led on again.

“Sit right down on that stone there, and imagine it your coffin. O! You won't talk—nor cry? I can't make you cry, can't I? Nor say no prayers? See that branch there? That's your swing, I reckon.”

Meddler jumped up, caught a small branch and pulled the larger toward him. Then he turned to Jack.

Jack was not on the rock. He was fully 50 yards from it, running along the hill side. He ran more recklessly than before. Meddler pursued him, husbanding his breath. He had no time to swear. He blasphemed mentally, but the race meant too much to him now to lose it.

Jack did not weep. He did not bow his head to cry, as Meddler assumed he would when the ruffian tortured him with a description of his death. Jack simply lowered his head until he found time to cut the rope that bound his hands with a sharp set of teeth. Then he fled once more for his life, knowing that if he fell into Meddler's hands nothing could save him from instant death.

CHAPTER XXII.

THE TELEGRAMS.

BRADDOCK, PA., Sept. 23, 18—, 11:30 A. M.
Roger O'Mara, Superintendent of Police, Pittsburgh, Pa.:

Require services three or four experienced men. Send immediately at my expense. Meet at depot first train. Check by mail $100.

A. HUNTER.

Cornelius Reagan, McDonald, Pa.:

Inform me at earliest opportunity if Jack returns home. Expect answer not later than 4 P. M. Address care railway freight agent B. & O. here.

ALEXANDER MERKS.

MCDONALD, PA., Sept. 23, 18—, 3 P. M.
Colonel Alexander Merks, Braddock, Pa.:

Jack not here. Great surprise in store for him. Look for dear old comrade at railway depot first train up this evening after 7. Do not fail to meet him on Jack's account. Fire damage less than $3,000.

CON REAGAN.

UNIONTOWN, PA., Sept. 23, 18—.
Roger O'Mara, Superintendent of Police, Pittsburgh, Pa.:

Letter mailed early this morning; train number ——; package care conductor. Spot man named Bill Daggitt; cousin saloonkeeper, Braddock. Keep in view till hear from me. Think he's man I want. O. HARRIS.

BALTIMORE, MD., Sept. 23, 18—.
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, B. & O. R. R.
Joel Jones, Pittsburgh, Pa.:

Act immediately. Further delay is dangerous. Alderman can call in aid of city authorities if necessary.

SUPERINTENDENT.

PITTSBURGH, PA., Sept. 23, 18—.
Fred Daggitt, Peacock saloon, Braddock, Pa.:

Cheese shipped. DUFFY.

BRADDOCK, PA., Sept. 23, 18—, 11:40 A. M.:
Roger O'Mara, Superintendent of Police, Pittsburgh, Pa.:

Look out for well-dressed, attractive, bright boy, dark blue suit, blue hat, scar thumb left hand near nail, age 13. Name, John Vernon. Think has been abducted. Hold whoever found in company. Wire New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, St. Louis and Chicago authorities. Spare no expense. A. HUNTER.

CHAPTER XXIII.

A “GROWING” CONTRACT.

Alderman Gripp was talking to an elderly woman whose visage and breath announced a partality for whisky. The alderman's manner indicated a resolve to terminate the interview speedily; he was placing some papers in a large safe, answering his visitor in monosyllables, when a gentleman stepped briskly into the room. The old lady with the rubicund face withdrew. The newcomer coolly turned and closed the door when she passed out. The alderman looked inquiringly at his visitor, who plunged into business at once.

“Well, judge, prepare for work now.”

The visitor produced a bundle of papers, fillipped the ends toward him, selected two or three, pulled them out and seated himself at a table, adding, “Here is the list I referred to.” The alderman glanced at his watch and remarked:

“Won't it do later? I haven't had my dinner.”

“Dinner!” exclaimed the visitor. “I'm sorry for the lunch you'll see to-day. Glance at that, will you? I haven't had anything to eat, and when you get through with this business your appetite will be a good deal sharper.”

The alderman glanced over the paper. Then he stared at his visitor. His visitor smiled in return—a grim, self-satisfied smile.

“Think you can gallop through that in a few minutes?”

“The business I anticipated, Mr. Jones, what we were talking of, I thought could be accomplished in a little time. But—great heavens! What does this mean? I did not dream——.”

“Neither did I,” said Mr. Jones, with a serene smile, “if you will pardon the interruption, but neither you nor I are successful dreamers. There's the list, and it is still growing. I'll likely add a dozen names to it before night.”

The alderman had dropped surprised into a seat, holding the paper in his hand.

“You begin to feel as I did when the names came piling in on me. I suppose I had some such impression as you evidently had when I began. I wouldn't be surprised now if one should have to send in for the payrolls. The question, the only question now is, are you ready to act?”

The alderman straightened himself in his chair and looked steadily at his visitor. Then he answered very deliberately, with knit brows:

“You are not serious, Mr. Jones? You don't expect anybody to do this.”

“I do, or I wouldn't be here. The company expects me to see that it is done. They rely upon me and I rely upon you. That's the situation in a nutshell.”

“This business—this layout, won't admit of any comparisons of that sort, Mr. Jones. What we contemplated originally——”

“Excuse me again. That was two or three days ago. That's ancient history. This business must be transacted to-day; or, rather, before to-morrow morning. I must be able to tell the company that the orders issued have been obeyed.”

“It's impossible,” said the alderman, “unless”—he pondered; then his face cleared, “unless I can have all the assistance that may be required. With the force at my disposal don't you see that it is impossible?”

“Yes,” said Mr. Jones, coolly, “I realized that long ago. In fact, I anticipated something like this, and advised the company. Now what do you propose?”

“I was going to propose dinner,” said the alderman, smiling; “instead, I suggest that you go down street with me. This is a bigger contract than any of us counted on. The sooner we can arrive at an understanding with the people in city hall the better. It won't do to make a single misstep now.”

“Not for $5,000—no, not for $10,000!” said Mr. Jones energetically, as they passed out of the alderman's office together. Ten minutes later they were closeted with the superintendent of police.

The interview was brief. When they emerged the attorney for the railroad company seemed if possible brisker than when he entered the chief's office. He was more cheerful looking, while the alderman's countenance was that of a man who did not permit anything to worry him.

The effect produced in the superintendent's office was stimulating. The telegraph, telephone and messengers were in requisition. The subdued activity did not altogether escape the notice of the newspaper reporters, but their efforts to ascertain the cause were unavailing. The combined wisdom of the alderman, superintendent and solicitor of the railroad company proved too much for them.

It is scarcely necessary to add that the alderman and solicitor postponed their dinner indefinitely, or that unusual activity marked the movements of the alderman's assistants the remainder of the day.

The superintendent of police was overheard quoting the adage, “It never rains but it pours,” as he issued his orders, and dispatched messengers to various points.

One of the detectives observed to his partner, as they sat awaiting orders from an inspector, that it was “the busiest week he had ever had. There was the Jones murder to begin with, Monday; then there was the great Walkenfeldt robbery that woke up half the police in the Eastern cities; then Bob Pollock's case up at Braddock, and another case up there that took off two of the force, and fresh developments in the Vernon murder. The work seemed to be piling right up.”

Whereupon the superintendent, who overheard him, looked at him sharply, saying: “You don't know what work is. Wait until this time to-morrow—you'll have a better opportunity to judge, Demmel.”

Demmel looked at his partner, then at the superintendent.

“You mean it?”

“Ask the inspector here; he is laying out a nice little bit of work for you.”

Two others, detectives, looked up at that. They approached the inspector. One of them interrogated the inspector, who laughed as he continued to make some memoranda on the desk beside him. At last he turned around and met the eyes of four men.

“It's about as the superintendent says. You will have a busy night of it. Nobody is likely to get any sleep to-night, and they'll be lucky if they can make up for it to-morrow night.”

“A pretty Job's comforter, you are,” said one of the detectives.

The superintendent raised his head and looked across at him.

“I thought you were always ready to make a little extra money, McTighe. You men require a little exercise anyhow.”

Whereat there was a subdued chuckle, which was checked when they were handed small packages of papers. One, after turning the papers given him over in his hand and noting the instructions accompanying them, walked back to the inspector.

“You couldn't conveniently give me a few more, McKelvy?”

“Oh, yes, I can. There will be another batch made out for you, which will be handed to you before 3 to-morrow morning,” the inspector replied coolly.

The officer stared at his superior. “You are joking now; you don't mean it?”

“Ask Silvis here what he thinks,” said the inspector, dryly.

The officer turned to a man of gigantic stature, with a florid face, clear blue eyes and red hair. There was something in the face of this man that inspired confidence. As the officer appealed to him jestingly, the big inspector, who was arranging a lot of papers, looked around at him with a merry twinkle in his blue eyes.

“I guess he's in dead earnest. You'd best pull on your walking boots unless you prefer going barefooted.”

This elicited a roar of laughter as the officers were ordered “to proceed to work immediately.”

It was later than usual that evening when Alderman Gripp left his office. In answer to a remark made by one of his assistants, he replied as he passed out:

“A big contract, did you say? Yes, rather longish, and growing every minute.”

[TO BE CONTINUED NEXT WEEK.]

NOT A ROYAL TERM.

Viking Does Not Mean a King but a Piece of Water.

New York Sun.

Because the word viking has come to be pronounced with a long “i” in the first syllable, and the “k” has in consequence been transferred to the second syllable, the popular impression is that the ancient viking was a monarch of the sea. As a matter of fact, the word means something very like pirate. “Vik” is almost equivalent to “wick,” meaning creek, bay, or inlet, and “ing” is only a suffix of origin, a patronymic in some instances, as in the name Buckingham. The vikings, then, were sons of the creek, or creekers, unpleasant persons who kept their light craft ready at hand in creeks and bays ready to sally forth and carry them to neighboring shores for plunder. “Baymen” is one of the dictionary equivalents of the word, and doubtless “baymen” is still in use locally in one part of the United States or another. “Bay boat” is certainly the popular name along the Chesapeake's shores for steamboats that ply from port to port on the bay.

FOR BOILING EGGS.

That Is What a Woman Was Told the Vase Was For.

Some things of course in the French display at the fair, especially of pottery and bronzes, are purely decorative, says the *Inter Ocean*, and some of the visitors of course are destitute of tase. The consequence is that occasionally a person will come along who will gaze at objects of transcendent artistic merit with no feeling but one of mystery and curiosity. So it happened the other day, when a simple-minded woman stopped for a while in front of one of a pair of vases five feet high, the price of which is $5,000.

She gazed at it attentively for a few moments and then said dryly to M. Melaille, who stood by, “Pray what is that for?”

The Frenchman took her measure at a glance and replied with elaborate politeness. “That is intended to boil eggs in, madame.”

Make Use of the Tracts.

New York Sun.

A rich and religious Princeton woman, who has given dormitories to the college, made it a condition that she might give as many tracts as she chose to the students living in her building. Accordingly every morning the janitor brings up several tracts in each scuttleful of coal, and the irrevent boys use them to kindle their fires. It is understood that the tracts are a permanent institution, and that an endowment will be left to furnish them to the students in these buildings for all time to come.

Feat of a Blind Student.

At the university in Berlin a student named Max Meyer pronounded with such brilliancy and intellectual power his thesis on the differential calculus that the examiners hailed his prowess with acclamation and at once proclaimed that he was deserving of a special degree as doctor. The point of the story lies in the fact that Max Meyer is blind and has learned to read by touch alone.

Raised the Price of Land.

A man who wanted to invest in a farm near a Vermont village where thousands of acres lie waste, but where a little woolen mill gives a slight reason for corporate existence, was recently informed by the owner of the property for which he was negotiating that the price of land would be raised “because they have just put an extension on the mill.”

STOCK FARM IN A GARRET.

Proved Too Much Even For a New York Tenement.

ROMANCE OF A STREET CAR CONDUCTOR.

He Was a Fine Physician and Won a Wealthy Bride.

WOMEN ARE ALWAYS LOSING MONEY

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE POST.

NEW YORK, June 6.—On Elizabeth street, near Avenue A, is a large and ramshackle building which was originally used as a clothing manufactory. It used to fairly hum with the vibration of sewing machines and each of its floors was packed with tailors and tailoresses. But owing to some trouble with the building department the structure is no longer used as a factory, and each of the floors has been converted into a set of apartments. The top floor is a sort of garret, however, in which resides an elderly man, one of the tailors who formerly worked here, and his family. Two small rooms have been constructed at the head of the stairs, but the rest of the loft remains much as it was. He moved in during the month of March, and soon after his neighbors in the dingy old tenement began to regard him with fear and aversion. Day and night extraordinary sounds came down from his loft—groans and chuckles and weird murmurs. Equally strange echoes of footsteps palpitating upon the top floor kept the others company. Another thing, although the residents of the tenement districts are notoriously indifferent to dirt and evil odors, even they had to draw the line at the gruesome smells which were wafted down from the garret floor. Remonstrances were of no avail, and when some of the frowsy graybeards of the tenement visited the offender to expostulate all the pyrotechnics of the jargons were showered upon them.

At last, in their wrath, the other tenants complained to the board of health, just now acutely sensitive on the subject of foul living. A couple of trusty inspectors called upon the transgressor, and in spite of his frantic remonstrance broke into his loft. There they found that the worthy tailor had established a sort of miniature stock farm right in the middle of the most densely populated quarter of New York. The loft was occupied, in other words, by a couple of goats and a kid, some ducks and geese, a small flock of hens, a couple of guinea fowls and a big tub full of semi-liquid mud in which vegetated rather than thrived a few fat German carp. When the minions of the health board recovered from their surprise they made short work of the stock farm.

It seems that even on the decayed and dingy vehicles of the Third avenue horse car line there is room and hospitality for romance as well as vermin of various species. These cars are much patronized by the people who do not live so far north of Forty-second street that they have to take the elevated. Many of the pupils of the various *maestros* who teach in the neighborhood of Union Square are seen on these cars. One of them is the only child of a very rich and enterprising merchant who has several stores on Third avenue, and whose accumulations amount to quite a million dollars. The young woman two years ago was the pupil of a celebrated musician, and she is said to be a coming *prima donna* unquestionably of the very highest quality. It happened that at Fourteenth street she constantly got aboard a car of the Third avenue line, the conductor of which was a singularly polite, well-bred, and, above all, handsome young fellow. His manners were so refined and gracious that all the young women who had occasion to travel on his car took especial notice of him.

One day 18 months ago the young woman sat in the car studying an exceedingly difficult classic song. As the conductor passed her he descried the music, glanced at it, and his face brightened with a smile. When he was at his place again on the rear platform he amazed the singing pupil by whistling softly and unostentatiously, with the most exquisite feeling and pathos, quite unconscious of what he was doing, the very song she was reading. From that moment the girl was so interested in the conductor that she took to nodding to him as she entered and left the car, and by-and-by to speaking a word or two.

It was all brought to a head one day by a drunken Italian of a contractor's service who fell into her lap as the car was making up lost time. The rapidity with which the indignant conductor ejected the offender and the almost courtly bow with which he apologized to the girl were simply irresistible. He was invited to call at the house on Fortieth street. In six months they were married, and at present the ex-bandmaster of the Twenty-third Imperial Hussars is a banker and broker on New street who has had something to do with the recent exportations of gold.

It is pleasant to know that, with the exception of the solitary tar from the Brazilian man-of-war Aquidabran, who was robbed of a $50 bill in an Eastside saloon, the foreign sailors were not only unspoiled by the brigands of the Eastside, but actually did some of the ruffians of that quarter the benefit of giving them a good thrashing. In one groggery into which six seamen of one of the Russian warships had been allured a mock fight was started between thieves in order to take advantage of and rob the artless sailors. But the latter, six-footers to a man, had not sailed the seas over and visited foreign ports and shared in foreign brawls for nothing. In spite of the billies and bottles that soon came into play, when the fight was over the battered and blood-soaked men-o'warsmen were masters of the situation, and when they retired from the groggery at the hands of the police, who had been attracted by the uproar, they went down to their boat landing strenuously singing to a native air improvised doggerel ending in a triumphant bellow which announced that by dint of blows and stress of battle they had annexed a part of Division street.

It is no longer the thing to indulge in public in ice cream soda. The really dainty taste suspects the cream, the glass and the spoon. So now the swell girls have ice cream soda afternoons. They all meet at one girl's house and she supplies tea gowns for them all. The soda is a concoction according to the receipt of the hostess. As far as I have been able to make out, very rich cream is first poured into glasses, then from a siphon highly charged seltzer or plain soda is “squirted” and a generous supply of the very finest ice cream goes in on this. The flavor is usually supplied by the ice cream, or else plain vanilla is the invariable cream, and from little flavor flasks other wonderful things are applied. The more bottles the hostess can pour from the better time they all have. A new set of paraphernalia is already purchasable for this new dissipation. Tall cut glass mugs now come with exquisite holders of silver or gold filagree, not a bit like the stand appliances in the drugstore, of course. The amount of soda of this sort an afternoon of girls can consume is something to make your hair stand on end, and they are all when they are ready to go home considerably sweller than they were when they came. How they ever get into their gowns again is a mystery.

A well-known writer of erotic novels is the hero of a tale which proves the trite saying that “truth is stranger than fiction.” Happening in at the office of his publishers one afternoon, he was introduced to a very beautiful young woman whose success in literature was already making her name well known. The novelist was evidently deeply impressed by the many charms of his new acquaintance. He asked her where she lived, and after some hesitation she told him. She could imagine no good reason for his desire to obtain her address, as he was not only married but at the very time they met his wife was taking legal proceedings to obtain a divorce from him. Therefore the young woman did not even ask him to call. Two weeks passed without a repetition of the meeting. On the last day of the second week the novelist's wife obtained her divorce, and two hours after the decision of the court was made known our enterprising hero called on the young woman he had met at the publisher's. Reminding her that marriage was possible for him in other States than New York, he proposed that she should become his wife. He was promptly refused; in fact, he was requested to leave the house at once, which he did somewhat ungraciously, while orders were given the servants to refuse him admission on future occasions. Since this little episode his comments on women in his still popular books have become tinged with even more thon their former bitterness and cynicism.

I overheard one lady tell another: “Poor little Mrs. A—— has lost her baby; you know she is the wife of the condensed milk man.”

“What a pity,” was the reply. “When is the funeral?”

“Oh, there won't be any real funeral.”

“No real funeral! Why?”

“They are such odd folks, you know; they will send the little thing to the crematory.”

“The crematory! Good heavens. Well, I will never use that milk again. How perfectly awful!”

Women are always losing money. One reason is because they have such crazy places to put it. At night it is always put under their pillow, of course, whether they are at home, in a hotel or in the sleeping cars. A large sum they always hide away, and they are always changing the hiding place, then remembering the first place and going into fits because it is lost. A woman is never sure her money is safe unless she keeps looking at it. That is why you sometimes see a girl diving into the front of her gown all of a sudden with an awful expression of countenance. She will stop right on the street and begin a frantic rummage among frills, outside and in, till a satisfied sigh of relief and a clearing of countenance show that she has found it. Or it is in her stocking, and she stops, holds on to the lamp-post, and with a look of introspection and much misery on her brow apparently scrapes a spider off her knee with the toe of her other foot. But that isn't what she is doing at all; she is trying to discover if that lump of money she put under her garter is still there. The glove is another favorite place, and the amount of bills and change that a woman can stuff into her glove at the palm of the hand is a wonder. Fifty-dollar bills are done up in wads around the 10-cent piece that has to be gotten out for car fare. A woman has an objection to putting her money all in one place. The result is that she forgets in which particular place the bill she wants is, and so gets bill after bill changed, and mixes up silver with her large money, and—well, why she does not lose more than she does no one will ever know.

CYMON.

AN EXPANSION BULLET.

Although Small It Does a Great Amount of Execution.

London Land and Water.

We have already drawn attention to the .303 magazine rifle as used for sporting purposes, and have published Mr. Glynn's report of the execution he did with it among various kinds of game in South Africa. The cartridges which Mr. Glynn used were of the ordinary type as made for the present pattern of government magazine rifle, and, although the results far surpassed those many considered as impossible for this small-bore rifle, it was considered that there was still something wanting with regard to the bullet, since in the case of soft-skinned animals the wound was so small that unless a vital part was struck it could not be counted on to stop the animal. The Tweedie bullet with its soft lead nose was suggested as a possible means of obviating this defect, but since then Messrs. W. J. Jeffery & Co. of 60 Queen Victoria street, London, have applied for a patent for an improvement in the nickel-coated .303 bullet of ordinary pattern, which makes it expansive on impact with even a slight obstruction. This result is obtained without alteration in weight or balance, and consequently without loss of accuracy or penetration. In the nickel coating of the bullet four longitudinal slots are cut down to the lead, the length and width of each slot being varied according to degree of sensitiveness required, as shown in the drawing, the result being that when the bullet strikes the casing crumples up and assumes the form shown in the illustrations 2 and 3, causing a wound far larger and more shock-giving than a bullet of this caliber could otherwise inflict. We have seen pieces of wood, etc., at which experimental shots have been fired with this improved bullet, and the results are really astounding.

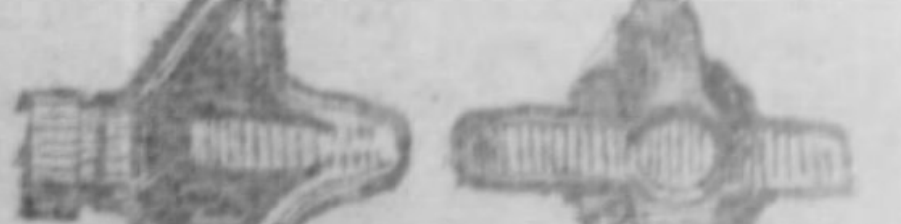


Fig. 1.

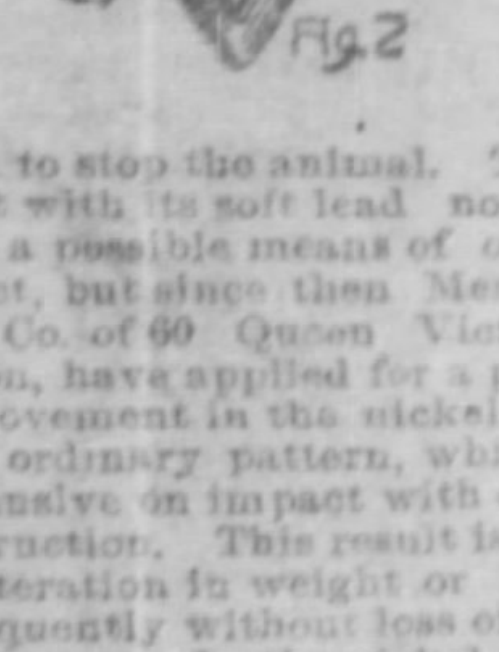


Fig. 2

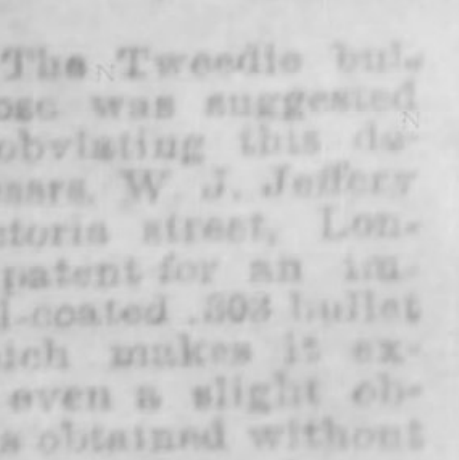


Fig. 3.